

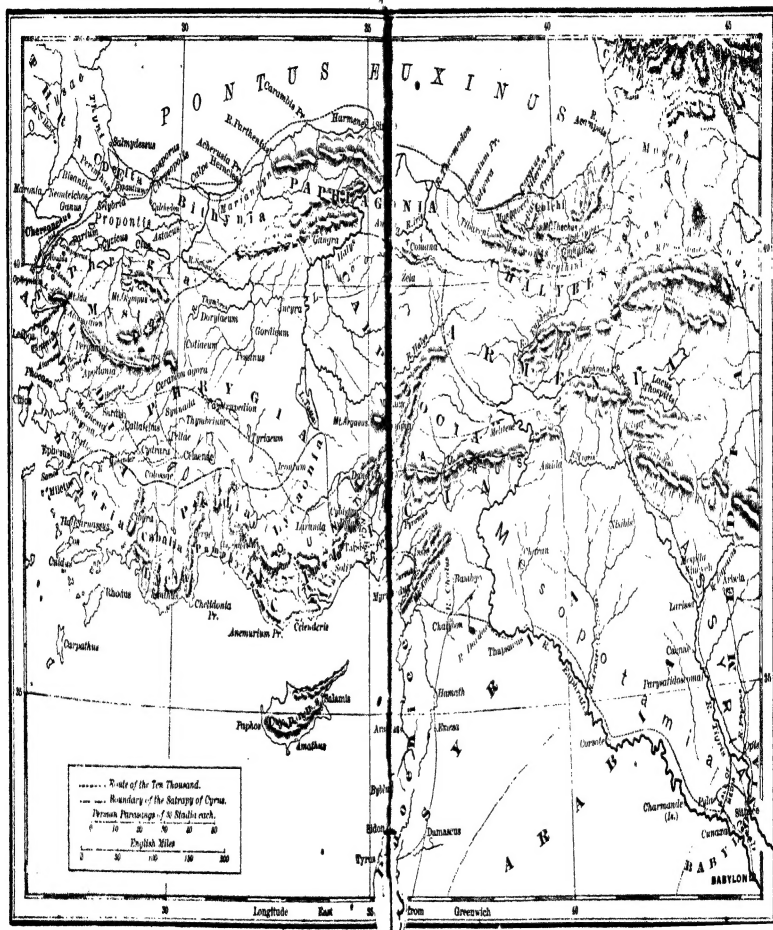
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MARCH OF THE TEN THOUSAND GREEKS.



THE FIRST GREEK BOOK

BY

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Mediocritatem illam tenebit quae est inter nimium et parum

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PREFACE.

SINCE the publication of my *Beginner's Greek Book* in 1892, I have from time to time had letters from teachers in different parts of the country, who have informed me that the *Beginner's Book*, because of its length, was not well adapted for use in the schools in which they taught, and who have urged me to prepare a briefer book on the same plan. They wished a book, they said, which could be completed in two terms, and which would properly prepare their pupils for the rapid but exact reading of a book of the *Anabasis* during the last third of the year.

The *First Greek Book* is an attempt to meet this reasonable request. I am aware that it is impossible that any elementary book should be equally well adapted to the needs of all schools; but I have at least succeeded in making this book briefer than its immediate predecessor. In writing it I have aimed to give, first, only such fundamental facts of Greek grammar as the young pupil must know before he can begin to read the connected narrative of Xenophon intelligently and with pleasure, and secondly, a moderate amount of practice, both in reading and in writing, in the application of these principles. I have entirely excluded from the eighty lessons into which the *First Greek Book* is divided the Attic second declension, the systematic treatment of the affinity of words, word lists, word groups, the principles of word formation, and the division of verbs into eight classes, although provision is made for the study of some of these important matters, if the teacher finds the time for it, in the materials furnished in the Appendix. Further,

the dual number is not introduced into the exercises or reading lessons ; contracts of the vowel declension have been treated more concisely, and have been placed after the first lesson on contract verbs, and the principles of syntax have been presented more simply.

The principle, however, that I have aimed to follow has been that of horizontal reduction, to use the expressive phrase of one of my advisers among the teachers, rather than of omission. Each lesson consists, in order, of a statement of grammatical principles, of a vocabulary, of exercises, and of a brief reading lesson in continuous narrative. Paradigms have been transferred, except just at the beginning, to the Appendix ; by this arrangement they are not under the eye of the pupil as he translates his exercises. The statements of grammatical facts have been brought into verbal conformity with the statements in the Greek Grammar of my colleague, Professor Goodwin. The number of words in the vocabularies has been reduced to ten on the average ; these words occur frequently in the Anabasis. Each vocabulary includes all the words not previously given that occur in the exercises of the lesson to which it belongs ; the genitive and gender of all nouns are indicated ; and only those related Greek words are pointed out which have previously occurred and whose etymological connection is obvious. The sentences in the exercises have been simplified, and their number has been reduced ; each sentence illustrates once or twice the grammatical principles presented in the lesson. The interesting story contained in the first eight chapters of Xenophon's Anabasis begins in simplified form in the thirteenth lesson, and is continued in brief reading lessons ; none of these reading lessons make demands on the knowledge of the pupil that he is not prepared to meet through knowledge previously acquired. He thus begins very soon to read continuous narrative, and keeps up the practice day by day, and thus unconsciously acquires new words in the most satisfactory way, by using them in connected discourse.

PREFACE.

Words that have not previously occurred are sparingly introduced in the reading lessons.

The materials brought together in the Appendix are of such a nature that, with the exception of the paradigms and rules of syntax, they can be used or not according to the teacher's needs and preference. They consist of a statement of the principles regulating the contraction of vowels and the changes of consonants, of a complete set of paradigms, of the rules of syntax, illustrated by examples, governing all the parts of speech except the verb (the syntax of the moods and tenses of the verb is developed in the lessons), of the principal parts of important verbs arranged alphabetically, and of eight alphabetical lists of the words contained in the special vocabularies.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to my colleague, Dr. Charles Burton Gulick, who prepared the first draft of the reading lessons and has read the proofs, and to express my thanks to the teachers in colleges, academies, and public schools whose friendly and wise criticisms and suggestions have been of the greatest service to me in writing this book.

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FIRST GREEK BOOK.

LESSON I.

The Alphabet. Vowels, Consonants, Diphthongs.

1. The Greek ALPHABET has twenty-four letters :

Form.	Phonetic Value.	Name.	Form.	Phonetic Value.	Name.
A α	papa, father	Alpha	N ν	now	Nu
B β	bed	Beta	Ξ ξ	wax	Xi
Γ γ	go or sing (10)	Gamma	Ο ο	obey	Omicron
Δ δ	do	Delta	Π π	pet	Pi
Ε ε	met	Epsilon	Ρ ρ	run	Rho
Ζ ζ	adze	Zeta	Σ σ	sit	Sigma
Η η	prey	Eta	Τ τ	tell	Tau
Θ θ	thin	Theta	Υ υ	French u, German ü	Upsilon
Ι ι	pin, machine	Iota	Φ φ	graphic	Phi
Κ κ	kill	Kappa	Χ χ	German buch	Chi
Λ λ	land	Lambda	Ψ ψ	hips	Psi
Μ μ	men	Mu	Ω ω	tone	Omega

2. At the end of a word s, elsewhere σ, as *σκηνης*, of a tent.

3. The VOWELS are α, ε, η, ι, ο, ω, and υ. The remaining letters are CONSONANTS.

4. Vowels are either *short* or *long*. There are separate Greek characters (ε η, ο ω) for the *e* and *o* sounds, but not for the *a*, *i*, and *u* sounds. In this book the short vowels are designated by α, ε, ι, ο, υ, the long by ᾱ, η, ῑ, ω, ῡ.

5. The consonants are divided into *semivowels*, *mutes*, and *double consonants*.

6. The semivowels are λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ, and γ-nasal (10). λ, μ, ν, ρ are *liquids*; σ is a *sibilant*.

7. The mutes are of three *classes* and of three *orders*:

<i>Classes.</i>	<i>Orders.</i>
<i>Labial</i> or π-mutes π β φ,	<i>Smooth</i> mutes π κ τ,
<i>Palatal</i> or κ-mutes κ γ χ,	<i>Middle</i> mutes β γ δ,
<i>Lingual</i> or τ-mutes τ δ θ.	<i>Rough</i> mutes φ χ θ.

8. Mutes of the same class are called *cognate*; those of the same order, *co-ordinate*.

9. The double consonants are ξ (for κκ), ζ (for ππ), and ζ.

10. The consonants are pronounced, in general, like their English equivalents; but *gamma* before κ, γ, χ, or ξ equals *ng* in *sing*, and is called *gamma nasal*.

Give the phonetic value of each letter in the alphabet (1).

11. The DIPHTHONGS are αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου, ηυ, υι, ει, ηι, φι. The last three, formed by writing ι under ᾱ, η, ω, are called *improper* diphthongs. Their second vowel is called *iota subscript*.

12. The diphthongs are pronounced :

αι as in *aisle*, ου as *ou* in *our*,
 ει as in *eight*, υι as in *quit*,
 οι as in *oil*, ου as in *group*,
 ευ and ηυ as ἔh-oo, ἑh-oo. (for these there are no exact
 equivalents in English),
 ρ, η, φ, as ᾱ, η, ω.

Give the name of each letter, and the phonetic value of each single vowel, consonant, and diphthong in the following words:

13.

EXERCISE.

ἡ-μέ-ρα, *day*.

σκη-νή, *tent*.

ἄν-θρω-πος, *man*.

βου-λεύ-ει, *he plans*.

ὁ-πλί-της, *hoplite*.

ἐν τῇ χώ-ρᾳ, *in the country*.

υι-ός, *son*.

λό-γοι, *speeches*.

ῥῆ-κη-σα, *I dwell*.

ὧ-ς, *thus*.

θύ-ρα, *door*.

ἐν σκη-νῇ, *in a tent*.

ἄ-γε-τε, *you lead*.

ᾄ-μα-ξα, *wagon*.

ἀρ-πά-ζω, *I plunder*.

φο-βέ-ρός, *frightful*.

αὐ-τός, *self*, Lat. *ipse*.

ἐν λό-γῳ, *in a speech*.

Ἑλ-λη-νι-κός, *Greek*.

ἀ-γα-θός, *good*.

θύ-ραι, *doors*.

λύ-ου-σι, *they loose*.

ἄγ-γι-λος, *messenger*.

δῶ-ρον, *gift*.

χώ-ρα, *country*.

ψέ-λι-ον, *bracelet*.

λό-γος, *speech*.

οἰ-κί-ω, *I dwell*.

Ἄρ-τε-μις, *Artemis*.

οἰ-κοι, *at home*.



No. 1. Greek Schoolroom.

LESSON II.

Breathings, Syllables, Elision, Accent, Punctuation.

14. Every vowel or diphthong at the beginning of a word has either the ROUGH BREATHING (´) or the SMOOTH BREATHING (˘). The rough breathing shows that the vowel is *aspirated*, i.e. that it is preceded by the sound of *h*, as ἡμέρα, *day*, υἱός, *son*, Ἑλλη-νικός, *Greek*; the smooth breathing shows that the vowel is not aspirated, as ἄγω, *I lead*, Ἄρ-τε-μις, *Artemis*, ᾤκη-σα, *I dwelt*.

15. A Greek word has as many SYLLABLES as it has separate vowels or diphthongs. A syllable is *long* by nature when it has a long vowel or diphthong.

a. In dividing a word into syllables, single consonants and combinations of consonants which can begin a word are, with few exceptions, placed at the beginning of a syllable; other combinations of consonants are divided. Thus φο-βε-ρός, *frightful*, ὁ-πλί-της, *hoplite*, but ἀρ-πά-ζω, *I plunder*.

16. A short final vowel may be dropped when the next word begins with a vowel, whether this has the rough or the smooth breathing. This is called ELISION. An apostrophe marks the omission. Thus ἐπ' αὐτόν, *against him*, for ἐπὶ αὐτόν.

17. Most words ending in σι, and all verbs of the third person ending in ε, generally add ν when the next word begins with a vowel, as ἔχουσιν οἰκίαν, *they have houses*; εἶχεν οἰκίαν, *he had a house*. This is called ν MOVABLE. It may also be added at the end of a sentence.

Pronounce each syllable of the words in 13.

18. There are three ACCENTS :

the acute (´), as ἀ-γα-θός, *good*, ἡ-μέ-ρᾱ, *day*, Ἀρ-τε-μις, *Artemis*, ἡ-κη-σα, *I dwell*;

the grave (`), as σκη-νὰ ἀ-γα-θαί, *good tents*;

the circumflex (˘), as σκη-νῆς, *of a tent*, ὧ-δε, *thus*, ἐν σκη-ναῖς, *in tents*.

19. The acute can stand only on one of the last three syllables of a word, the circumflex only on one of the last two, and the grave only on the last.

20. The circumflex can stand only on a long syllable. When ā, ī, ū have the circumflex, the long mark is omitted, and they are written â, î, û.

21. The antepenult, if accented, takes the acute, as ἀν-θρῶ-πος, *man*; but it can have no accent if the last syllable is long or ends in ξ or ψ, as ἀν-θρῶ-πον, *of a man*.

22. An accented penult is circumflexed when it is long while the last syllable is short, as δῶ-πον, *gift*. Otherwise it takes the acute, as δῶ-πον, *of a gift*, χῶ-ρᾱ, *land*.

23. Final α and ο are counted as short in determining the accent, as ἄ-μα-ξαι, *wagons*, χῶ-ραι, *lands*, except in the optative, and in the adverb οἰ-κοι, *at home*.

24. An accented ultima has the acute when short, as ἀ-γα-θός, *good*; the acute or circumflex when long, as σκη-νῆ, *tent*, σκη-νῆς, *of a tent*.

25. A word which, like σκη-νῆ, *tent*, has the acute on the last syllable is called *oxytone* (i.e. *sharp-toned*). An oxytone changes its acute to the grave before other words in the same sentence, as σκη-νῇ ἀ-γα-θῇ, *a good tent*.

PUNCTUATION.

26. Some monosyllables have no accent and are closely attached to the following word, as ἐν σκη^{νῇ}, in a tent. These are called PROCLITICS.

27. An ENCLITIC is a word which loses its own accent and is pronounced as if it were a part of the preceding word, as ἀν-θρῶ-ποι^{τε}, *hōminēsque* in Latin.

28. The Greek uses the *comma* (,) and the *period* (.) like the English. It has also a *colon*, a point above the line (·), which is equivalent to the English colon and semicolon. The mark of interrogation (;) is the same as the English semicolon.

Name the accent of each word in 13, and state the principle or principles in 18-27 which apply to it.

Pronounce each of these words.



No. 2. Ancient Dog-cart.

LESSON III.

Nouns. — Introductory.

29. There are five CASES in Greek, the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.

30. The nominative and vocative plural are always alike. In neuters, the nominative, accusative, and vocative are alike in all numbers; in the plural these end in α.

31. There are three NUMBERS, the singular, the dual (which denotes two objects), and the plural.

32. There are three GENDERS, the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

33. As in Latin, names of *males* and of *rivers, winds* and *months* are masculine; names of *females* and of *countries, towns, trees, and islands*, and most nouns denoting *qualities* or *conditions* are feminine.

34. There are three DECLENSIONS, the *First* or *A-Declension*, the *Second* or *O-Declension*, and the *Third* or *Consonant Declension*. The first two together are sometimes called the *Vowel Declension*, as opposed to the Third.

35. The place of accent in the nominative singular of a noun or adjective must generally be learned by observation. The other forms accent *the same syllable* as the nominative, if the last syllable permits (21); otherwise the following syllable.

36. In the genitive and dative of all numbers a long ultima, if accented, takes the circumflex.

A-DECLENSION.

A-Declension. — Feminines in $\bar{\alpha}$.

37. Nouns of the A-Declension end in $\bar{\alpha}$, η , or α (feminine), or in $\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$ or $\eta\varsigma$ (masculine). Feminines generally end in $\bar{\alpha}$, if ϵ , ι , or ρ precedes the ending.

38.

PARADIGMS.

	χώρα, COUNTRY.	στρατιά, ARMY.	ἡ μικρὰ θύρα, THE SMALL DOOR.
S. N.	χώρα, <i>country</i>	στρατιά	ἡ μικρὰ θύρα
G.	χώρας, <i>of country</i>	στρατιάς	τῆς μικρᾶς θύρας
D.	χώρα, <i>to or for country</i>	στρατιᾷ	τῇ μικρᾷ θύρᾳ
A.	χώραν, <i>country</i>	στρατιάν	τὴν μικρὰν θύραν
V.	χώρα, <i>O country</i>	στρατιά	μικρὰ θύρα
D. N. A. V.	χώρα	στρατιά	τὴ μικρὰ θύρα
G. D.	χώραν	στρατιαῖν	τοῖν μικραῖν θύραιν
P. N.	χώραι, <i>countries</i>	στρατιαί	αἱ μικραὶ θύραι
G.	χωρῶν, <i>of countries</i>	στρατιῶν	τῶν μικρῶν θυρῶν
D.	χώραις, <i>to or for countries</i>	στρατιαῖς	ταῖς μικραῖς θύραις
A.	χωρᾶς, <i>countries</i>	στρατιάς	ταῖς μικρᾶς θύρας
V.	χώραι, <i>O countries</i>	στρατιαί	μικραὶ θύραι

39. The genitive plural of nouns of this declension always has the circumflex on the last syllable.

a. For the accent of the other forms, see 35, 22 (final α is short, 23), 36. The forms η , α of the article are proclitic (26). The vocative of the article does not occur.

b. The nominative and vocative of these nouns, both singular and plural, are alike (30).

40.

VOCABULARY.

ἀγορά, *ās, ἡ, market-place.*ἡμέρα, *ās, ἡ, day.*θύρα, *ās, ἡ, door.*οἰκία, *ās, ἡ, house.*στρατιά, *ās, ἡ, army.*χώρα, *ās, ἡ, place, land, country.*μακρά, *adj., long.*μικρά, *adj., small, little.*ἐν, *prep. with dat., in (a proclitic).*ἦν, *he (she, it) was; ἦσαν, they were.*ἔχει, *he (she, it) has; ἔχουσι, they**have.*

a. The gender of a noun is indicated by placing after it the corresponding form of the definite article, as ἀγορά, *ās, ἡ*, where *ἡ* signifies that ἀγορά is feminine.

41. READ ALOUD AND TRANSLATE: 1. οἰκίαι μικραί. 2. ἐν ταῖς ἀγοραῖς. 3. ἐν οἰκίᾳ μικρᾷ. 4. ἡ οἰκία θύρᾳ ἔχει. 5. ἡ ἡμέρα μακρὰ ἦν. 6. στρατιάς μικρὰς ἔχουσι. 7. αἱ οἰκίαι θύρᾳς ἔχουσι. 8. ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ οἰκίαι ἦσαν. 9. αἱ οἰκίαι μικραὶ ἦσαν. 10. μικραὶ ἦσαν αἱ θύραι τῶν οἰκίων.

42. TRANSLATE: 1. Of a long day. 2. For small armies. 3. In the market-place. 4. The country was small. 5. He has a small house.

Mac 2:1-12:12a READING
 I read 2:1-12:12a
 I read 2:1-12:12a



No. 3. Assyrian Tents.

LESSON. IV.

A-Declension. — Feminines in η.

43. If ε, ι, or ρ does not precede (37), feminines generally end in η. This η appears only in the singular.

44.

PARADIGMS.

	κώμη, VILLAGE.	ἡ καλὴ σκηνή, THE FINE TENT.	ἡ μικρὰ σκηνή, THE LITTLE TENT.
S. N.	κώμη, <i>village</i>	ἡ καλὴ σκηνή	ἡ μικρὰ σκηνή
G.	κώμης, <i>of a village</i>	τῆς καλῆς σκηνῆς	τῆς μικρᾶς σκηνῆς
D.	κώμῃ, <i>to or for a village</i>	τῇ καλῇ σκηνῇ	τῇ μικρᾷ σκηνῇ
A.	κώμην, <i>village</i>	τὴν καλὴν σκηνήν	τὴν μικρὰν σκηνήν
V.	κώμη, <i>O village</i>	καλὴ σκηνή	μικρὰ σκηνή
D. N. A. V.	κώμῃ	τὴ καλῇ σκηνῇ	τὴ μικρῇ σκηνῇ
G. D.	κώμῃν	τοὶν καλαῖν σκηναῖν	τοὶν μικραῖν σκηναῖν
P. N.	κώμαι, <i>villages</i>	αἱ καλαὶ σκηναί	αἱ μικραὶ σκηναί
G.	κωμών, <i>of villages</i>	τῶν καλῶν σκηνῶν	τῶν μικρῶν σκηνῶν
D.	κώμῃς, <i>to or for villages</i>	ταῖς καλαῖς σκηναῖς	ταῖς μικραῖς σκηναῖς
A.	κώμεις, <i>villages</i>	ταῖς καλαῖς σκηναῖς	ταῖς μικραῖς σκηναῖς
V.	κώμαι, <i>O villages</i>	καλαὶ σκηναί	μικραὶ σκηναί

45.

VOCABULARY.

κραυγὴ, ἦι, ἡ, outcry, uproar.
 κώμη, ἦι, ἡ, village.
 μάχη, ἦι, ἡ, battle, fight. No. 20.
 σκηνή, ἦι, ἡ, tent. No. 3.
 σφαιρόνη, ἦι, ἡ, sling. No. 24.

κακῇ, adj., bad.
 καλῇ, adj., beautiful, fine.
 φοβερῇ, adj., frightful, fearful.
 καί, conj., and, also.

46. 1. ἐν τῇ κώμῃ ἦσαν μικραὶ σκηναί. 2. αἱ μικραὶ οἰκίαι κακαὶ ἦσαν. 3. αἱ σκηναὶ καλαὶ ἦσαν. 4. ἐν τῇ κώμῃ μάχη φοβερά ἦν. 5. ἡ κραυγὴ τῆς στρατιᾶς φοβερά ἦν. 6. ἐν ταῖς καλαῖς κώμαις ἦσαν οἰκίαι. 7. σφειδόντην ἔχει ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ. 8. κραυγὴ φοβερά ἐν ταῖς κώμαις ἦν. 9. ἐν ταῖς σκηναῖς ἦσαν αἱ σφειδόναί. 10. ἡ οἰκία μικρά ἦν καὶ ἡ σκηνὴ κακὴ.

47. 1. In the villages were tents. 2. They have slings in the tents. 3. The battles were fearful. 4. There was a small house in the village. 5. They have tents and slings.

*The 1st article with abstract nouns & persons
under standing is as in 46 & 47 and when used*

LESSON V.

Verbs. — Introductory.

48. The Greek verb has three VOICES, the active, middle, and passive.

49. There are four MOODS, the indicative, subjunctive, optative, and imperative. These are the finite moods. To them are added, in the conjugation of the verb, the infinitive and participles.

50. There are seven TENSES, the present, imperfect, future, aorist, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect. The present, future, perfect, and future perfect indicative are called *primary* tenses; the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect indicative are called *secondary* tenses.

51. There are three PERSONS.

PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE.

52. There are three NUMBERS, as in nouns (31).

53. The accent of verbs is *recessive*, i.e. it is thrown as far back as possible.

54. The STEM of a verb is its fundamental part, from which its various tenses are formed. The stem of λύω, *loose*, is λυ- or λυ, of βουλεύω, *plan*, βουλευ-, of πέμπω, *send*, πεμπ-.

Present Indicative Active.

55.

PARADIGMS.

α. 1.	λύω, I loose	βουλεύω, plan	πέμπω, send	ἀρπάζω, rob
2.	λύετε, you loose	βουλεύετε	πέμπετε	ἀρπάζετε
3.	λύει, he looses	βουλεύει	πέμπει	ἀρπάζει
β. 2.	λύετον	βουλεύετον	πέμπετον	ἀρπάζετον
3.	λύετον	βουλεύετον	πέμπετον	ἀρπάζετον
γ. 1.	λύομεν, we loose	βουλεύομεν	πέμπομεν	ἀρπάζομεν
2.	λύετε, you loose	βουλεύετε	πέμπετε	ἀρπάζετε
3.	λύουσι, they loose	βουλεύουσι	πέμπουσι	ἀρπάζουσι

56.

VOCABULARY.

ἄγω, lead, carry, bring.
 ἀρπάζω, seize, rob, plunder.
 βουλεύω, plan, plot.
 ἔχω, have, hold.
 λύω, loose, destroy, break.
 πέμπω, send.

Ἑλληνική, adj., Greek.

πύλη, ης, ἡ, gate.
 φυλακή, ης, ἡ, guard, garrison.

ἐξ (before a vowel), ἐκ (before a consonant),
 prep. with gen., out of, from (a proclitic).
 οὐ (before a consonant), οὐκ (before the smooth
 breathing), οὐχ (before the rough breathing),
 adv., not (a proclitic).

57. 1. βουλεύει. 2. λύουσι. 3. ἔχεις. 4. πέμπεις.
5. ἔχετε. 6. βουλεύομεν. 7. ἄγω. 8. ἀρπάζει. 9. ἀρπάζετε. 10. πέμπουσι.

58. 1. He plunders. 2. We lead. 3. They plan. 4. You send. 5. I loose.

59. 1. ἄγω στρατιὰν Ἑλληνικὴν. 2. τὰς καλὰς σκηναὺς λύουσι. 3. οὐχ ἀρπάζω τὰς κώμας. 4. τὴν φυλακὴν ἄγουσιν¹ ἐκ τῶν σκηνῶν. 5. ἔχουσιν οἰκίαν καλάν. 6. αἱ κῶμαι πύλας οὐκ ἔχουσιν.¹ 7. οὐ πέμπομεν τὴν φυλακὴν. 8. ἀρπάζετε τὴν χώραν; 9. ἐκ τῶν κωμῶν πέμπει τὴν στρατιάν. 10. ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἄγεις τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν φυλακὴν;

60. 1. Has he a Greek guard? 2. We are not destroying the gates. 3. I am sending a garrison. 4. You have a beautiful house. 5. He is not plundering the houses in the village.

NOTE. — ¹ For ν movable, see 17.



No. 4. The Slaying of the Suitors.

LESSON VI.

A-Declension. — Feminines in α.

61. A few feminines end in α (short). This α appears only in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular. The genitive and dative have ᾱ, if ε, ι, or ρ precedes, otherwise η.

62.

PARADIGMS.

	γέφυρα, BRIDGE.	θάλαττα, SEA.	μάχαιρα ἀγαθή, A GOOD SABRE.
S. N. V.	γέφυρα	θάλαττα	μάχαιρα ἀγαθή
G.	γεφύρας	θαλάττης	μαχαίρας ἀγαθῆς
D.	γεφύρα	θαλάττῃ	μαχαίρᾃ ἀγαθῇ
A.	γέφυραν	θάλατταν	μάχαιραν ἀγαθὴν
D. N. A. V.	γεφύρᾳ	θαλάττᾳ	μαχαίρᾳ ἀγαθῇ
G. D.	γεφύραιν	θαλάτταιν	μαχαίραιν ἀγαθαῖν
P. N. V.	γέφυραι	θάλατται	μάχαιραι ἀγαθαί
G.	γεφύρων	θαλαττῶν	μαχαίρων ἀγαθῶν
D.	γεφύραις	θαλάτταις	μαχαίραις ἀγαθαῖς
A.	γεφύρας	θαλάττας	μαχαίρας ἀγαθὰς

α. For the accent, see 35, 21, 39.



No. 5. "μάχαιρα ἀγαθή."

63.

VOCABULARY.

ἄμαξα, ης, ἡ, wagon. No. 16.
 γέφυρα, ἄς, ἡ, bridge.
 θάλαττα, ης, ἡ, sea.
 μάχαιρα, ἄς, ἡ (cf. μάχη), knife, sabre.

No. 5.

πέλτη, ης, ἡ, shield, target. No. 18.
 τράπεζα, ης, ἡ, table. No. 4

ἀγαθή, αἰ., good, brave.

στενή, adj., narrow.

eis, prep. with acc., into, to (a proclitic).

ἐπί, prep.: with gen., on, upon; with
 dat., on, by, at; with acc., upon, to,
 against.

64. 1. ἡ θάλαττα στενὴ ἦν. 2. ἔχει οἰκίᾱς ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ; 3. τραπέζας ἐπὶ τῶν ἀμαξῶν ἄγετε. 4. εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν πέμπουσιν ἀμάξας. 5. ἐπὶ τῇ γεφύρᾳ φυλακὴν ἔχει ἀγαθὴν. 6. πέλτας ἔχομεν καὶ μαχαίρας ἀγαθὰς. 7. ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν οὐκ ἄγω τὴν φυλακὴν. 8. πέμπεις μαχαίρας τῇ στρατιᾷ; 9. ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν οὐκ ἄγει τὴν στρατιάν. 10. τὴν χώραν ἀρπάζεις ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν.

65. 1. We are destroying the tables. 2. They are not plundering the wagons. 3. The bridges were long and narrow. 4. Is he bringing the sabres on the wagon? 5. He does not lead the garrison from the villages to the sea.



No. 6. Attic Four Drachma Piece.

LESSON VII.

Imperfect Indicative Active.

66. In the secondary tenses (50) of the indicative, the verb receives an AUGMENT (*i.e.* *increase*) at the beginning.

67. Augment is of two kinds :

1. *Syllabic* augment, which prefixes ε to verbs beginning with a consonant, as λύω, imperfect ἔ-λυον, *I was loosing*.

2. *Temporal* augment, which lengthens the first syllable of verbs beginning with a vowel or diphthong, as ἄγω, imperfect ἡγον, *I was leading*. When augmented, α and ε become η; ι, ο, υ become ῑ, ω, ῡ; αι and α become η; οι becomes ω.

α. ἔχω irregularly has the imperfect εἶχον.

68. The imperfect indicative represents an action as going on in past time, as ἔλυον, *I was loosing* or *I loosed*.

49.

PARADIGMS.

α. 1.	ἔλυον	ἔβούλευον	ἔπεμπον	ἡρπάζον
2.	ἔλυες	ἔβούλευες	ἔπεμπες	ἡρπάζεις
3.	ἔλυε	ἔβούλευε	ἔπεμπε	ἡρπάζει
β. 2.	ἔλυστον	ἔβουλεύετον	ἔπέμπετον	ἡρπάζετον
3.	ἔλύετην	ἔβουλεύετην	ἔπεμπέτην	ἡρπάζετην
γ. 1.	ἔλύομεν	ἔβουλεύομεν	ἔπέμπομεν	ἡρπάζομεν
2.	ἔλύετε	ἔβουλεύετε	ἔπέπετε	ἡρπάζετε
3.	ἔλυον	ἔβούλευον	ἔπεμπον	ἡρπάζον

70. Verbs have recessive accent (53). But, under the general laws, the accent sometimes shifts (18), as ἄλῳον, ἐλῳόμεν, etc., sometimes changes (21), as εἶχον, *I had*, εἶχομεν, *we had*.

Review the meaning of all the words given in the vocabularies of Lessons III.-VI.

71. 1. ἐλύετε. 2. ἦγον. 3. εἶχετε. 4. ἐλῳον. 5. ἦγες.
6. εἶχε. 7. ἐβούλευες. 8. ἔπεμπε. 9. ἥρπάζομεν.
10. ἐβουλεύομεν.

72. 1. *I loosed.* 2. *We had.* 3. *You sent.* 4. *He planned.*
5. *They plundered.*

73. 1. ἡ οἰκία θύρας καλὰς εἶχε. 2. τῇ φυλακὴν ἔπεμπεν¹ εἰς τὴν κόμην. 3. ἐν ταῖς κόμαις καλὰς εἶχεν οἰκίας. 4. ἥρπαζες τὰς σκηνάς; 5. ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας οὐκ ἦγες τὴν φυλακὴν. 6. οὐχ ἥρπάζομεν τὰς μικρὰς κόμας. 7. ἀμάξας ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ εἶχετε. 8. ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν ἦγον τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν φυλακὴν. 9. μαχαίρας καὶ σφενδόνας ἐπὶ τῆς ἀμάξης ἦγεν.¹ 10. φυλακὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ἐπέμπομεν εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν.

74. 1. *He was destroying the tents.* 2. *We did not send the garrison to the bridge.* 3. *They plundered the wagons.* 4. *They did not lead the army from the village.* 5. *You led the guard from the houses to the sea.*

NOTE. — ¹ For *ν* movable, see 17.

O-DECLENSION.

LESSON VIII.

O-Declension.

75. Nouns of the O-Declension end in **ος** (masculine, rarely feminine) or in **ον** (neuter).

76.

PARADIGMS.

	λόγος, ó, WORD	ó ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος, THE GOOD MAN.	τὸ καλὸν δῶρον, THE FINE GIFT.
S. N.	λόγος, <i>word</i>	ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος	τὸ καλὸν δῶρον
G.	λόγου, <i>of a word</i>	τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἀνθρώπου	τοῦ καλοῦ δώρου
D.	λόγῳ, <i>to or for a word</i>	τῷ ἀγαθῷ ἀνθρώπῳ	τῷ καλῷ δώρῳ
A.	λόγον, <i>word</i>	τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνθρωπον	τὸ καλὸν δῶρον
V.	λόγῃ, <i>O word</i>	ἀγαθὲ ἄνθρωπε	καλὸν δῶρον
I. N. A. V.	λέγω	τῷ ἀγαθῷ ἀνθρώπῳ	τῷ καλῷ δώρῳ
G. D.	λέγουιν	τοῖν ἀγαθοῖν ἀνθρώποιν	τοῖν καλοῖν δώροιιν
P. N.	λόγοι, <i>words</i>	οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἄνθρωποι	τὰ καλὰ δῶρα
G.	λόγων, <i>of words</i>	τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀνθρώπων	τῶν καλῶν δώρων
D.	λόγοις, <i>to or for words</i>	τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις	τοῖς καλοῖς δώροις
A.	λόγους, <i>words</i>	τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους	τὰ καλὰ δῶρα
V.	λόγοι, <i>O words</i>	ἀγαθοὶ ἄνθρωποι	καλὰ δῶρα

a. For the accent, see 21 (final **οι** is short, 23), 22, 24, 35, 36. The forms **ὁ, οἱ** are proclitic (26).

b. Observe the cases that are alike (30).

77. The masculine and neuter of the adjectives thus far given follow the O-Declension, the feminine the A-Declension. The nominative singular, therefore, ends in *ος, η* or *ᾱ, ον* (Latin *us, a, um*), as follows :

ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν, <i>good.</i>	μακρός, μακρά, μακρόν, <i>long.</i>
Ἑλληνικός, Ἑλληνική, Ἑλληνικόν, <i>Greek.</i>	μικρός, μικρά, μικρόν, <i>little.</i>
κακός, κακή, κακόν, <i>bad, cowardly.</i>	στενός, στενή, στενόν, <i>narrow.</i>
καλός, καλή, καλόν, <i>beautiful.</i>	φοβρός, φοβρά, φοβερόν, <i>frightful.</i>

78.

VOCABULARY.

ἄνθρωπος, <i>ου, ὁ, ἡ, man, human being,</i>	δῶρον, <i>ου, τό, gift.</i>
Lat. <i>homo.</i>	πέδιον, <i>ου, τό, plain.</i>
ἵππος, <i>ου, ὁ, horse. No. 23.</i>	χωρίον, <i>ου, τό (cf. χώρα), small place,</i>
λόγος, <i>ου, ὁ, word, speech.</i>	<i>place, spot.</i>
πόλεμος, <i>ου, ὁ, war.</i>	
σύμμαχος, <i>ου, ὁ, ally.</i>	καὶ . . . καί, <i>both . . . and.</i>

a. The article placed after the noun indicates its gender, *ὁ* the masculine, *ἡ* the feminine, *τό* the neuter.

79. 1. δῶρα ἔπεμπε τῇ στρατιᾷ; 2. ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ ἦσαν οἰκίαι. 3. ὁ πόλεμος φοβερός ἦν. 4. εἰς τὸ πεδίον ἔπεμπεν ἀνθρώπους. 5. τοὺς ἵππους ἄγομεν ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου. 6. ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἦσαν καὶ ἵπποι καὶ ἄνθρωποι. 7. δῶρα πέμπωμεν τοῖς συμμάχοις. 8. οἱ σύμμαχοι ἐν πολέμῳ κακοὶ ἦσαν. 9. οἱ τῶν συμμάχων λόγοι καλοὶ ἦσαν. 10. ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἦσαν οἱ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἵπποι.

80. 1. The allies had horses. 2. I led the horse into the village. 3. The place was narrow. 4. The man was a coward (*i.e.* cowardly) in war. 5. He sent horses to the allies.

LESSON IX.

O-Declension (continued).

81. Learn the declension of the *definite article* in 758. The vocative does not occur. Greek, like Latin, has no *indefinite article*.

82.

PARADIGMS.

	οἶνος, ó, WINE.	ἡ στενὴ ὁδός, THE NARROW ROAD.	πλοῖον μακρόν, A LONG BOAT.
S. N.	οἶνος	ἡ στενὴ ὁδός	πλοῖον μακρόν
G.	οἶνου	τῆς στενῆς ὁδοῦ	πλοίου μακροῦ
D.	οἶνῳ	τῇ στενῇ ὁδῷ	πλοίῳ μακρῷ
A.	οἶνον	τὴν στενὴν ὁδόν	πλοῖον μακρόν
V.	οἶνε	στενὴ ὁδέ	πλοῖον μακρόν
D. N. A. V.	οἶνω	τῷ στενᾷ ὁδῷ	πλοίῳ μακρῷ
G. D.	οἶνοιν	τοῖν στεναῖν ὁδοῖν	πλοίοιν μακροῖν
P. N. V.	οἶνοι	αἱ στεναὶ ὁδοί	πλοῖα μακρά
G.	οἶνων	τῶν στενῶν ὁδῶν	πλοίων μακρῶν
D.	οἶνοισ	ταῖς στεναῖς ὁδοῖς	πλοίοις μακροῖς
A.	οἶνους	τὰς στενάς ὁδούς	πλοῖα μακρά

a. Adjectives agree with their nouns not only in case and number but also in gender. See the Rule of Syntax in 805. The adjective, therefore, may be of the A-Declension while the noun is of the O-Declension, as in *ἡ στενὴ ὁδός* above.

b. A *postpositive* word is one which is never placed first in its sentence, but generally second.

83.

VOCABULARY.

Κῦρος, ου, ὁ, *Cyrus*.ὁδός, οὔ, ἡ, *road, way*.οἶνος, ου, ὁ, *wine*.ποταμός, οὔ, ὁ, *river*.στρατηγός, οὔ, ὁ, *general*.φανερός, ἄ, ὁν, *adj. in plain sight, visible, evident*.θηρίον, ου, τό, *wild beast*.ὄπλον, ου, τό, *implement, plur. arms* No. 10.πλοῖον, οι, τό, *boat* No. 7.τόξον, ου, τό, *bow* No. 11.ὁ, ἡ, τό, *the def. art., the*.ὦ, *interj. with voc., O*.δέ, *conj., but, and (a postpositive)*.

84. 1. στενὴ ἦν ἡ ὁδός. 2. ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἦν¹ θηρία. 3. τὰ πλοῖα μακρὰ ἦν.¹ 4. ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ ἦν ὁ στρατηγός. 5. τόξα δέ, ὦ Κῦρε, οὐκ ἔχομεν. 6. ὁδὸς φανερὰ ἄγει εἰς τὰς τοῦ Κύρου κώμας. 7. εἰς τὸ πεδῖον ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔπεμπε τοὺς ἵππους. 8. τῷ στρατηγῷ οἶνον Κῦρος ἔπεμπε. 9. ἡ ὁδός, ὦ Κῦρε, ἄγει εἰς πεδῖον καλόν. 10. ἦγον οἱ ἵπποι καὶ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς καὶ τὰ ὄπλα.

85. 1. Cyrus sent gifts to the generals. 2. He led the horse into the river. 3. The general had ships of war.² 4. We are sending the wine to Cyrus. 5. The generals sent horses to Cyrus.

NOTES. —¹ A neuter plural subject in Greek regularly has its verb in the singular. See the Rule of Syntax in 802. —² πλοῖα μακρά. Cf. Latin *naves longae*.



No. 7. Bronze Boat used as a Lamp.

LESSON X.

Future and First Aorist Indicative Active.

86.

PARADIGMS.

	FUTURE.	FIRST AORIST.	FUTURE.	FIRST AORIST.
8. 1.	λύσω, <i>I shall loose</i>	ἔλυσα, <i>I loosed</i>	πέμψω	ἐπέμψα
2.	λύσεις, <i>you will loose</i>	ἔλυσας, <i>you loosed</i>	πέμψεις	ἐπέμψας
3.	λύσει, <i>he will loose</i>	ἔλυσε, <i>he loosed</i>	πέμψει	ἐπέμψε
10. 2.	λύσεται	ἐλύσατο	πέμψεται	ἐπέμψατο
3.	λύσεται	ἐλύσάτην	πέμψεται	ἐπέμψάτην
11. 1.	λύσομεν, <i>we shall loose</i>	ἐλύσαμεν, <i>we loosed</i>	πέμψομεν	ἐπέμψαμεν
2.	λύσετε, <i>you will loose</i>	ἐλύσατε, <i>you loosed</i>	πέμψετε	ἐπέμψατε
3.	λύσουσι, <i>they will loose</i>	ἐλύσαν, <i>they loosed</i>	πέμψουσι	ἐπέμψαν

87. The aorist indicative expresses the simple *occurrence* of an action in past time; the imperfect (68) expresses its *continuance*.

88. The future adds *σω* to the verb stem (54), the first aorist adds *σα*. The aorist, as a secondary tense, has augment (66, 67).

89. If the verb stem ends in a vowel, the stem may not be affected by the addition of *σω* and *σα*, as λύ-ω, λύ-σω, ἔλυ-σα; βουλεύ-ω, βουλεύ-σω, ἐβούλευ-σα.

90. If the verb stem ends in a mute (7), euphonic changes occur:

1. A π-mute (π β φ) unites with σ and forms ψ (9), as πέμπ-ω, πέμπω (πεμπ-σω), ἔπεμψα (ἐπεμπ-τα).
2. A κ-mute (κ γ χ) unites with σ and forms ξ (9), as διώκ-ω, διώκει, διώξω (διακ-σω), ἐδίωξα (ἐδιωκ-σα).
3. A τ-mute (τ δ θ) before σ is dropped, as ἀρπάξω (verb stem ἀρπαδ), ἀρπάσω (ἀρπαδ-σω), ἤρπαξα (ἤρπαδ-σα).

91. Some verbs lack the first aorist. Such verbs often have a SECOND aorist, which ends in *ον*, and is conjugated exactly like the imperfect (69), as ἄγω, ἄξω, second aorist ἤγαγον, *I led*, ἤγαγες, *you led*, ἤγαγε, *he led*, etc., ἔχω, ἔξω, second aorist ἔσχον, *I had*, ἔσχες, *you had*, ἔσχε, *he had*, etc.

a. The breathing of the future ἔξω is irregular.

92. The present infinitive active ends in *ειν*, as λῑβειν, *to loose*, πέμπειν, *to send*, etc.

93. Compound verbs consist of a preposition and a simple verb. If the preposition ends in a vowel and the simple verb begins with one, the vowel of the preposition is generally elided (16). Compound verbs take the augment between the preposition and the simple verb. If two vowels are thus brought together, the first is generally elided, as ἐπι-βουλεύω, *plot against*, imperfect ἐπ-εβούλευον.

94.

VOCABULARY.

ἀθροίζω (verb stem ἀθροιδ), ἀθροίσω, ἡθροισα, *collect*.

διώκω, διώξω, ἐδίωξα, *pursue*.

ἐπι-βουλεύω, ἐπι-βουλεύσω, ἐπ-εβούλευσα, *plot against*.

κελεύω, κελύσω, ἐκέλευσα, *command*.

ἀδελφός, οὐ, ὁ, *brother*.

βάρβαρος, ου, ὁ, *barbarian*. No. 57.

μισθός, οὐ, ὁ, *pay*.

πολέμιος, ᾱ, ον (cf. πόλεμος), *hostile*; as noun, οἱ πολέμιοι, *the enemy*.

τότε, adv., *then, at that time*.

95. 1. ἔξουσιν. 2. ἤθροισαν. 3. πέμψετε. 4. ἐκέλευσας. 5. ἐπιβουλευσομεν. 6. ἐδιώξατε. 7. ἡγάγομεν. 8. ἄξετε. 9. ἔσχες. 10. ἡρπάσαμεν.

96. 1. I shall pursue. 2. We shall have. 3. We commanded. 4. He will collect. 5. They led (second aorist).

97. 1. οὐ διώξω τοὺς πολεμίους. 2. τὰ δῶρα ἔχομεν; 3. τὰς σκηνὰς ἀρπάσουσιν οἱ βάρβαροι. 4. κελεύσει τὸν στρατηγὸν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους λῦειν. 5. τοὺς συμμαχοὺς ἡγαγεν εἰς (among) τοὺς βαρβάρους. 6. Κῦρος ἐπιβουλεύσει τῷ ἀδελφῷ.¹ 7. τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τότε ἔπεμψε Κῦρος μισθόν. 8. ὁ δὲ στρατηγὸς τὴν φυλακὴν ἔσχε τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν.² 9. εἰς τὸ πεδῖον ἀθροίσει τοὺς (his) Ἑλληνικοὺς συμμαχοὺς. 10. καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν τὸν στρατηγὸν πέμπειν ἐκέλευσε Κῦρος φυλακὴν.

98. 1. The barbarians sent the man. 2. The generals brought (second aorist) horses at that time. 3. Will Cyrus send good wine to the general? 4. He will not plot against the allies. 5. He will command the general to pursue the enemy.

NOTES.—¹ The dative follows the compound verb. See the Rule in 865. Note also that the article is here used, as often, instead of the possessive pronoun, *his brother*. — ² We might have τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν φυλακὴν or φυλακὴν τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν. See the Rule in 812.

LESSON XI.

A-Declension. — Masculines.

99. Masculines of the A-Declension end in **ᾱς** or **ης** (37). If **ε**, **ι**, or **ρ** precedes they end in **ᾱς**, otherwise in **ης**.

100. Learn the declension of **νεᾱνίᾱς**, *young man*, **στρατιώτης**, *soldier*, **πελταστής**, *targeteer*, and **Πέρσης**, *Persian*, in 740.

101. Masculines in **ᾱς** or **ης** differ from feminines in **ᾱ** or **η** (38, 44) only in the nominative and genitive singular, except that those in **της** and names signifying nationality with nominative in **ης** have the vocative singular in **α** (short).

102. VOCABULARY.

Εὐφράτης, ου, ὁ, *the Euphrates*.

νεᾱνίᾱς, ου, ὁ, *young man*.

ὀπλίτης, ου, ὁ (cf. **δπλον**), *heavy-armed foot soldier*, *hoplite*. No. 8.

πελταστής, ου, ὁ, *targeteer* (named from his shield, **πέλτη**). No. 10.

Πέρσης, ου, ὁ, *a Persian*. No. 11.

στρατιώτης, ου (cf. **στρατιά**), ὁ, *soldier*.

τοξότης, ου, ὁ, *bowman* (named from his bow, **τόξον**). No. 13.

δεξιός, ὁ, *right* (as opposed to *left*).

τριᾱκόσιοι, αι, α, *300*.

οὔτε . . . οὔτε, adv., *neither . . . nor*.

σύν, prep. with dat., *with, in company with*, Lat. *cum*.



No. 8.

Greek Warrior.

103. 1. στρατιώτᾱς καὶ ἵππους ἀθροίσω τῷ¹ Κύρῳ. 2. ὁ δὲ νεανίας τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπεβούλενε. 3. ἐπὶ τῶν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν ἄξει τοὺς στρατιώτᾱς. 4. καὶ τοὺς σὺν τῷ στρατηγῷ ὀπλίτᾱς ἤγαγον εἰς κώμας. 5. τὸν Πέρσῃν ἤγαγεν εἰς τὴν τοῦ στρατιώτου σκηνήν; 6. οἱ στρατιῶται ἐν φυλακῇ ἔξουσι τοὺς Πέρσᾱς. 7. τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν ἐν δεξιᾷ² ἔχει. 8. ὁ δὲ στρατηγὸς οὔτε τοξότην εἶχεν οὔτε πελταστήν. 9. σὺν τοῖς (*his*) πελτασταῖς ἐδίωκε τοὺς τοξότᾱς. 10. ὁ δὲ στρατηγὸς τριακοσίους ὀπλίτᾱς καὶ πελταστᾱς ἔχει.

104. 1. The general was not leading the hoplites. 2. Both the targeteers and the bowmen were brave. 3. The young man was in the village. 4. They sent hoplites and targeteers. 5. He will send beautiful gifts to the Persians.

NOTES.—¹ Proper names may take the article. —² ἐν δεξιᾷ, *on his right (hand)*.

LESSON XII.

Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative Active.

105. The perfect and pluperfect, in all the moods, have a REDUPLICATION, which is the mark of *completed* action.

106. Verbs beginning with a single consonant (except *ρ*) are reduplicated in the perfect by prefixing that consonant followed by *ε*, as λύω, λέ-λυκα. A rough mute (*γ*) is changed to the cognate (*σ*) smooth, as θίω, στερῖφει, τέ-θυκα.

107. In verbs beginning with two consonants (except a mute and a liquid), with a double consonant (ξ ψ ζ), or with ρ, the reduplication is represented by a simple ε, as στρατεύω, *make an expedition*, ἐστράτευκα.

108. In verbs beginning with a short vowel or diphthong the reduplication has the form of the temporal augment (67, 2), as ἀρπάζω, ἤρπακα.

109. When the reduplicated perfect begins with a consonant, the pluperfect prefixes the syllabic augment ε to the reduplication, as λέλυκα, ἐλελύκη. In other cases the pluperfect generally keeps the reduplication of the perfect without change, as ἤρπακα, ἤρπάκη.

110.

PARADIGMS.

FIRST PERFECT.	FIRST PLUPERFECT.	FIRST PERFECT.	FIRST PLUPERFECT.
α. 1. λέλυκα, <i>I have loosed</i>	ἐλελύκη, <i>I had loosed</i>	ἤρπακα	ἤρπάκη
2. λέλυκας, <i>you have loosed</i>	ἐλελύκης, <i>you had loosed</i>	ἤρπακας	ἤρπάκης
3. λέλυκε, <i>he has loosed</i>	ἐλελύκει, <i>he had loosed</i>	ἤρπακε	ἤρπάκει
β. 2. λελύκατον	ἐλελύκετον	ἤρπάκατον	ἤρπάκετον
3. λελύκατον	ἐλελύκēτην	ἤρπάκατον	ἤρπακēτην
γ. 1. λελύκαμεν, <i>we have loosed</i>	ἐλελύκαμεν, <i>we had loosed</i>	ἤρπάκαμεν	ἤρπάκαμεν
2. λελύκατε, <i>you have loosed</i>	ἐλελύκατε, <i>you had loosed</i>	ἤρπάκατε	ἤρπάκατε
3. λελύκασι, <i>they have loosed</i>	ἐλελύκισαν, <i>they had loosed</i>	ἤρπάκασι	ἤρπάκισαν

111. • The first perfect adds κα, the first pluperfect κη, to the reduplicated theme.

112. In vowel verbs the stem may not be affected by adding **κα** and **κη**, as **βουλεύω**, **βεβούλευ-κα**, **έβεβουλεύ-κη**, **κελεύω**, **κεκέλευ-κα**, **έκεκελεύ-κη**.

a. **ἔχω** has the irregular forms **ἔσχηκα**, **ἔσχήκη**.

113. Verbs whose stem ends in a **τ**-mute (**τ δ θ**) drop the mute before **κα** and **κη**, as **ἀθροίζω** (**ἀθροιδ**), **ἤθροι-κα**, **ἤθροι-κη**.

114. Some verbs whose stem ends in a **π**-mute (**π β φ**) or a **κ**-mute (**κ γ χ**) add **α** and **η** instead of **κα** and **κη**, and aspirate the final letter of the stem, changing **π** and **β** to **φ**, and **κ** and **γ** to **χ**, as

πέμπω, **πέπομφ-α** (with change of **ε** of the stem to **ο**),
έπεπόμφ-η.

διώκω, **δεδιώχ-α**, **έδεδιώχ-η**.

ἄγω, **ἤχ-α**, **ἤχ-η**.

115. The perfects and pluperfects just described (114) are called SECOND perfects and pluperfects.

116.

VOCABULARY.

δι-αρπάξω, **δι-αρπάσω**, **δι-ήρπασα**, **δι-ήρπακα**, *plunder completely, sack.*

θύω, **θύσω**, **ἔθυσα**, **τίθυκα**, *sacrifice.*

No. 9.

στρατεύω, **στρατεύσω**, **ἑστράτευσα**,
ἑστράτευκα (*cf.* **στρατιά**, **στρατιώτης**),
make an expedition.

δαρικός, **οὔ**, **ὁ**, *daric* (a gold coin).

No. 22.

θεός, **οἶ**, **ὁ**, **ἡ**, *god, goddess.*

Κλέαρχος, **οὔ**, **ὁ**, *Clearchus.*

ὄρκος, **οὔ**, **ὁ**, *oath.*

φόβος, **οὔ** (*cf.* **φοβερός**), **ὁ**, *fear.*

γάρ, *conj. for* (a postpositive).

διά, *prep.:* with *gen.*, *through*; with *acc.*,
on account of.

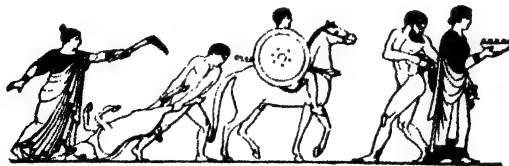
πρός, *prep.:* with *gen.*, *over against*;
with *dat.*, *at*; with *acc.*, *to, against*,
towards.

117. 1. ἐσχήκοτε. 2. ἐλελύκει. 3. ἐστρατεύκασι.
4. τέθυκε. 5. ἐσχήκη. 6. ἤρπάκαμεν. 7. διηρπάκεσαν.
8. πέπομφας. 9. ἐκικελεύκεσαν. 10. ἐπιβεβουλεύκασι.

118. 1. We have had. 2. I had commanded. 3. They had pursued. 4. You have sent. 5. He has plotted against.

119. 1. τοὺς πολεμίους δειδιώχαμεν διὰ τῶν κωμῶν εἰς τὴν θάλατταν. 2. καὶ τὰς ἀμάξας οἱ βάρβαροι διηρπάκεσαν. 3. τριακοσίους δαρείκους ἐπεπόμφεμεν τοῖς ὀπλίταις. 4. Κλέαρχος δὲ ἐπεβεβουλεύκει τοῖς Πέρσαις. 5. οἱ στρατιῶται τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἤχεσαν πρὸς Κῦρον. 6. οὐκ ἐκελεύκει ὁ Κλέαρχος τοὺς στρατιώτας θύειν. 7. ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν πολεμίων χώραν ἐστρατεύκατε. 8. λελύκασι τοῦς (their) ὄρκους οἱ στρατηγοί· οὐ γὰρ τεθύκασι τοῖς θεοῖς. 9. ἤθροικας, ὦ Κῦρε, ἐπὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους τοὺς πελταστὰς καὶ τοὺς τοξοτὰς. 10. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται τὰς ἀμάξας ἐλελύκεσαν διὰ τὸν (their) τῶν πολεμίων φόβον.

120. 1. We have broken our oaths. 2. The soldiers had sacrificed to the gods. 3. Have the peltasts sacked the villages? 4. The soldier has plotted against Cyrus. 5. His brother had ordered Cyrus to send gifts.



No. 9. Sacrifice.

LESSON XIII.

The Art of Reading.

121. In reading an inflected language, such as Greek, the knowledge of three things is absolutely necessary: first, of *words*; secondly, of *forms*; thirdly, of *constructions*.

122. The acquisition of this knowledge is gradual. The pupil should commit thoroughly to memory the meaning of each new word as it occurs; he should learn the forms of the different cases, tenses, and numbers so accurately, the first time the paradigms occur, as to be able instantly to recognize these forms thereafter at sight; and as he reads, he should carefully note the laws of construction, especially those which differ from the corresponding constructions in Latin and English.

123.**DIRECTIONS FOR READING.**

1. *Read each sentence aloud in the original. Pronounce each word distinctly.*

In reading,

a. *Observe sharply the forms of the words, so as to become at once aware of their grammatical relations.*

b. *Make the utmost effort of memory to recall the meanings of words already met.*

c. *Follow the Greek order strictly in arriving at the thought. Observe carefully the order of the words and the marks of punctuation.*

2. *If the thought expressed in the sentence is not perfectly clear, repeat the whole process.*

3. *Translate the sentence into simple, idiomatic English.*

124.

VOCABULARY.

ἀρχή, ἡς, ἡ, *rule, province, satrapy.*Δαρείος, ου, ὁ, *Darius II.*δεινός, ἡ, ὁ, *terrible, dreadful.*ισχυρός, ὁ, ὁ, *strong*; χυμὸν ισχυρόν, *stronghold.*Περσικός, ὁ, ὁ, (cf. Πέρσης), *Persian.*σατράπης, ου, ὁ, *satrap, viceroy.*ὥς, ὅς, ὁ, *so.*ὥστε, *conjunctive adv., so as, so that, wherefore.*

READING LESSON.

125. The Parentage, Race, and Power of Cyrus the Younger.

Κῦρος, ὁ τοῦ Δαρείου υἱός, Πέρσης ἦν καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός. σατράπην δὲ αὐτὸν ἐποίησεν ὁ Δαρείος τῆς Λυδίας καὶ τῆς Φρυγίας καὶ τῆς Καππαδοκίας.

χωρία δὲ ισχυρά εἶχεν ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ ὁ Κῦρος καὶ πλοῖα μακρὰ ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ, καὶ στρατιῶται δὲ αὐτῷ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἦσαν ἀγαθοί, ὀπλῖται Ἑλληνικοὶ καὶ πελτασταὶ καὶ τοξόται Περσικοί.

Τισσαφέρνης δέ, ὁ τῆς Καρίας σατράπης, τῷ Κύρῳ πολέμιος ἦν, τότε δὲ οὔτε ἐστράτευσεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν οὔτε διήρπαξε τὴν χώραν. Κῦρος γὰρ στρατηγὸς ἐν πολέμῳ δεινός, υἱὸς δὲ τοῦ Δαρείου ὥστε φόβον εἶχεν ὁ Τισσαφέρνης πρὸς Κῦρον.

NOTE. — 2. *him, accusative.* — ἐποίησεν: *made*, from ποίω, future ποίωμι, aorist ἐποίησα. — Λυδίας: *for words not occurring in the preceding vocabularies, see the general vocabulary at the end of the book.* — 5. *and* στρατιῶται δέ: *καὶ* in the sense of *also*. — αὐτῷ: *to him, dative.* στρατιῶται αὐτῷ ὅσων is equivalent to στρατιῶτᾶς εἶχε. For the dative, see the Rule of Syntax in 362. — 6. For the appositives ὀπλῖται, πελτασταί, τοξόται, see the Rule of Syntax in 304. — 9. *de* αὐτόν: *a case of elision (16).*

LESSON XIV.

Adjectives of the Vowel Declension.

126. Learn the declension of ἀγαθός, *good*, and of ἄξιός, *worthy*, in 750.

127. The masculine and neuter of these adjectives follow the O-Declension, the feminine the A-Declension. They are, therefore, said to be of the Vowel Declension (84).

128. If ε, ι, or ρ precedes ος, the nominative singular feminine ends in ᾱ, otherwise in η (37).

129. The nominative, genitive, and vocative plural feminine follow the accent of the masculine, as ἀγαθαί (following the accent ἀγαθός), not ἀξιαί (from the nominative singular ἀξία), and ἀγαῖα, not ἀξιαί, as in nouns of the A-Declension.

130. Some adjectives of the Vowel Declension have the masculine and feminine alike, as ἀτοπος, ἀτοπος, ἀτοπος, *impassable, impracticable*.

131.

VOCABULARY.

ἀγριός, ᾱ, ον, *wild*.

ἄξιός, ᾱ, ον, *worthy, becoming, right*.

ἀτοπος, ον, *without resources, impassable, impracticable*.

Ἀρταξέρξης, ον, ὁ, *Artaxerxes II.*

ἐπιτρίβειος, ᾱ, ον, *suitable, fit, deserving*;

τὰ ἐπιτρίβεια, *provisions, supplies*.

ἄνθος, ου, ὁ, *flower*.

ἄλκιμος, ᾱ, ον, *valiant*.

βαλῶ, τας, ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῶν, ἑαυτῶν, ἑαυτῶν, *strike*.

καί, καί, καί.

καυῶ, ἀντ., καυῶ, καυῶ, καυῶ, καυῶ, *scold*.

καυῶς, ᾱ, ον, *friendly*.

132. 1. ὄνοι ἄγριοι καὶ ἵπποι ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἦσαν. 2. ὁ
 εὐφράτης ποταμὸς ἄπορος ἦν. 3. ἡ δὲ ὁδὸς στενὴ ἦν καὶ
 ὀρθιά. 4. ἔξομεν δὲ, ᾧ Κῦρε, τὰ ἐπιτηδεια; 5. ὁ Ἄρτα-
 ξέρξης τῷ ἀδελφῷ πολέμιος ἦν. 6. διὰ φιλίας ἀρχῆς ἄξει
 ὁ σατράπης τοὺς στρατιώτας. 7. τὴν πολέμιαν χώραν
 Δαρείος διηρπάκει. 8. ὥστε τῷ Ἄρταξέρξει πάνυ πολέμιος
 ἦν, Κῦρῳ δὲ πιστός. 9. οὐκ ἄξιον ἦν (*it was not right*) τῷ
 ὀπλίτῃ παίειν τὸν Περσικὸν τοξότην. 10. οἱ Πέρσαι οὔτε
 φίλοι οὔτε πιστοὶ ἦσαν.

133. 1. The road was impassable. 2. Cyrus did not send
 provisions to the garrison. . They will lead the men to
 strongholds. 4. The hoplites were good and faithful soldiers.
 5. It was right for Cyrus to send gifts to his soldiers.

134. Artaxerxes becomes King and arrests Cyrus.

Κῦρος οὖν σατράπης ἦν τῆς Λυδίας καὶ τῆς Φρυγίας
 καὶ τῆς Καππαδοκίας. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐτελεύτησε Δαρείος, Ἄρ-
 ταξέρξης ὁ τοῦ Κύρου ἀδελφὸς ἐβασίλευσε τῶν Περσῶν,
 καὶ Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελ-
 φὸν ὡς ἐπιβουλεύει αὐτῷ. ὁ δ' Ἄρταξέρξης συλλαμβάνει
 Κῦρον.

NOTES.—1. οὖν: *then*, continuing the narrative.—2. ἐπεὶ: *when*.—
 ἐτελεύτησε: from τελευτάω, *die*, τελευτήσω, *eteleútēsē*. Translate by the
 English pluperfect, *had died*.—3. ἐβασίλευσε: the aorist sometimes has an
 inceptive force, as βασιλεύω, *be king*, ἐβασίλευσα, *became king*.—Περσῶν:
 the genitive after a verb signifying *to rule* (847).—4. διαβάλλει: historical
 present. For the meaning of all words not given in the previous vocabu-
 laries, see the general vocabulary.—5. ὡς: *that*. For ὡς ἐπιβουλεύει
 (*literally, that he is plotting*) we should say, *of plotting*.

LESSON XV.

Analysis of the Primary Tenses of the Indicative Active.

135. To the verb stem (54) different TENSE SUFFIXES are added to form the TENSE STEMS of the verb, as λύω, stem λῦ, present tense suffix ο or ε (for convenience written °/ε), present tense stem λῦο or λῦε (λῦ°/ε).

136. To form the complete tenses, PERSONAL ENDINGS are added to the different tense stems. These distinguish the different persons of the verb. The personal endings of the *primary* (50) tenses in the active voice are :

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1	-μι		-μεν
2	-σ(σι)	-τον	-τε
3	-σι(σι)	-τον	-νσι

137. Review the conjugation of the present, future, and first perfect indicative active of λύω in 765 (λύω), 766 (λύσω), and 768 (λέλυκα).

138. The *present* stem of λύω is λῦ°/ε (135); λῦο occurs before μ or ν in the endings, elsewhere λῦε. In the singular, the terminations ω, εις, ει, are difficult to analyze, but in the dual and plural, the tense stem and personal endings are easily distinguished. λύουσι is for λῦο-νσι.

139. The *future* stem of λύω is λῦσ°/ε, formed by adding the tense suffix σσ or σι (σ°/ε) to the verb stem.

140. The *first perfect* stem of λέω is λε-λυκα, formed by reduplicating the verb-stem λυ and adding the tense suffix κα. The endings μ and σι are dropped, and in the third singular final α is changed to ε. λελύκασι is for λελυκα-νσι.

141.

VOCABULARY.

ἄγγελος, ου, ὁ, messenger, scout.

ἀντί, prep. with gen., instead of.

ἀπό, prep. with gen., off from, from

ἀτίμαζω (ἀτιμαῶ), ἀ-τίμασω, ἡτίμασα,

ἡτίμακα, dishonor, disgrace.

δίκη, ης, ἡ, justice, punishment.

ἐπεί, conj., when, since.

ἐπιστολή, ης, ἡ, letter.

θηρεύω, θηρεύσει, ἐθήρευα, τεθήρευκα

(cf. θηρίον), hunt wild beasts, hunt,
catch. No. 45.

ὄλεθρος, ου, ὁ, destruction, loss.

οὕτως (before a vowel), οὕτω (before a
consonant), adv., thus, so.

πάλιν, adv., back, again.

φίλος, ου, ὁ (cf. φίλος), friend.

142. 1. ἐπλῖτας ἡχᾶσιν ἀντὶ τοξοτῶν. 2. τοῖς συμμάχοις οὕτως ἐπιβουλευέτε. 3. Κῦρον δὲ ἡτίμακε. 4. θηρία ἀπὸ ἵππου (on horseback) τεθιγρευκα. 5. τὰς ἐπιστολὰς πέμψομεν τοῖς φίλοις; 6. Κλέαρχος, ὦ στρατιῶται, ἐπεὶ τοὺς ὄρκους λέλυκε, τὴν δίκην ἔχει. 7. τὴν δὲ χώρᾱν ἡρπάκαμεν διὰ τὸν ὄλεθρον τῶν στρατιωτῶν. 8. τὸν ἄγγελον πέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὸ ἰσχυρὸν χαρίον.

143. 1. We shall collect allies for our friends. 2. He has hunted wild beasts on horseback. 3. The messenger will sacrifice to the gods. 4. I have commanded the soldiers to plunder the wagons. 5. Cyrus sends the general a letter.

144. Cyrus escapes with his Life, and plots against his Brother.

οὕτω δὲ (then) ἡτίμαξε τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀρταξέρξης. ἡ δὲ μήτηρ (cf. Latin *māter*) λύει Κῦρον καὶ ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. Κῦρος δὲ ἐπεὶ ἦκεν εἰς τὴν Λυδίαν, βουλευέει ὅπως βασιλεύσει (how he shall be king, to be king) ὁ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ· πολέμιος γὰρ αὐτῷ ἦν. οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ βάρβαροι Κύρῳ φίλοι καὶ πιστοὶ ἦσαν.

LESSON XVI.

Analysis of the Secondary Tenses of the Indicative Active.

145. The personal endings of the *secondary* (50) tenses in the active voice are :

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
-ν		-μεν
-ς	-τον	-τε
--	-την	-ν οἱ -σαν

146. Review the conjugation of the imperfect, first aorist, and first pluperfect indicative active of λύω in 765 (ἐλύον), 767 (ἐλύσα), and 768 (ἐλελύκη).

147. The imperfect is formed on the augmented *present* stem (138).

148. The first aorist stem of λύω is λῦσα, formed by adding the tense suffix σα to the verb stem. The aorist has augment. In the first person singular, ν is dropped, and in the third α is changed to ε.

149. The first pluperfect is formed on the first perfect stem (140), with κε for κα. In the singular ν is dropped and κε appears as κη, κη, κει.

150.

VOCABULARY.

ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, *other, another*; with the article, *the other, the rest of*.

δασμός, οἱ, ὁ, *tax, tribute*.

ικανός, ἡ, ὁν, *sufficient, able, capable*.

λοχαγός, οἱ, ὁ, *captain*.

οὖν, conj., *therefore, then, so* (a post-positive).

σπονδή, ἡς, ἡ, *libation*; plur., *truce*.

συν-πέμπω, *send with*.

τοξεύω, ἐτόξευσα (cf. τόξον, τοξότης), *use one's bow, shoot*.

φρούραρχος, ου, ὁ, *commander of a garrison*.

ὣδε, adv., *thus, as follows*.

151. 1. τὸν φρούραρχον ἐπεταίκεσαν. 2. Κῦρος οὖν τῷ ἀδελφῷ κακὸν¹ ἐβούλευεν. 3. οἱ νεανῖαι τόξα μακρὰ ἤχεσαν καὶ σφενδόνας ἑγαλᾶς. 4. καὶ ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐστράτευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ σατράπευ χώραν. 5. συνεπέμπομεν τῷ στρατηγῷ ἄλλους στρατιώτας ἀγαθοὺς. 6. ἐπεὶ ἔλυσαν τὰς σποιδάς, τὰς κώμας διαρπάσομεν. 7. οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἐτόξευσαν ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων. 8. τὸν λοχάγον ᾧδε ἤγον πρὸς τὸν Κλέαρχον. 9. ὁ γὰρ Ἀρταξέρξης ἐκεκελεύκει τὸν σατράπην δαίμονους πέμπειν. 10. στρατιώτας ἐν τῷ ἰσχυρῷ χωρίῳ εἴχετε ἱκανοὺς τὰς κώμας διαρπάζειν.²

152. 1. I had collected hoplites and bowmen as follows. 2. They planned evil for the others. 3. The hoplites with Cyrus were plundering the wagons. 4. Both generals and captains had sacrificed. 5. He bade the satrap send gifts.

NOTES. — ¹ κακόν, evil, neuter singular of κακός used as a noun. — ² Dependent on ἱκανούς, enough to plunder.

153. Cyrus begins to take Active Measures.

τὴν δὲ στρατιὰν τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ᾧδε ἡθροίζε· τοὺς τῶν φυλακῶν φρουράρχους κελεύει ἀθροίζειν στρατιώτας Πελοποννησίους· ἐνόμιζε γάρ, ὡς (as) ἔλεγε, Τισσαφέρην ἐπιβουλεύειν τῇ ἀρχῇ. καὶ ἡ μὲν ἄλλη Ἰωνία
5 τότε τῷ Κύρῳ φιλιᾷ καὶ πιστῇ ἦν, Μίλητος δὲ πολεμιά. Κῦρος οὖν τὴν Μίλητον πολιορκεῖ καὶ κατὰ (by) γῆν (land) καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν.

NOTES. — 3. Τισσαφέρην ἐπιβουλεύειν: translate, that Tissaphernes was plotting against. — 4. μὲν: see the general vocabulary. — 6. πολιορκεῖ: by contraction for πολιορκεῖ, present third singular of πολιορκέω, besiege.

LESSON XVII.

Demonstrative Pronouns. — αὐτός.

154. The principal demonstrative pronouns are οὗτος, *this*, Latin *hic*, ὅδε, *this*, and ἐκεῖνος, *that*, Latin *ille*.

155. The pronoun αὐτός is properly intensive, *self*, Latin *ipse*.

156. Learn the declension of οὗτος, ὅδε, and ἐκεῖνος in 762, and of αὐτός in 759.

157. These pronouns are declined, in the main, like adjectives of the vowel declension (126 ff.); ὅδε is declined like the article (758), with the enclitic suffix δε added.

158. When a demonstrative pronoun agrees with a noun, it takes the article, and stands either before or after both article and noun, not between them.

159. 1. ἐκεῖνος, *that* (yonder), is used of something remote ; ὅδε, *this* (here), of something near or present.

2. οὗτος is used in referring to something which has already been mentioned ; ὅδε, in referring to something which is about to be mentioned.

Thus: οὗτος ὁ στρατηγὸς or ὁ στρατηγὸς οὗτος ἀγαθὸς ἦν, *this general* (one already mentioned) *was brave* ; εἰλεξε τάδε, *he said this*, i.e. *he spoke as follows* ; ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ κώμῃ θύσσομεν, *we will offer sacrifice in that village* (yonder).

160. In all its cases αὐτός may mean *self*; when preceded by the article it means *same*; in its oblique cases it may mean *him, her, it, them*.

Thus: αὐτὸς ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔλεξε ταῦτα, *the general 'himself' said this*; but ὁ αὐτὸς στρατηγὸς ἔλεξε ταῦτα, *the same general said this*; θέσω αὐτόν. *I myself will offer sacrifice*; οἱ στρατιῶται αὐτοὺς ἔπαιον, *the soldiers struck them*.

161.**VOCABULARY.**

Ἀρίστιππος, ου, ὁ. *Aristippus*.

αὐτός, η, ὁ, pron., *self, same, him, her, it*.

ἐκείνος, η, ο, pron., *that*.

ἐπιβουλὴ, ἥς, ἡ (cf. ἐπιβουλεύω), *plot, scheme, design*.

Θετταλός, ου, ὁ, α. *Thessaliote*.

λέγω, λέξω, ἔλεξα (cf. λόγος), *say, speak, tell, state, report*.

μετά, prep.: with gen., *with, in company with*; with acc., *behind, after*.

ξένος, ου, ὁ, *stranger, "guest friend," guest, host*.

ὧδε, ἧδε, τόδε (cf. ὥδε), pron., *this, the following*.

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο (cf. οὕτως), pron., *this*.

τί, conj., *and* (enclitic and postpositive); τε . . . καί, *both . . . and*.

162. 1. αὗται αἱ οἰκίαι θύρας ἔχουσι. 2. οὗτοι οἱ στρατιῶται ἔπαιον τὸν ξένον. 3. Ἀρίστιππος δὲ ὁ Θετταλὸς ξένος ἦν αὐτῷ. 4. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτον Κλέαρχος αὐτὸς ἔλεξε τάδε. 5. καὶ ἡθροίζον τοὺς πελταστὰς οὕτως οὗτοι. 6. τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα¹ βουλευούσι. 7. καὶ κελεύει αὐτοὺς λέγειν ταῦτα. 8. αὕτη ἡ ἐπιβουλὴ οὐκ ἦν φανερά. 9. οὗτος δὲ ὁ αὐτὸς κελεύει ἐκείνους ἀρπάζειν τὴν χώραν. 10. ταῦτα ἔλεξε Κλέαρχος· οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται, οἳ τε² αὐτοῦ³ ἐκείνου καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι, ἐκέλευον αὐτὸν ἄγειν τὴν στρατιάν.



No. 10. πελταστής.

163. 1. These soldiers were friendly. 2. Cyrus sent these soldiers their pay. 3. But the general spoke to them, as follows. 4. They conduct him to the same general.

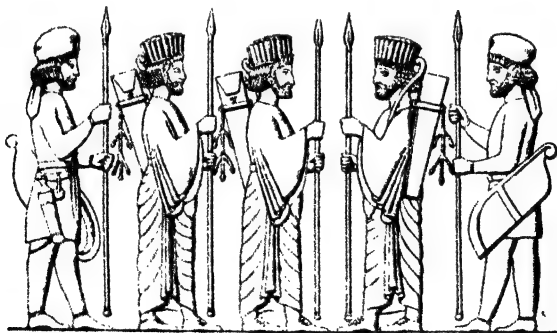
NOTES. — ¹ τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα, *these same (plans)*, a cognate accusative (833). — ² οἱ τε, *both the (soldiers)*. The proclitic οἱ receives an accent from the following enclitic. — ³ Agrees with ἐκείνον, and = *ipsius*.

164.

He hoodwinks the King.

οὕτως οὖν ἐπὶ Μίλητον τὴν στρατιὰν ἤθροιζεν ὁ Κῦρος.
 πρὸς δὲ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀγγέλους ἔπεμψε καὶ ἔλεξε τάδε·
 “ἐπιθυμῶ, ὦ Ἀρταξέρξης, καὶ (also) τῆς Ἰωνίας σατρα-
 πεύειν, Τισσαφέρνην δ’ ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐκβάλλειν.” καὶ ἡ
 5 μήτηρ συμπράττει αὐτῷ ταῦτα. ὥστε οὐχ ὑποπτεύει
 ὁ Ἀρταξέρξης τὴν τοῦ Κύρου ἐπιβουλήν· ἀπέπεμπε γὰρ
 αὐτῷ τοὺς δασμοὺς ἐκείνος.

NOTES. — 3. ἐπιθυμῶ: by contraction for ἐπιθυμέω, *I desire*. — Ἰωνίας: the genitive follows verbs signifying *to rule* (847). — 5. συμ-πράττει: *does this with him, i.e. cooperates with him in this* (865).



No. 11. Ancient Persians.

LESSON XVIII.

Present and Imperfect Indicative of εἰμί, ὄν.

165. Learn the conjugation of the present and imperfect indicative of εἰμί, *be*, in 795.

166. All the forms of the *present* indicative of εἰμί are enclitic except εἶ. The third singular ἐστί takes *ν*-movable (17) like words in *σι*. Further, ἐστί becomes ἐστι :

1. At the beginning of a sentence, as ἔστι δὲ Κύρῳ βασιλεία, *Cyrus has a palace*.

2. When it signifies *existence* or *possibility*, as ἐν τοῖς βαρβάροις ἔστιν οὕτω λέγειν, *it is possible to speak thus among the barbarians*.

3. When it follows οὐκ, εἰ, ὥς, καί, τοῦτο, and some other words, as οὐκ ἔστι Κύρῳ πλοῖα, *Cyrus has no boats*.

167. *Proclitics* (26) have no effect on the accent of the following word. The proclitics are the forms ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ of the article: the prepositions εἰς, *into*, ἐκ (ἐκ), *out of*, ἐν, *in*; the conjunctions εἰ, *if*, and ὥς, *as, that*; and the negative οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ), *not*.

168. An enclitic (27) generally loses its own accent, but in the following cases it retains it :

1. When a dissyllabic enclitic follows a word with the acute on the penult, as φίλοι ἐστέ, *you are friends*.

2. When the preceding syllable is elided (16), as ταῦτ' ἐστὶ κακά, *this is bad*.

169. The word before an enclitic always retains its own accent, and never changes an acute to the grave (25). Further :

1. If it has the acute on the antepenult or circumflex on the penult, it receives from the enclitic an acute on its last syllable as a second accent, as ἀξιόν ἐστι, *it is right*, ἀγαθὸς οὗτός ἐστι, *he is brave*.

2. If it has the acute on the penult or the acute or circumflex on the ultima, it receives no additional accent, as ξένοι ἐσμέν (168, 1), *we are friends*, κακοί ἐστε, *you are cowards*, τῶν στρατιωτῶν τινες, *some of the soldiers*.

3. If it is a proclitic or an enclitic, it receives an acute, as εἴ τις, *if anybody*; εἴ τις φησι (enclitic) ταῦτα, *if anybody says this*.

170.

VOCABULARY.

βασιλεῖος, ου (130), *royal*; neut. plur.

βασίλεια as noun, *palace*.

εἰμί, imperf. ἦν, fut. ἔσομαι, *be*.

ἐνταῦθα, adv., *there, here, in this place*.

ἢ, conj., *than*, Lat. *quam*.

Μαιάνδρος, ου, ὁ, *the Maeander*, a winding river in Asia Minor.

μᾶλλον, adv., *more, rather*.

μύριοι, αι, α, 10,000.

παράδεισος, ου, ὁ, *park*.

πάροδος, ου, ἡ, *way by or along, passage, pass*.

πηγή, ης, ἡ, *fountain, head, spring, source*.

171. 1. εἰ ἐπὶ (in the power of) τῷ ἀδελφῷ. 2. οὐκ ἀξιόν ἐστι τὰς σπονδὰς λύειν. 3. ἐνταῦθα γάρ ἐστιν ἡ πάροδος στενὴ. 4. Κύρῳ μᾶλλον φίλοι ἐστὲ ἢ τῷ ἀδελφῷ. 5. ἡμεν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. 6. Κλεάρχῳ δὲ μύριοι δᾶρεικοί εἰσι. 7. ξένοι ἐσμέν, ὦ Κύρε, τῷ σατράπῃ. 8. αἱ δὲ πηγαὶ τοῦ Μαιάνδρου ποταμοῦ εἰσιν ἐκ τῶν βασιλείων. 9. Κύρῳ ἐστὲ, ὦ στρατιῶται, καὶ φίλοι καὶ σύμμαχοι. 10. ἐστι δὲ Κύρῳ καὶ βασίλεια καὶ χωρίον ισχυρὸν ἐπὶ ταῖς τοῦ ποταμοῦ πηγαῖς.

172. 1. This country is hostile to Artaxerxes. 2. The soldiers have arms and horses. 3. These friends of Cyrus were soldiers. 4. For you are in a hostile land. 5. In this place there was a beautiful park.

173.

He continues to collect Forces.

ἄλλους δὲ στρατιώτας Κίρῳ ἤθροίζε Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐν Χερρονήσῳ· τούτῳ γὰρ ὡς (αδ) φίλῳ παρέσχε μῦριους δάρεικοις. Ἀρίστιππος δὲ ὁ Θετταλὸς ξένος ἦν αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐν Θετταλίᾳ στριτιᾶν ἤθροιζεν. ἐκέλευσε δὲ καὶ Πρόξενον καὶ Σοφαίνετον μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων στρατηγῶν στρατεύειν· καὶ ἐπρίουν οὕτως οὗτοι.

NOTES. — 3. *παρέσχε*: second aorist (91) of *παρ-έχω*, *hold beside or near, furnish, give*. The preposition *παρ* signifies *beside*. The accent of a compound verb cannot go further back than the augment. — 6. *ἐποίουν*: by contraction for *ἐποίουν*, third plural imperfect indicative active of *ποιέω*, *do*.

LESSON XIX.

Present, Imperfect, and Future Indicative Middle.

174. In the Middle (18) voice the subject is represented as acting:

1. *On himself*, as *πορεύω*, *make go, middle, make oneself go, proceed*; *πείθω*, *persuade, middle, persuade oneself, trust, obey*.

2. *For himself*, as *ἀγοράζω*, *buy, middle, buy for oneself*; *μεταπέμπω*, *send after, middle, send for a person or thing to come to oneself, summon, send for*; *στρατεύω*, *make war, middle, take the field, march*.

3. *On something belonging to himself*, as *λύω*, *loose, middle, loose one's own, ransom*; *ἄγω*, *bring, middle, bring one's own*.

175. The personal endings (136) in the indicative middle are:

	Primary.			Secondary.		
	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1	-μαι		-μεθα	-μην		-μεθα
2	-σαι	-σθον	-σθε	-σο	-σθον	-σθε
3	-ται	-σθον	-νται	-το	-σθην	-ντο

44 PRESENT, IMPERFECT, FUTURE INDICATIVE MIDDLE.

176. Learn the conjugation of the present, imperfect, and future indicative middle of λύω, in 765 (λύομαι and ἐλϋόμην) and 766 (λύσομαι).

177. The present stem, found in the present and imperfect, is λυ^ο/ε (138 and 147), the future stem is λυσ^ο/ε (139). The forms λύει, ἐλύουν, and λύσει, are the shortened forms of λυε-σαι, ἐλυε-σο and λυσε-σαι.

178.

VOCABULARY.

ἀγοράζω (ἀγοράδ). ἀγοράσω, ἡγόρασα, ἡγόρακα (cf. ἀγορά), frequent the market-place, buy.

ἀλήθεια, ἀς, ἡ, truth.

βαρβαρικός, ἡ, ὄν (cf. βάρβαρος), barbarian; τὸ βαρβαρικόν, the Persian force of Cyrus.

ἔτοιμος, η, ον, or ος, ον (130), ready, prepared.

μετα-πέμπομαι, send for, summon.

παίθω, παίσω, ἔπεισα, πέπεικα, persuade; mid., obey.

πέραν, adv., across, beyond.

πιστεύω, πιστεύσω, ἐπίστευσα (cf. πιστός), put faith in, trust.

πορεύομαι, πορεύσομαι, πεπόρευμαι, proceed.

συμβουλευώ, plan with, advise; mid., consult with.

συ-στρατεύομαι, serve in war with, take the field with.

179. 1. συστρατεύσεται σὺν Κῦρῳ· πιστεύει γὰρ αὐτῷ.¹ 2. οὐκ ἐπαίθου¹ τοῖς θεοῖς. 3. τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ² ἐπορεύοντο ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν. 4. Ἀρταξέρξης τὴν στρατιὰν ἄξεται. 5. τοὺς στρατιωτᾶς ἔτοιμοί ἐσμεν λύεσθαι.³ 6. Κῦρος δὲ μεταπέμπεται τὸ βαρβαρικόν. 7. διὰ τοῦ πεδίου ἐπορευόμεθα εἰς κώμας. 8. Κῦρος δὲ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς καὶ τοῖς λοχαγοῖς συμβουλεύεται. 9. πέραν δὲ τοῦ Εὐφράτου⁴ ἦν κώμη· ἐκ ταύτης οἱ στρατιῶται ἡγοράζοντο τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.

180. 1. And he was proceeding on the wagon. 2. The bowmen send for their bows. 3. He did not obey his brother.

4. You did not proceed to Cyrus. 5. The targeteers will purchase provisions for themselves.

NOTES. — ¹ The dative of the indirect object follows verbs signifying *to trust* and *obey* (860). — ² *re vera*, dative of *munus* (866). Abstract nouns in Greek often take the article. — ³ *to ransom*, present infinitive middle, ending in *εσθαι*. — ⁴ Adverbs of *place* may be followed by the genitive (856).

181.

All his Troops muster at Sarais.

ἐπεὶ δ' ἔτοιμος ἦν Κῦρος πορεύεσθαι ἄνω, λέγει μὲν ὅτι στρατεύεται ἐπὶ Πισιδᾶς· τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐπορεύετο. καὶ ἀθροίζει ὡς (μὲν ἴψ') ἐπὶ τούτους τό τε βαρβαρικὸν καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικόν. ἐνταῦθα καὶ κελεύει τὸν
 5 τε Κλέαρχον ἥκειν καὶ τὸν Ἀρίστιππον ἀποπέμπειν εἰς Λυδῖάν τοὺς ἐν Θερταλίᾳ στρατιώτᾱς. ἐκέλευσε δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξένους σιστρατεύεσθαι. οἱ δὲ ἐπείθοντο· ἐπίστευον γὰρ αὐτῷ.



No. 12. The Skulking Warrior.

LESSON XX.

Aorist, Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Indicative Middle.

182. The future perfect indicative denotes that an action will be *already finished* at some future time, as **λελύσομαι**, *I shall have ransomed*. This tense is not found in the active voice.

183. Learn the conjugation of the first aorist, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative middle of λύω in 767 (ἐλυσάμην) and 769 (λέλυμαι, ἐλελύμην, and λελύσομαι).

(The perfect and pluperfect middle and passive of mute verbs are reserved for Lessons XXII. and XXIII.)

184. The first aorist middle uses the first aorist stem λῦσα (148).

185. The perfect and pluperfect middle use the perfect middle stem λελυ, formed simply by reduplicating the verb stem. The pluperfect has augment.

186. The future perfect uses the perfect middle stem with σ^o/ε added, λελῦσ^o/ε. A short final vowel is always lengthened before σ^o/ε.

187. For the personal endings, see 175. The forms ἐλύσω and λελύσει are shortened forms of ἐλῦσα-σο and λελῦσε-σαι.



No 13 Assyrian Wagon

188.

VOCABULARY.

ἄκρος , ἄ. ον, <i>at the top, topmost</i> ; ἄκρον, neut. as noun, <i>summit</i> .	παρασκευή , ἡ, ἡ. <i>preparation, equipment</i> .
ἀπο-πέμπω , <i>send off or away</i> , mid., <i>send away from oneself, dismiss</i> .	πάρ-ειμι , <i>be beside or present</i> .
ἡδέως , adv., <i>gladly</i> .	παύω, παύσω, ἵπαυσα, πέπαυκα, πέπαυμα , <i>cause to cease, stop</i> ; mid., <i>cease, desist</i> .
ὀλίγος , η. ον, <i>little, small</i> ; plur., <i>few</i> .	πέντε , indeclinable, <i>five</i> .
ὅλος , γ. ον, <i>whole, entire</i> .	σταθμός , ὅ, ὁ, <i>stopping-place, stage, day's march</i> .
παρά , prep.: with gen., <i>from beside, from</i> ; with dat., <i>beside, with, at</i> ; with acc., <i>to the side of, to, near, by</i> .	Φρυγία , ἄς, ἡ, <i>Phrygia</i> .

189. 1. *πεπόρευνται παρὰ τὸν Κῦρον*. 2. *οὗτος τοῦ πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους πολέμου¹ ἡδέως πεπαύσεται*. 3. *τόν τε στρατηγὸν καὶ τὸν σατράπην ἀπεπέμψατο*. 4. *οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἐπεπόρευντο σταθμούς² πέντε διὰ φιλίας χώρᾱς*. 5. *ὀλίγοι τῶν στρατιωτῶν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἡγοράσαντο*. 6. *οἱ ὀπλῖται πεπόρευνται ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον*. 7. *καὶ ὁ σατράπης μετεπέμψατο ἵππους καὶ ὅπλα καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν εἰς Φρυγίαν*. 8. *οἱ πολέμιοι οὐκ ἐπαύσαντο τῆς κραυγῆς διὰ ὅλης τῆς ἡμέρᾱς*. 9. *ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ οὗτοι παρῆσαν, ἐστρατεύσατο Κῦρος εἰς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων χώρᾱν*.

190. 1. *Cyrus summoned few of the captains*. 2. *They have proceeded to the sources of the river*. 3. *He has consulted with Cyrus*. 4. *You will gladly have ceased from battle*. 5. *The army had advanced five days' march*.

NOTES.—¹ *from war*, a genitive of *separation* (849).—² *Accusative of extent of space* (836).

191. Tissaphernes warns the King. The March begins.

οὔτοι μὲν παρήσαν αὐτῷ εἰς Σάρδεις. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ ἐπορεύετο παρὰ τὸν Ἀρταξέρξην· οὐ γὰρ ἐνόμιζε τὴν παρασκευὴν ταύτην εἶναι ἐπὶ Πισιδᾶς. καὶ Ἀρταξέρξης, ἐπεὶ ταύτ' ἔλεξε Τισσαφέρνης, ἀντιπαρασκευάζεται.

6. Κῦρος δὲ ἔχων τούτους τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐξελαύνει ἀπὸ Σάρδεων διὰ τῆς Λυδίας σταθμοὺς τρεῖς (*trēs*) ἐπὶ τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμόν. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτῳ γέφυρα ἐπὴν. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ Φρυγίας εἰς Κολοσσάς.

NOTES. — 1. Σάρδεις: *Sardis*, accusative plural. The genitive plural Σάρδεων occurs in 6. — 3. εἶναι: *to be*, present infinitive of εἶμι. Translate, *that it was*, etc. — 5. ἔχων: *having*, present participle, = *with*. — ἐξελαύνει: the verb ἐλαύνω here means *march*. Use the map in following the route of the expedition. — 7. ἔπ-ην: imperfect of ἔπ-αιμι, *be on or over*.



No. 14. Theseus fighting with Amazons

LESSON XXI.

Indicative Passive.

192. In the passive (48) voice the subject is represented as *acted on*, as *λύομαι*, *I am loosed*, *ἐλύόμην*, *I was loosed*, etc.

193. The present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect have the same forms in the passive voice as in the middle. The first aorist and first future are different.

194. Learn the conjugation of the first aorist and first future indicative passive of *λύω* in 770 (*ἐλύθην* and *λυθήσομαι*).

195. The first aorist passive uses the *first passive stem*, formed by adding the tense suffix *θε* (lengthened to *θη* in the indicative) to the verb stem, as *λυθε* (*λυθη*). As a secondary tense, it has augment in the indicative. It uses the *active secondary endings* (145).

196. Before the suffix *θε* a labial mute (*π β φ*) becomes (or remains) *φ*, as *ἐ-πέμφ-θην* (verb stem *πεμπ*); a palatal mute (*κ γ χ*) becomes (or remains) *χ*, as *ἤχ-θην* (verb stem *αγ*); a lingual mute (*τ δ θ*) becomes *σ*, as *ἐπέισ-θην* (verb stem *πειθ*), *ἤρπασ-θην* (verb stem *άρπασ*).

197. Some verbs form the aorist passive with the tense suffix *ε* (lengthened to *η* in the indicative) instead of *θε* (*θη*), as *γράφω*, *write* (verb stem *γραφ*), *ἐ-γράφη-ν*. These are called **SECOND aorists passive**.

198. The first future passive uses the first passive stem with *σ °*, added to *θη*, as *λυθησ °*. It uses the *middle primary endings* (175).

199. The PRINCIPAL PARTS of a verb are the first person singular indicative of the following tenses: present active, future active, aorist active, perfect active, perfect middle, aorist passive, as λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην.

200. The second aorist active (91), second perfect (115), and second aorist passive (197) may occur in place of the corresponding first tenses or in addition to them.

a. These second tenses will be fully considered later.

201. Not all verbs have all the principal parts, that is, some verbs are *defective*.

In the following vocabularies, if parts are not given, it is to be understood that they do not occur in Attic prose.

202. The agent is usually expressed, in the passive construction, by ὑπό with the genitive, as οἱ ὀπλῖται ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ πεμφθήσονται, *the heavy-armed men will be sent by the general*.

203. The perfect and pluperfect passive may have the *dative* of the agent, as αἱ σπονδαὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις λέλυνται, *the treaty has been broken by the enemy*.

204.

VOCABULARY.

γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα, γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, ἐγράφη, *write*. No. 60.

δή, intensive postpositive particle, *now, indeed, accordingly, so, then*.

ἄκοσι, indeclinable, *twenty*.

ἐντεῦθεν, adv., *thence, from this place*.

ἐπτά, indeclinable, *seven*.

ἔγω, ἔξω, *come, be or have come*.

παρασάγγης, ον, ὁ, *parasang*, a Persian road measure.

πίεω (πιεῖν), πίσω, ἐπίσα, ἐπίσθην, *press hard*; pass., *be hard pressed*.

ὑπό, prep.: with gen., *under, from under, of agency, by, through*; with dat., *under, beneath*; with acc., *under, down under*.

205. 1. λυθησόμεθα ἐκ τούτων τῶν δεινῶν.¹ 2. ἐν δὲ τῇ στενῇ ὁδῷ ἐπέσθιμεν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων. 3. λέγεται ἄγγελος ἦκειν παρὰ Δαρείου. 4. οὕτω δὴ μετεπέμφθησαν οἱ τοξόται. 5. ἐδιώκοντο διὰ τοῦ πεδίου παρασάγγας ἑπτά. 6. ἐπιστολὴ ἐγράφη παρὰ τὸν Κλέαρχον. 7. ἐκ τῶν κωμῶν διηρπάσθη ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων τὰ ὄπλα. 8. ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ² ἐτοξεύθησαν ὀπλίται εἴκοσιν.³ 9. ἐντεῦθεν πεμφθήσονται ὑπὸ Κύρου εἰς Φρυγίαν.

206. 1. Twenty heavy-armed men were brought⁴ from this place.⁵ 2. The bridge will be destroyed. 3. He was persuaded by the general. 4. Five targeteers on the right (wing) were shot. 5. They will be hard pressed by the soldiers.

NOTES. — ¹ Used as a neuter noun. — ² on the right (wing). — ³ See 17. — ⁴ Use ἄγω. — ⁵ Put the Greek word for this phrase first. Cf. 205, 9.

207. The Palace and Park of Cyrus at Celseneae.

ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος μένει ἡμέρας ἑπτά· καὶ ἦκε Μένων ὁ Θερταλὸς ὀπλίτας ἔχων καὶ πελταστάς. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν εἰς Κελαινάς.

ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασιλεία ἦν καὶ παράδεισος. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ἦν ἄγρια θηρία· ταῦτα ἐκείνος ἐθήρευεν ἀπὸ ἵππου. οὕτω γὰρ ἐγύμναζε τοὺς ἵππους. διὰ δὲ τοῦ παραδείσου ρεῖ ὁ Μαίανδρος ποταμός· αἱ δὲ πηγαὶ αὐτοῦ εἰσιν ἐκ τῶν βασιλείων· ρεῖ δὲ καὶ διὰ Κελαινῶν.

NOTES. — 1. ἡμέρας: accusative of extent of time (836). — 7. ρεῖ: by contraction for ρέει, from ρέω, flow.

LESSON XXII.

Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Indicative Middle and Passive of Labial Mute Verbs.

208. Learn the conjugation of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative middle and passive of *λείπω*, *leave*, in 775 (λείμμαι, ἐλελείμην, and λελείψομαι).

209. The concurrence of consonants in the stem and endings (note the forms in parenthesis) occasions euphonic changes, according to the following principles :

1. A labial mute (π β φ) before μ changes to μ; with σ it forms ψ; before τ and θ it becomes (or remains) respectively π and φ.

a. When μμμ would thus result, one μ is dropped, as πέμπω, *send*, πέπεμ-μαι (πέπεμπ-μαι), πέπεμψαι, πέπεμπ-ται, *etc.*

2. σ between two consonants is dropped.

210. The third person plural of the perfect and pluperfect is a compound form, consisting of the perfect middle or passive participle and εἰσί in the perfect, and of this participle and ἦσαν in the pluperfect.

211. Conjugate also the perfect and pluperfect indicative middle and passive of πέμπω (πέπεμμαι, *etc.*) and of γράφω (γέγραμμαι, *etc.*).

212.

VOCABULARY.

ἅμα, adv., at the same time.

ἀριθμός, οὗ, ὁ, number, enumeration.

δένδρον, οὐ, τό, tree.

κατά, prep.: with gen., down from ;

with acc., down along, over, by.

κατα-λείπω, leave behind, abandon

κατα-κόπτω, cut down or in pieces.

κόπτω (κοπ), κόψω, ἔκοψα, κέκοφα,

κέκομμαι, ἐκόπην, cut, fell.

λείπω (λιπ), λείψω, ἔλιπον, ἔλοιπα,

λέλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην, leave.

Πρόξενος, οὐ, ὁ, Proxenus.

τριᾶκοντα, indeclinable, thirty.

χίλιοι, αἱ, α, 1000.

213. 1. καταλκλειμμένοι εἰς τριάκοντα τοξόται ; 2. ἅμα δὲ ἐπέπεμψο, ὡς Πιρόξενε, ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν. 3. κατακέκοπται τοῖς πολεμίοις¹ ἡ στρατιά. 4. ὀπλῖται χίλιοι πεπεμμένοι ἦσαν κατὰ θάλατταν. 5. ὀλίγοι τῶν Κῦρου φίλων κινταλελειμμένοι ἦσαν. 6. λελειμμένοι ἦσαν οἱ στρατιῶται. 7. ἐκ ταύτης τῆς κώμης ἄγγελος ἐπέπεμψε πρὸς Κῦρον. 8. τὰ δένδρα κέκοπται. 9. Κῦρος ἀπεπέμπτει² τὸν ἄγγελον. 10. τοὺς ὀπλίτας μεταπεπέμεθα ἐκ τῆς Φρυγιάς.

214. 1. The army had been cut to pieces by the satrap. 2. Twenty bowmen have been left behind in the plain. 3. A letter had been written at the same time.³ 4. A messenger has been sent away to the satrap. 5. For a thousand soldiers had been sent to the stronghold.

NOTES. — ¹ The *agent* (203). — ² Middle. — ³ For the order, cf. 213, 2.

215. A Thirty Days' Halt, and Enumeration of the Troops.

ἔστι δὲ καὶ Ἀρταξέρξου βασιλεία ἐν Κελαιναῖς ἐρυμνὰ ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ Μαρσύου ποταμοῦ· ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ οὗτος διὰ Κελαινῶν.

ἐνταῦθα μένει Κῦρος ἡμέρας τριάκοντα· καὶ ἦκε Κλέ-
⁵ αρχος ἔχων ὀπλίτας χίλιους καὶ πελταστὰς καὶ τοξότας.
 ἅμα δὲ καὶ Σοφαίνετος παρῆν ἔχων ὀπλίτας χίλιους.
 καὶ ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος ἀριθμὸν τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν στρατιωτῶν
 ἐποίησεν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ, καὶ ἦσαν ὀπλῖται μὲν μύριοι
 καὶ χίλιοι, πελτασταὶ δὲ δισχίλιοι.

NOTES. — 1. ἔστι : for the accent, see 166, 1. — 9. δισχίλιοι : the numeral adverb δὲς means *twice*.

LESSON XXIII.

Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative Middle and Passive of
Palatal and Lingual Mute Verbs.

216. Learn the conjugation of the perfect and pluperfect indicative middle and passive of *ἄγω*, *lead, bring*, in 776 (*ἤγμαι* and *ἤγμην*).

217. 1. A palatal mute (κ γ χ) before μ becomes (or remains) γ; with σ it forms ξ; before τ and θ it becomes (or remains) respectively κ and χ.

2. σ between two consonants is dropped.

218. Conjugate also the corresponding perfect and pluperfect of *τάττω* (*ταγ*), *arrange, draw up* (*τέταγμαι* and *έτετάγμην*).

219. Learn the conjugation of the perfect and pluperfect indicative middle and passive of *πείθω*, *persuade*, middle *obey*, in 777 (*πέπεισμαι* and *έπεπείσμην*).

220. 1. A lingual mute (τ δ θ) before μ becomes σ; before σ it is dropped; before τ and θ it becomes σ.

2. σ between two consonants is dropped.

221. Conjugate also the corresponding perfect and pluperfect of *ἀρπάζω* (*ἀρπαδ*), *rob* (*ἥρπασμαι* and *ἥρπασμην*).



No. 15 Attic Four Drachma Piece.

222.

VOCABULARY.

εὖ, adv., well.

εὐώνυμος, ον (130), of good name or
omen, euphemistic for left, on the
left side, as contrasted with δεξιός.

μέσος. η, οι, middle; τὸ μέσον, the mid-
dle, centre.

παρασκευάζω, παρασκευάσω, etc. (cf.
παρασκευή), get or make ready, pre-
pare.

συντάττω, draw up together, marshal.

τάττω (ταγ), τάξω, ἑταξα, τέταχα, τέ-
ταγμα, ἐτάχθην, arrange. order,
especially of troops, draw up. mar-
shal, post.

ὑποζύγιον, ου, τό, beast of burden; plur.,
baggage animals.

φυλάττω (φυλακ), φυλάξω, ἐφύλαξα,
πεφύλαχα, πεφύλαγμαι, ἐφυλάχθην,
guard, watch, defend; mid., defend
oneself against, guard against.

223. 1. τοῦτον δὴ εὖ πεφυλάγμεθα. 2. ἦκται ἡ στρατιὰ
κατὰ (against) τὸ τῶν πολεμίων μέσον. 3. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι
ἡθροισμένοι εἰσὶ καὶ συντεταγμένοι. 4. Ἀρταξέρξης εἰς
μάχην παρεσκεύαστο. 5. οὗτοι οἱ στρατιῶται εὖ τεταγμένοι
εἰσὶν. 6. τῷ δὲ λοχαγῷ¹ τούτῳ ἡδέως πέπεισμαι. 7. ἐτέ-
τακτο δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ² οὗτος ὁ στρατηγός. 8. οἱ στρα-
τηγοὶ ἡγμένοι ἦσαν εἰς τὴν Ἀρταξέρξου σκηνήν. 9. καὶ
τὰ ὄπλα τοῖς στρατιώταις³ ἐπὶ ἀμαξῶν ἦκτο καὶ ὑποζυγίων.
10. αἱ δὲ σκηναὶ πεφυλαγμέναι εἰσὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις.⁴

224. 1. The fellow has been led into the presence of
Clearchus. 2. But we had obeyed Cyrus. 3. The men on
the left (wing) had been posted at the bridge. 4. You have
prepared yourselves against dreadful foes. 5. The horses and
the beasts of burden had been led through a hostile country.

NOTES. — ¹ Verbs signifying to obey take the dative (860). — ² on the left
(wing). — ³ for the soldiers, a dative of advantage (861). — ⁴ The agent (203).

225. The March continues. Review of the Troops.

ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει εἰς Θύμβριον. ἐνταῦθα ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν κρήνη· ἐπὶ δὲ ταύτῃ λέγεται Μίδας τὸν Σάτυρον θηρεῦσαι. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει εἰς Τυριαῖον, καὶ ἐξετάζει ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τὴν στρατιάν. ἐκέλευσε δὲ τοὺς
 5 Ἑλληνικοὺς στρατιώτας ταχθῆναι ὥσπερ εἰς (*for*) μάχην. ἐτάχθησαν οὖν ἐπὶ τεττάρων (*four deep*)· εἶχε δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν Μένων καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, τὸ δὲ εὐώνυμον Κλέαρχος καὶ οἱ ἐκείνου, τὸ δὲ μέσον οἱ ἄλλοι στρατηγοί.

NOTES. — 3. θηρεῦσαι: *to have caught*, aorist infinitive active. — 5. ταχθῆναι: first aorist infinitive passive, *to be drawn up*. — ὥσπερ: *as if*.



No 16. Silenus the Satyr.

LESSON XXIV.

Prepositions.

226. Prepositions are used with the genitive, dative, and accusative. Some prepositions are used with only one of these cases, others with two, others with all three

227. The prepositions **ἀντί**, *instead of*, **ἀπό**, *off from, from*, Latin *ab*, **ἐξ**, *out of, from*, Latin *ex*, and **πρό**, *before*, Latin *prō*, take only the genitive. **ἐξ** signifies *from within, out of*, **ἀπό**, *off from, away from*.

228. **ἐν**, *in*, Latin *in* with the ablative, and **σύν**, *with*, Latin *cum*, take only the dative.

229. **ἀνά**, *up*, and **εἰς**, *into*, Latin *in* with the accusative, take only the accusative.

230. **ἀμφί**, *about*, **διά**, *through, on account of*, **κατά**, *down, in company with, after*, and **ὑπέρ**, *over*. Latin *super*, take the genitive and accusative.

231. **ἐπί**, *on, upon*, **παρά**, *alongside of, beside*, **περί**, *round, about*, **πρός**, *over against, at, to*, and **ὑπό**, *under*, Latin *sub*, take the genitive, dative, and accusative.

232. In general, the genitive with prepositions denotes that *from* which something proceeds, the dative that *in* or *by* which something is or takes place, the accusative that *towards, over, along, or upon* which motion occurs, as:

ἄγγελός ἐστι παρὰ Κύρου, *he is a messenger from (from beside) Cyrus*;
παρὰ τῷ Κύρῳ ἦσαν οἱ στρατηγοί, *the generals were with (beside) Cyrus*;
ἄγουσι τὸν ἄνθρωπον παρὰ Κῦρον, *they bring the fellow to Cyrus*.

233. The chief relations expressed by the prepositions are *place* and *time*; but they express also *cause*, *origin*, *means*, *agency*, *condition*, *purpose*, and other important ideas. The original force of the preposition shades off into many meanings.

234. Prepositions are used in forming compound verbs (93).

a. In determining the force of a preposition in any sentence, the pupil should study the connection of the preposition with the other words in the sentence, or with the verb to which it is prefixed, keeping the original meaning of the preposition in mind. The general vocabulary must be constantly consulted.

235.

VOCABULARY.

ἀλλά, conj., *but, yet*, stronger than δέ.

ἀμφί, prep.: with gen., *about, concerning*; with acc., *about, round*.

ἀνά, prep. with acc., *up, up along, up to*, with numerals, *at the rate of*.

ἄρχω, ἄρξω, ἤρξα, ἤρξαι, ἤρχομαι (cf. ἀρχή), *be first, rule, reign over, command*; mid., *begin*.

αὐ, adv., *again, in turn, moreover*.

εἰτα, adv., *then, thereupon*.

εὐθύς, adv., *at once, immediately*.

περί, prep.: with gen., *about, concerning*; with dat., *round, about*; with acc., *about, all round, round*.

πρό, prep. with gen., *before, in front of, for*.

πρώτος, η, ον (cf. πρό), *first, foremost*; πρῶτον as adv., *first*.

ὑπέρ, prep.: with gen., *over, above, in behalf of*; with acc., *over, above*.

236. 1. σύμμαχοι ἀγαθοί εἰσιν οἱ ἀμφὶ Κῦρον.¹ 2. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἐθήρεον τὰ θηρία ἀπὸ ἵππων. 3. οἱ Κῦρου φίλοι ἐστρατευμένοι εἰσὶν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ. 4. ταῦτα περὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς ἄγγελοι παρὰ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ἔλεξαν Κῦρῳ πρὸ τῆς μάχης. 5. μετὰ τοῦτο πορεύονται ἐπὶ σταθμούς ἀνά πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας² παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν. 6. Κῦρος οὐκ ἔστιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ ἔστιν

ἄρχειν αὐτ' ἐκείνου. 7. ἐκείνος δὲ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν³ ἦρχεν· οὗτοι δ' αὖ πρὸ αὐτοῦ Ἀρταξέρξου τεταγμένοι ἦσαν. 8. Κῦρος ἐκέλευσε τὸν Κλέαρχον πρῶτον μὲν τάττειν τοὺς στρατιώτᾱς, εἶτα δὲ ἄγειν διὰ τοῦ πεδίου. 9. ὁ δὲ σατράπης πορεύεται εὐθὺς παρὰ τὸν Ἀρταξέρξην, καὶ στρατιώτᾱς ἔχει ἄμφι τοὺς τριακοσίους.

237. 1. The messengers will proceed from the market place to the tents. 2. Cyrus and his staff⁴ proceed immediately to the palace. 3. He had a stronghold above the village. 4. Before the battle the generals sacrificed in their tents to the gods.⁵

NOTES. — ¹ *those about Cyrus, i.e. his attendants.* — ² *each day, genitive of the time within which (854).* — ³ *The genitive follows ἄρχω (847).* — ⁴ *I.e. those about Cyrus.* — ⁵ *Dative without a preposition.*

238. The Greeks inspire the Barbarians with Fear.

ἐξετάζει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς βαρβάρους· οἱ δὲ παρελθόντες τεταγμένοι κατὰ ἰλᾱς· εἶτα δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους στρατιώτᾱς. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἔπεμψεν ἄγγελον παρὰ τοὺς στρατηγούς τοὺς Ἑλληνικούς καὶ ἐκέλευσε πορεύεσθαι ὥσπερ εἰς μάχην· οἱ δὲ ταῦτα ἔλεξαν τοῖς στρατιώταις· καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξεν ὁ σαλπικτής, προβάλλονται τὰ ὄπλα καὶ σὺν κραυγῇ τρέχουσιν ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνάς. τοῦτο δὲ τοῖς βαρβάροις φόβον παρεῖχε.

NOTES. — 2. *οἱ δὲ*: and they, the article being used as a demonstrative. — *τεταγμένοι*: having been drawn up, perfect passive participle. — *κατὰ ἰλᾱς*: by companies (ἰλη). — 6. *ἐσάλπιγξεν*: aorist of *σαλπίζω*. For a picture of a trumpeter (*σαλπικτής*), see No. 55. — 8. *παρεῖχε*: caused (*παρ-έχω*).

LESSON XXV.

Labial and Palatal Mute Stems of the Consonant Declension.

239. The Third or Consonant Declension includes all nouns whose stems end in a consonant or in **ι** or **υ**. The stem may generally be found by dropping the case ending of the genitive singular.

240. The case endings are :

MASCULINE AND FEMININE.				NEUTER.	
	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. - ς OF	(- ς OF --)	- ες	(- ες)	— (-)	- α (- α)
G. - ος	(- ος)	- ων	(- ων)	- ος (- ος)	- ων (- ων)
D. - ι	(- ι)	- σι	(- ις)	- ι (- ι)	- σι (- ις)
A. - α OF υ	(- α)	- ας OF υς	(- ας)	— (-)	- α (- α)
V. - ς OF	(- ς OF --)	- ες	(- ες)	— (—)	- α (- α)

a. The corresponding forms in Latin are added in parenthesis.

241. The dual has N. A. V. -**ι**, G. D. -**ων**, in all genders.

242. Learn the declension of **κλώψ**, *thief*, **φύλαξ**, *guard*, **φάλαγξ**, *phalanx*, and **διώρυξ**, *canal*, in 743.

243. In the nominative singular and dative plural **ς** unites with a final labial (**π β φ**) in the stem to form **ψ**, with a final palatal (**κ γ χ**) to form **ξ**.

244. Monosyllabic stems of the consonant declension accent the last syllable in the genitive and dative of all numbers. The endings **ων** and **ων** are circumflexed.

245.

VOCABULARY.

ἄωρυξ, υχος, ἡ, canal, ditch.

εἰσβολή, ἡ, ἡ, entrance, pass.

ἐπ-εμ, he on or upon, be over.

Θρᾶξ, Θρακός, ὁ, a Thracian.

θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, breastplate. No. 17.

κήρυξ, ἕκος, ὁ, herald. No. 75.

Κιλιξ, ἰκος, ὁ, a Cilician.

κλώψ, κλωπός, ὁ, thief.

φάλαγξ, φάλαγος, ἡ, line of battle,
phalanx.

φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ (cf. φυλάττω), watcher,
guard.



No. 17. Alexander the Great.

246. 1 Κλέαρχος εἶχεν ὀπλίτας χιλίους καὶ πελταστας
Θρακᾶς. 2. ἐκέλευσε πορεύεσθαι τὴν φάλαγγα. 3. διὰ
τοῦ θωράκος ἐτοξεύθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Κίλικος. 4. τότε δὲ ἅμα
τῇ ἡμέρᾳ¹ κήρυκας ἔπεμψε περὶ σπονδῶν. 5. ἐν δὲ τῇ
εἰς τὸ πεδῖον εἰσβολῇ τεταγμένοι εἰσὶ τῶν Κιλικῶν φύλακες.
6. ἀλλ' ἐν μέσῳ² ἦμεν τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς διώρυχος.
7. οἱ γὰρ τοξόται τοὺς κλώπας ἐδίωξαν. 8. τὸ δὲ εὐώ-
νυμον τῆς φάλαγγος αὐτῶν παρὰ τῷ ποταμῷ ἦν. 9. τοῖς
γὰρ Θρᾶξι πολέμιος ἦν. 10. ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύοντο ἐπὶ τὴν
διώρυχα· γέφυραι δ' ἐπῆσαν.

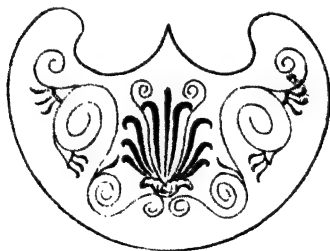
247. 1. This thief was dishonored. 2. The Cilicians have horses. 3. He sent Thracians (as) guards. 4. The heavy-armed men had breastplates. 5. The canal is long and narrow, and upon it is a bridge.

NOTES. — ¹ at daybreak (literally at the same time with the day). The dative is used with words implying union (864). — ² ἐν μέσῳ: between.

248. The Troops are forced to halt at the Cilician Pass.

ἐκ δὲ Τυριαίου ἐξελαύνει πρὸς Δάνα. καὶ Λυκαονίαν διήρπασαν οἱ στρατιῶται· πολεμίᾳ γὰρ αὐτῷ ἦν. ἐν δὲ Δάνοις μένει ὁ Κῦρος ἡμέρας τρεῖς, καὶ ἀποκτείνει Μεγαφέρνην, φοινίκιστὴν βασίλειον· ἐπεβούλενε γὰρ αὐτῷ. ἐντεῦθεν εἰσέβαλλον εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν· ἣ δὲ εἰσβολὴ ἦν ὁδὸς ἀμαξιτός, ὀρθία καὶ στενὴ· ἐλέγετο δὲ καὶ Σύνενησις ὁ Κίλιξ εἶναι ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων, φυλάττων τὴν εἰσβολήν. διὰ τοῦτο ἔμενον ἡμέραν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ.

NOTES. — 1. Study the route on the map. — 5. εἰσέβαλλον: they tried to enter, imperfect of εἰσβάλλω, expressing attempted action. — 6. ἀμαξιτός: cf. ἄμαξα. 7. φυλάττων: guarding, present participle active.



No. 18. πέλπη.

LESSON XXVI.

Lingual Mute Stems of the Consonant Declension.

249. Learn the declension of *νύξ*, *night*, *ἀσπίς*, *shield*, *ὄρνις*, *bird*, *γέρον*, *old man*. and *ἄρμα*, *chariot*, in 741.

250. In the nominative singular and dative plural of the first three nouns the final lingual (τ δ θ) of the stem is dropped before σ. *νύξ* therefore stands for *νυκτ-σ*, *νυκ-σ*, *κς* becoming ξ. So *νυκτ-σι*, *νυκ-σι*, *νυξι*.

251. The fourth noun *γέρον* rejects σ in the nominative, and lengthens ο to ω. Final τ is dropped, since this letter cannot stand at the end of a word. In the dative plural both ν and τ are dropped before σ, and ο is lengthened to ου.

252. In the accusative singular most masculines and feminines add α to consonant stems, but nouns in ις, except oxytones (25), drop the final τ δ θ of the stem and add ν. Thus *ὄρνις* (stem *ὄρνιθ*), *ὄρνιν*; but *ἀσπίς*, oxytone (stem *ἀσπιδ*), *ἀσπίδα*.

253. The vocative singular of most masculines and feminines with mute stems is like the nominative, but the vocative singular of stems in ις, and of those in ντ except of oxytones, is the mere stem. Final δ or τ is dropped, since neither of these letters can stand at the end of a word. Thus, vocative *ἀσπί*, *γέρον*.

254. The nominative, accusative, and vocative singular of neuters, such as *ἄρμα*, are the simple stem. Final τ is dropped. In the dative plural τ is dropped before σ

255.

* VOCABULARY.

ἄρμα, ατος, τό, *chariot*. No. 26.

ἀσπίς, ιδος, ἡ, *shield*. No. 34.

γέρον, οτος, ὁ, *old man*.

ἔλπις, ιδος, ἡ, *hope*.

νίκη, ης, ἡ, *victory*.

νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, *night*.

ὄρνις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, *bird*.

στόμα, ατος, τό, *mouth*; of an army, *van*.

στράτευμα, ατος, τό (cf. *σπαριά*, *σπαρ-τιώτης*), *army*.

χάρις, ιτος, ἡ, *grace, favor, gratitude*;

χάριν ἔχω, *be or feel grateful*.

256. 1. ἐν δὲ ταῖς σκηναῖς ἦσαν ἄσπιδες. 2. ἔστι δὲ στρατεύμα Περσικὸν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. 3. τοῖς οὖν θεοῖς χάριν εἶχον τῆς νίκης.¹ 4. τὴν γέφυραν ταύτην λέλυκεν ὁ σατράπης τῆς νυκτός.² 5. τῷ δὲ γέροντι τούτῳ ἐκείνοι πολέμιοι ἦσαν. 6. ἐπορεύοντο δὲ εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ στόμα. 7. σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς καλαὶ τῷ στρατεύματι ἐλπίδες εἰσὶ νίκης. 8. ἐν δὲ ταῖς οἰκίαις ἦσαν ὄρνιθες. 9. ἔχομεν καὶ ὄπλα καὶ ἄρματα καὶ ἱκανὰ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.

257. 1. We feel grateful to the old man. 2. At night they ceased from battle.³ 3. Cyrus had twenty chariots. 4. The bowman shot birds and wild asses in the plain. 5. The army was cut to pieces by these barbarians.

NOTES. ¹ for victory, a genitive of cause (851). — ² Genitive of the time within which (851). — ³ Genitive of separation (849).

258. Cyrus reaches Tarsus, which the Troops destroy.

τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἦκεν ἄγγελος λέγων ὅτι πέφευγε Συνέ-
νεσις. Κῦρος οὖν ἀναβαίνει ἐπὶ τὰ ἄκρα, ἐντεῦθεν δὲ
καταβαίνει εἰς πεδῖον καλόν. διὰ δὲ τούτου ἐλαύνει
παρατάγῃς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν. εἰς Ταρσοὺς, ἔνθα ἦν
ἡ βασιλεία. ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τῇ εἰς τὸ πεδῖον κατε-
κόπησαν, ὡς λέγεται, ἑκατὸν ὀπλίται τοῦ Μένωνος
στρατεύματος ὑπὸ τῶν Κιλικῶν. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἐπεὶ ἦκον,
Ταρσοὺς διήρπασαν διὰ τὸν ὄλεθρον τῶν στρατιωτῶν.

NOTES. — 1. τῇ ὑστεραία: the next (day), ἡμέρα being understood, a dative of the time when (870). — πέφευγε: second perfect of φεύγω, flee. — 2. ἀναβαίνει: the verb βαίνω means go.

LESSON XXVII.

Adjectives of the Consonant Declension.

259. The feminine of Adjectives of the Consonant Declension, when it differs from the masculine, follows the A-Declension. Its nominative singular ends in **a** (short).

260. Learn the declension of **χαρίεις**, *graceful*, **πᾶς**, *all*, and **ἐκὼν**, *willing*, in 752, and of the participle **λύων**, *loosing*, in 754. These have stems in **ντ**.

261. The feminine of these adjectives is declined like **θάλαττα** (62).

262. The nominative singular masculine either ends in **s**, before which **ντ** is dropped and the preceding vowel lengthened (**ε** to **αι** and **α** to **ᾱ**), or rejects **s**, like **γέρον** (744). For the vocative singular masculine of **χαρίεις** and **ἐκὼν**, see 253.

263. In the dative plural masculine and neuter of **χαρίεις**, **ε** is not lengthened, although **ντ** is dropped. **πᾶς** lacks the vocative singular and the dual. The forms **πάντων** and **πᾶσι** are irregular in accent (cf. 244).

264.

VOCABULARY.

ἅ-πᾶς, ἅ-πᾶσα, ἅ-παν, *all together, all*.

ἐκὼν, οἷσα, ὄν, *willing, of one's own accord; in the pred., willingly*.

ἔτι, adv., *yet, still, longer*.

ἤδη, adv., *already, now, forthwith*.

θαυμάζω (θαύμαδ), θαυμάσσομαι, ἐθαύμασα, τεθαύμακα, ἐθαυμάσθη, *wonder at, admire, wonder*.

οὐκ-ἔτι, adv., *no longer*.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (cf. πάν), *all, entire*.

στόλος, οἱ, ὁ, *armed force, expedition*.

συν-άγω, *bring together, collect*.

ὕστερος, ἄ, ον, *later; ὕστερον* as adv., *later, afterwards*.

χαρίεις, ἑσσα, εν (cf. χάρις), *graceful, accomplished, clever*.

χρήμα, ατος, τό, *something one uses; plur., things, money*.

265. 1. ἦκει ἔχων πᾶν τὸ στρατεύμα. 2. ταῦτα δὲ ἔλεξε πᾶσι¹ τοῖς στρατιώταις. 3. οἱ δὲ ὀπλῖται ἅπαντες ἦσαν μύριοι καὶ χίλιοι. 4. ὁ νεανίας χαρίεις ἐστί. 5. ὕστερον δὲ χρήματα ἔπεμψεν ἐκὼν παντὶ τῷ στρατεύματι. 6. εἰς δὲ τὸν παράδεισον ἔτι συνάγει πᾶν τὸ στρατεύμα. 7. αἱ σπονδαὶ εἰσι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἅπασιν. 8. στρατηγὸς ἦδη ἦν ὁ Κῦρος πάντων τῶν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ βαρβάρων. 9. ἀλλά, ὦ Κλέαρχε, οὐκέτι πορευσόμεθα ἐκόντες σὺν Κῦρι. 10. πάντες γὰρ θαυμάσονται τοῦτον τὸν στόλον.

266. 1. Everything has been done by the generals. 2. All the soldiers were proceeding willingly. 3. The gifts of the satrap were all beautiful. 4. Afterwards all the guards were drawn up. 5. The entire army proceeded through the plain twenty-five parasangs.

NOTE. — ¹ πᾶς and ἅπας generally have the *predicate* position (813).

267. The Troops refuse to advance.

ἐνταῦθα μένει Κῦρος καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ ἡμέρας εἴκοσιν. οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται οὐκέτι ἤθελον πορεύεσθαι· ὑπώπτεον γὰρ ἦδη ἐπὶ Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν στόλον εἶναι. πρῶτος δὲ Κλέαρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ στρατιωτᾶς ἐκέλευε πορεύεσθαι· οἱ δὲ αὐτόν τε ἔβαλλον καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια τὰ ἐκείνου. ὕστερον δὲ συνήγαγε τοὺς στρατιωτᾶς, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐδάκρυεν· οἱ δὲ ἐθαύμαζον· εἶτα δὲ ἔλεξε τάδε.

NOTES. — 2. ἤθελον: imperfect of θέλω. — ὑπώπτεον: imperfect of υποπτεύω. — 3. εἶναι: translate, *that it was, etc.* (cf. 191, 3. — 4. αὐτοῦ: of himself, his own. — 5. οἱ δὲ: but they. (cf. 238, 2.

LESSON XXVIII.

Contract Verbs in $\alpha\omega$ in the Indicative.

268. Two successive vowels, or a vowel and a diphthong, within a word, may be united by CONTRACTION in a single long vowel or a diphthong.

269. Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, and $\omicron\omega$ contract the final α , ϵ , \omicron of the verb stem with the following vowel or diphthong in the present and imperfect.

270. Learn the conjugation of the present and imperfect indicative active, middle, and passive of $\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, *honor*, in 781.

271. Observe that

(1) $\alpha + \omicron$, $\omicron\upsilon$, or $\omega = \omega$: $\alpha + \epsilon = \bar{\alpha}$: $\alpha + \epsilon\iota = \alpha$.

272. A contracted syllable is accented if either of the original syllables had an accent. A contracted penult or antepenult is accented regularly (21, 22). A contracted final syllable is circumflexed; **but** if the original word was oxytone (25), the acute is retained.

273. A verb is called a *vowel* verb, a *mute* verb, or a *liquid* verb, according to the final letter of its stem. This may be a vowel, a mute, or a liquid ($\lambda \mu \nu \rho$).

274. Most stems ending in a short vowel lengthen this vowel in all tenses except the present and imperfect, α or ϵ to η , and \omicron to ω ; but α after ϵ , ι , or ρ generally becomes $\bar{\alpha}$.

Thus, $\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\eta\sigma\alpha$. $\tau\epsilon\bar{\tau}\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$. $\tau\epsilon\bar{\tau}\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}\theta\eta\nu$.

275.

VOCABULARY.

βοάω, βοήσομαι, ἐβόησα, *shout, call out, cry out.*

εἰ, conj., *if, whether* (a proclitic).

ἐρωτάω, ἐρωτήσω, etc., *ask a question, inquire.*

νικάω, νικήσω, etc. (cf. νίκη), *conquer, surpass, be victorious.*

Ξενοφῶν, ὦντος, ὁ, *Xenophon, an Athenian, author of the Anabasis.*

ὀρμάω, ὀρμήσω, etc., *set An motion, rush; mid., set out or forth, start.*

πολλάκις, adv., *often, frequently.*

τίμαω, τιμήσω, etc. (cf. ἀ-τιμάζω), *value, esteem, honor.*

276. 1. ἐνίκāτε τοὺς μετὰ Κῦρου φύλακας. 2. νικώμεθα ὑπὸ τῶν Κιλικίων. 3. ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν αὐτὸν ἠρώτῃ, "Τί (why) βοᾷς;" 4. Κῦρος δὲ ὠρμάτο ἀπὸ τῆς κώμης τῆς νυκτὸς¹ μετὰ Ξενοφῶντος. 5. οἱ ἀμφὶ Κῦρον λέγουσιν ὅτι τὰ πάντα² νικῶσι. 6. Κῦρος Κλεάρχον πολλάκις ἐτετιμήκει· πάντας γὰρ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς εἰς πόλεμον ἐτίμᾱ. 7. ἐρωτᾷ εἰ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις στρατιώταις αἱ σπονδαί εἰσιν. 8. οὗτοι οἱ στρατιῶται ἐνίκων τοὺς Ἡρᾱκας. 9. ἐν τοῖς Πέρσαις οἱ γέροντες τιμῶνται. 10. καὶ εὐθὺς τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἐβόᾱ ἄγειν τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ μέσον τὸ³ τῶν πολεμίων.

277. 1. He conquers the enemy. 2. And he honored the general with other gifts.⁴ 3. But the soldiers were shouting to the guards to stop. 4. This man asks whether you admire the army. 5. When Cyrus set out,⁵ I proceeded⁶ at once to Phrygia.

NOTES. — ¹ Genitive of the time within which (854). — ² Adverbial accusative (835), are completely victorious. — ³ Note the position of the article (812).

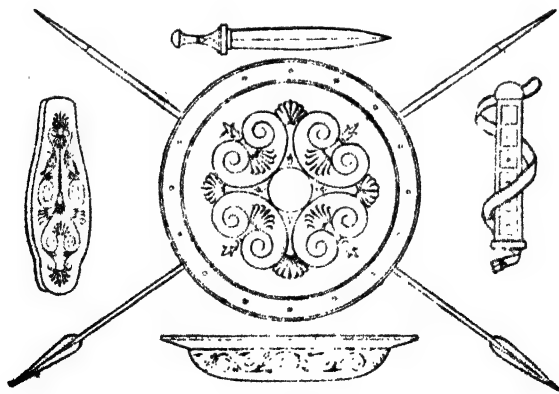
⁴ Use the dative (866). — ⁵ Use the imperfect.

278. The Speech of Clearchus, and its Effect.

“*ἄνδρες (fellow) στρατιῶται, ἐμοὶ ξένος ἐστὶν ὁ Κῦρος καὶ πολλάκις ἤδη τετίμηκε. βούλομαι οὖν συμπορεύεσθαι αὐτῷ. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὑμεῖς ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἐθέλετε πείθεσθαι, ἐγὼ σὺν ὑμῖν ἔσομαι· ὑμεῖς γὰρ ἐμοί ἐστε καὶ φίλοι καὶ σύμμαχοι.*”

ταῦτα ἔλεξεν. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται οἱ τε αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐπαινοῦσι· παρὰ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων στρατηγῶν δισχίλιοι ἔχοντες τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τὰ σκευοφόρα στρατοπεδεύονται παρὰ Κλέαρχον.

NOTES. — 1. *ἐμοί*: dative of the first personal pronoun *ἐγώ, I* (Latin *ego*). For the case, see 862. — 3. *ὑμεῖς*: *you* (plural), genitive *ὑμῶν*, dative *ὑμῖν*, accusative *ὑμᾶς*. — 4. *ἔσομαι*: future of *ἔπομαι, follow*. — 7. *ἐπαινοῦσι*: by contraction for *ἐπαινέουσι*, from *ἐπαινέω, praise*.



No. 19. Greek Armor.

LESSON XXIX.

Contract Verbs in *εω* and *οω* in the Indicative.

279. Learn the conjugation of the present and imperfect indicative active, middle, and passive of *ποιέω*, *do, make*, in 782, and of *δηλόω*, *manifest*, in 783.

280. Observe that

(2) $\epsilon + \omega = \omega$; $\epsilon + \omicron$ or $\omicron\upsilon = \omicron\upsilon$; $\epsilon + \epsilon$ or $\epsilon\iota = \epsilon\iota$.

281. Observe also that

(3) $\omicron + \omega = \omega$; $\omicron + \omicron$, ϵ , or $\omicron\upsilon = \omicron\upsilon$; $\omicron + \epsilon\iota = \omicron\iota$.

a. Review the rule for accent in 272.

282.

VOCABULARY.

ἀδικίω, ἀδικήσω, etc. (cf. ἀδικός), *be unjust, do wrong, wrong, injure.*

ἄ-δικος, ον (ἀ neg. + δίκη), *unjust.*

ἄρχων, οντος, ὁ (cf. ἀρχω), *ruler, commander.*

δηλόω, δηλώσω, etc., *make clear, show, manifest.*

Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ (cf. Ἑλληνικός), *Greece.*

κακῶς (cf. κακός), adv., *badly, ill.*

καλέω, καλῶ, ἐκάλεσα, ἐκάληκα,

κέκλημαι, ἐκλήθην, *call, summon, name.*

ὅτι, conj., *that, because, since.*

ποιέω, ποιήσω, etc., *do, make*; κακῶς ποίω, *treat badly, harm, injure, ravage.*

πολεμέω, πολεμήσω, etc. (cf. πόλεμος), *war, make war, fight.*

φιλέω, φιλήσω, ἐφίλησα, ἐφίλημαι, ἐφιλήθην (cf. φίλος, φίλοις), *love.*

283. 1. ὁ δὲ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Μαίανδρος. 2. ὁ δὲ ἄρχων ἐπολέμει ἀδικον πόλεμον.¹ 3. τοὺς Κύρου φίλους κακῶς ποιεῖτε. 4. τούτους γὰρ τοὺς ἄρχοντας οἱ στρατιῶται μᾶλλον ἐφίλουν ἢ τοὺς ἄλλους. 5. ὑπὸ Κύρου Πρῶτος

οὐκ ἡδικεῖτο. 6. κακῶς ἐποίεις τὴν τοῦ σατράπου χώραν. 7. φόβον ποιοῦσι τοῖς ἵπποις τῇ κραυγῇ.² 8. πάλιν δὲ ὁ Κῦρος ἡρώτᾳ, “Ἡδίκουν τὸν ἄνθρωπον;” 9. δηλοῖ δὲ ὅτι ἄπορόν ἐστιν ἄγειν τὸ στράτευμα εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 10. ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐπολέμουν μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων· ἐπεὶ δὲ Κῦρος ἐκάλει, ἵπορευόμεν πρὸς αὐτόν.

284. 1. Are the other soldiers doing this? 2. The barbarians are wronged by the guards. 3. You love these more than (you love) the others. 4. The Thracians are wronging the allies. 5. They ask whether you were calling the bowmen.

NOTES. — ¹ A cognate accusative (833). — ² Dative of means (866).

285. Cyrus is perplexed, but states his professed Purpose.

Κῦρος δὲ μετεπέμπετο τὸν Κλέαρχον· ὁ δὲ ἰέναι μὲν οὐκ ἤθελε, λάθρα δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν πέμπων αὐτῷ ἄγγελον ἔλεγε θαρρεῖν.

μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συνήγαγε τοὺς στρατιώτᾱς καὶ δηλοῖ
5 ὅτι ἄπορόν ἐστι πάλιν πορεύεσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἄνευ
τῶν ἐπιτηδείων· ἢ δ' ἀγορὰ ἦν ἐν τῷ βαρβαρικῷ στρατεύ-
ματι. οἱ δ' ἐρωτῶσι Κῦρον εἰ ἡ ὁδὸς μακρά ἐστιν· ὁ δ'
ἀποκρίνεται (answers) ὅτι Ἀβροκόμας ἐχθρὸς ἀνὴρ ἐπὶ
τῷ Εὐφράτῃ ποταμῷ ἐστι· πρὸς τοῦτον οὖν βούλεται
10 πορεύεσθαι.

NOTES. — 1. ἰέναι: to go (to him), present infinitive of εἶμι, go. — 2. στρατιωτῶν: the genitive follows the adverb λάθρα, secretly, without the knowledge of (856). — 3. θαρρεῖν: by contraction for θαρρῆειν, and dependent on ἔλεγε, bade him be of good courage. — 4. συνήγαγε: cf. 267, 6. — 5. οἱ δέ, ὁ δέ: cf. 238, 2. — 6. ἐχθρὸς ἀνὴρ: a man (who is his) enemy.

LESSON XXX.

Contract Nouns and Adjectives of the Vowel Declension.

286. Most adjectives in **eos** and **oos** suffer contraction.

287. Learn the declension of **χρῦσους**, *golden*, **ἀπλοῦς**, *simple, sincere*, and **ἀργυροῦς**, *of silver*, in 751.

288. These adjectives, in their contracted forms (which alone occur in Attic Greek), differ from **ἀγαθός** and **ἄξιος** (750) only in the following particulars: (1) they have **οὖς** and **οῦν** for **ος** and **ον**; (2) no distinct vocative forms occur; (3) they circumflex the final syllable throughout, except in the nominative and accusative masculine and neuter dual.

289. Compound adjectives in **oos** are of two terminations (130) and keep the accent on the same syllable as in the contracted nominative singular, as (**εὖνοος**) **εὖνους**, (**εὐτοορ**) **εὐνοον**, *well-disposed*, genitive (**εὐνόου**) **εὐνου**, etc.

290. Some contract nouns are declined like the adjectives in 287.

291. Learn the declension of **νοῦς**, *mind*, **μῆνᾶ**, *mina*, and **γῆ**, *earth*, in 742.

292.

VOCABULARY.

ἀκινάκης, **ον**, ὁ, *short sword*. No. 11.

ἀπλοῦς, **ῆ**, **οῦν**, *simple, sincere*.

ἀργυροῦς, ἄ, **οῦν**, *of silver, silver*.

γῆ, **γῆς**, **ῆ**, *earth, ground, land*.

ἑκαστος, **η**, **ον**, *each, every*.

εὖ-νοῖς, **ον** (**εὖ** + **νοῖς**), *well-disposed*.

μῆνᾶ, **μῆνᾶς**, **ῆ**, *mina* = \$18.00.

νοῦς, **νοῦ**, ὁ, *mind*; **ἐν**, **ἐφ** **ἔχω**, *have in mind, intend*.

στραπτός, **οῦ**, ὁ, *necklace, collar*. No. 21.

χαλκοῦς, **ῆ**, **οῦν**, *of bronze, bronze*.

χρῦσοῦς, **ῆ**, **οῦν**, *of gold, gold*.

293. 1. εὔνοι δὲ Κύρῳ οἱ ἄρχοντες εἰσιν. 2. φίλοις εὔνοις Κῦρος πιστὸς ἦν. 3. ἀπλοῦς ἦν ὁ τοῦ φύλακος λόγος. 4. τὰ δὲ δῶρα ἦσαν στρεπτοὶ χρυσοῖ. 5. Κῦρος ὀπλίτῃ ἐκάστω πέμψει πέντε μνᾶς. 6. τί (what) ἐν νῶ ἔχετε; 7. τότε ἐν τῇ γῇ πρώτῃ ἦσαν οὗτοι καὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ. 8. αἱ δὲ πέλται χαλκαὶ ἦσαν. 9. δῶρα δ' αὐτῷ ἐπέμψαμεν στρεπτὸν χρυσοῦν καὶ ἀκινάκην ἀργυροῦν. 10. ἐπολέμει τοῖς Θραξί¹ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν.

294. 1. Each of the heralds has five minas. 2. Cyrus sent the old man a gold collar. 3. What does the commander intend? 4. For Cyrus had a short sword of gold. 5. The other generals are well-disposed to Xenophon.

NOTE.—¹ with the Thracians. For the case, see 864.

295. Cyrus promises additional Pay. Syennesis becomes friendly.

τοῖς δὲ στρατιώταις ὑποψιά μὲν ἐστίν ὅτι ἄγει πρὸς Ἄρταξέρξην, ὅμως δὲ ἔπονται. προσαιτοῦσι δὲ μισθόν. ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ὑπισχνεῖται ἐκάστω στρατιώτῃ ἀντὶ δᾶρειακῶν τρία ἡμιδᾶρεια· ὅτι δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐν νῶ ἔχει πορεύεσθαι ἐνταῦθα ἀκούει οὐδεὶς (nobody) ἐν γε τῷ φανερῷ.

ἐν δὲ Ταρσοῖς Σύνενσις μὲν ἔδωκε (gave) Κύρῳ χρήματα εἰς τὴν στρατιάν. Κῦρος δὲ ἐκείνῳ ἵππον καὶ στρεπτὸν χρυσοῦν καὶ ψέλια καὶ ἀκινάκην χρυσοῦν.

NOTES.—1. τοῖς στρατιώταις: dative of possessor (862), the soldiers have their suspicions, i.e. they suspect. — 3. τρία: Latin tria. — 4. ἡμιδᾶρεια: ἡμι-equals Latin semi-. — 5. ἐν γε τῷ φανερῷ: at least (γὰρ, enclitic) publicly. — 8. ψέλια: for a picture of the ψέλιον, armlet, see No. 89.

LESSON XXXI.

Dependent Verbs. Conditional Sentences.

296. Review the indicative of $\lambdaύω$ in 765-770, and of the perfect and pluperfect indicative middle and passive of mute verbs in 775-777.

297. Many verbs, called DEPONENT Verbs, have no active voice, but are used in the middle or in the middle and passive in an active sense.

298. In most deponent verbs the principal parts are the present, future, aorist, and perfect of the indicative middle. These are called *middle* deponents. Thus, $ἡγίομαι$, *lead, conduct*, $ἡγήσομαι$, $ἡγησάμην$, $ἡγήμαι$.

299. A few deponent verbs have the aorist passive instead of the aorist middle. These are called *passive* deponents. Thus, $βούλομαι$, *will, wish*, $βούλησομαι$, $βεβούλημαι$, $ἐβουλήθην$.

300. Some verbs which have active forms are nevertheless used almost exclusively in the middle, or middle and passive, and practically become deponents, as $μεταπέμπομαι$ and $συστρατεύομαι$, used as middle deponents, and $πορεύομαι$, as a passive deponent. See 178.

301. In conditional sentences the clause containing the condition is called the *protasis*, and that containing the conclusion is called the *apodosis*. The protasis is introduced by some form of $\epsilonἰ$, *if*.

302. The supposition contained in a protasis may be either *particular* or *general*. A particular supposition refers to a definite act supposed to occur at a definite time. A general supposition refers indefinitely to any act, which may be supposed to occur at any time.

303. The negative of the protasis is regularly μή, that of the apodosis is οὐ.

304. 1. εἰ πράττει τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔχει, *if he is doing this, it is well, si hōc facit, bene est.*

2. εἰ ἔπραξε τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔχει, *if he did this, it is well, si hōc fēcit, bene est.*

The protasis here has the indicative; it states a particular supposition in the present or past, and implies nothing as to its fulfilment. The apodosis has its verb in the present indicative, but it may have any form of the verb demanded by the thought.

305. When the protasis *simply states* a present or past particular supposition, implying nothing as to the fulfilment of the condition, it has the indicative with εἰ. Any form of the verb may stand in the apodosis.

306. 1. εἰ ἔπραξε τοῦτο, καλῶς ἂν ἔσχεν, *if he had done this, it would have been well, si hōc fēcisset, bene fuisset.*

2. εἰ ἔπραττε τοῦτο, καλῶς ἂν εἶχεν, *if he were (now) doing this, it would be well, si hōc faceret, bene esset; or, as in 306, 1, if he had done this, it would have been well.*

The protasis in these examples has a secondary tense of the indicative; it states a supposition in the present or past, and implies that the condition is *not*, or *was not* fulfilled. The apodosis has a secondary tense of the indicative with ἂν.

307. 1. When the protasis states a present or past supposition, implying that the condition is *not*, or *was not* fulfilled, the secondary tenses of the indicative are used in both protasis and apodosis. The apodosis has the adverb ἂν.

2. The imperfect here refers to present time or to an act as going on or repeated in past time (*cf.* 306, 2), the aorist to a simple occurrence in past time.

308.

VOCABULARY.

ἀπ-άγω, *lead away or back.*

βούλομαι, βουλῆσομαι, βεβούλημαι,
ἐβουλήθην, *will, wish, desire.*

ἡγίομαι, ἡγήσομαι, ἡγησάμην, ἡγῆμαι
(*cf. ἄγω*), *lead the way, lead, guide,*
conduct.

καλῶς (*cf. καλός*), *adv., beautifully,*
bravely, finely, successfully, well;
καλῶς ἔχει, it is well.

μή, *adv., not.*

πειράομαι, πειράσομαι, πεπείραμαι,
ἐπειράθην (274), *try, attempt.*

πράττω (*πράγ*), πράξω, ἔπραξα, πέπραγα
and πέπραχα, πέπραγμαi, ἐπράχθην,
do, act, accomplish.

χράομαι, χρήσομαι, ἐχρησάμην, κέχρη-
μαι (*cf. χρῆμα*), *use, make use of,*
employ.

308. 1. Κῦρος τοῖς ἵπποις¹ καλῶς ἐχρήσατο. 2. εἰ ταῦτα ἔπραξαν, καλῶς ἔσχεν. 3. εἰ ταῦτα ἔπραξαν, καλῶς ἂν ἔσχεν. 4. Ξενοφῶν ἐβούλετο μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων πορεύεσθαι. 5. τῷ στρατεύματι² ἡγῆται εἰς τὸ πεδίον. 6. ἐβουλήθη πέμπειν ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος ὀπλίτας. 7. τὸν δὲ στρατηγὸν ἐπειράτο πείθειν. 8. εἰ μὴ βούλεται Κλέαρχος αὐτοὺς ἀπάγειν, ἄλλοι στρατηγοὶ ἡγήσονται. 9. ἐπορεύετο ἂν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, εἰ στράτευμα εἶχεν. 10. ἀλλ' εἰ βούλονται σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις πορεύεσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἡκεῖν κελεύει αὐτοὺς τῆς νυκτός.

310. 1. If he has the money, he will send (it) to the army. 2. He attempted to cut the enemy's army to pieces in the night. 3. If this is so,³ I will lead the troops at once to the stronghold. 4. He would not have done this, if I had not bidden him. 5. He wished to dismiss all the guards.

NOTES. — ¹ *χράομαι, use (serve oneself by) takes the dative of means (886). Cf. Latin utor with the ablative.* — ² *Dative of advantage (861).* — ³ *οὕτως ἔχει.*

311. Arrival of the Fleet at Issus with Reinforcements.

- ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς πέντε παρασάγγας τριάκοντα εἰς Ἴσσοὺς. ἐνταῦθα μένουσιν ἡμέρας τρεῖς· καὶ Κύρῳ παρήσαν αἱ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νῆες τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε καὶ ἐπ' αὐταῖς ναύαρχος Πύθαγόρας Λακεδαιμόνιος.
- αἱ δὲ νῆες ὥρμουν παρὰ τὴν Κύρου σκηνήν. παρήν δὲ καὶ Χειρίσοφος Λακεδαιμόνιος, μετάπεμπος ὑπὸ Κύρου, ἑπτακοσίους ἔχων ὀπλίτας· τούτων ἐστρατήγει παρὰ Κύρῳ.

NOTES.—3. νῆες: nominative plural of ναῦς. Cf. Latin *nāvēs*. — 4. αὐταῖς: refers to νῆες, which is feminine. — ναύαρχος: ναῦς + ἄρχω. — 5. ὥρμουν: see ὁρμέω. — 6. μετάπεμπος: verbal adjective from μεταπέμπομαι. — 7. ἐστρατήγει: cf. στρατηγός. The genitive follows στρατηγέω (847).

LESSON XXXII.

Subjunctive Active. Vivid Future Conditions.

312. Only the present, aorist, and perfect tenses occur in the subjunctive. The perfect is rare.

313. The time expressed by the present and aorist subjunctive is generally future, the present expressing the action as *going on* or *repeated*, the aorist expressing simply its *occurrence*, as *ἐάν κωλύῃ*, *if he shall be hindering*, or *if he shall hinder* (habitually), but *ἐάν κωλύσῃ*, simply *if he shall hinder*.

314. Learn the conjugation of the subjunctive active of λῦω in 765 (λύω), 767 (λύσω), and 768 (λελύκω).

315. The subjunctive has the long vowel *ω* or *η* in place of the final vowels *ο* or *ε* and *α* of the tense suffixes found in the indicative (138, 140, 148). The form is *ω* before *μ* or *ν* in the personal endings, elsewhere *η*. The subjunctive uses the endings of the primary tenses (136).

316. εἰν πράττη (or πράξη) τοῦτο, καλῶς ἔξει, *if he shall do this (if he does this), it will be well, si hōc faciet, bene erit.* .

The protasis is here introduced by εἰν, *if*, and has the subjunctive; it states a supposed future case vividly. The apodosis has its verb in the future indicative, but any other future form might occur.

317. When a supposed future case is stated *distinctly and vividly* (as in English, *if I shall go*, or *if I go*), the protasis has the subjunctive with εἰν, and the apodosis has the future indicative or some other form of future time.

318.**VOCABULARY.**

ἀπο-χωρεῖω, ἀπο-χωρήσω, etc. (cf. χώρᾱ, χωρίον), *give place, go away, withdraw.*

βασιλεύω, βασιλεύσω, ἐβασίλευσα (cf. βασιλεῖω), *be king*

εἰν, by contraction εἶν or ἦν (εἰ + εἰν), conj., *if*, with subjunctive.

ἐμπόριον, ov, τό, *trading place, emporium.*

παρ-έχω, *hold beside or near, furnish, supply, give, cause.*

πολιορκέω, πολιορκήσω, etc., *hem in a city, besiege.*

πράγμα, atos, τό (cf. πράττω), *deed, thing, affair, difficulty; plur., affairs, trouble.*

ὠφελίω, ὠφελήσω, etc., *help, assist, benefit.*

319. 1. ἦν παρέχωμεν ἀγοράν, ἔξετε τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. 2. εἰν μὴ ταῦτα ποιήσῃ, ἀδικήσῃ. 3. ἦν δὲ ἀποχωρήσωσι, Κῦρος αὐτοὺς οὐ τιμήσει. 4. εἰν φίλον ποιήσῃς¹ τοῦτον, ὠφελήσῃ. 5. εἰν νικήσωμεν, τὴν χώρᾱν οὐ διαρπάσει. 6. εἰν οὖν πέμψῃτε τοῦτον πρὸς Κῦρον, πλοῖα ἔξετε. 7. εἰν δὲ μὴ πλοῖα ἄγῃ ἱκανά, τοῖς ἄλλοις χρησόμεθα. 8. εἰν δὲ οἱ Κίλικες πράγματα παρέχωσι, Κῦρος πορεύσεται ἐπ' αὐτούς. 9. εἰν νικήσω, βασιλεύσω ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ. 10. εἰν τὸ ἐμπόριον πολιορκήσῃς, ἀποχωρήσουσιν οἱ Κίλικες.

320. 1. The messenger shall have ten minas, if he does² this. 2. If he does not collect an army, his brother will be king. 3. If we proceed to this height, those above the road³ will withdraw. 4. If he does not collect hoplites, he will not defeat his brother. 5. If we have troops and boats, we will besiege the emporium by land and sea.

NOTES. —¹ Verbs signifying *to make* may take a predicate accusative (here φίλον) besides the object accusative (S40). —² Use the aorist. —³ οἱ ἐπὲρ τῆς ὁδοῦ.

321. Safe Passage of the "Syrian Gateway."

ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει ἐπὶ πύλᾳς τῆς Κιλικιάς καὶ τῆς Συρίᾳς. ἦσαν δὲ αὐταὶ δύο τεῖχη, καὶ τὸ μὲν πρὸ τῆς Κιλικιάς τείχος Σύννεσις εἶχε καὶ Κιλικίων φυλακή, τὸ δὲ πρὸ τῆς Συρίᾳς Ἀρταξέρξου ἐλέγετο φυλακὴ φυλάττειν. 5 διὰ μέσου δὲ τούτων ῥεῖ ποταμός. καὶ ἡ πάροδος ἦν στενὴ καὶ τὰ τεῖχη εἰς τὴν θάλατταν καθῆκεν. ταύτᾳς τὰς πύλᾳς οὐκ ἐφύλαξεν Ἀβροκόμας, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἀκούει ὅτι Κῦρος ἐν Κιλικία ἐστί, παρὰ Ἀρταξέρξην ἀπελαύνει.

NOTES. — 1. πύλᾳς: the article is omitted, since the word is used almost as a proper name. — 2. ἦσαν: *were, consisted of*. — τεῖχη: nominative plural of the neuter noun τεῖχος, *wall*. — πρὸ: *facing*. — 5. διὰ μέσου: *between*.



No. 20. φοβερά ἦν ἡ μάχη.

LESSON XXXIII.

Subjunctive Active (continued). **Subjunctive in Exhortations and in Final Clauses.**

322. Learn the conjugation of the present subjunctive of εἰμί, in 795.

323. 1. τὸν ξένον τῖμήσωμεν, *let us honor our guest.*

2. μὴ λύσωμεν τὴν γέφυραν, *let us not destroy the bridge.*

Both these sentences express *exhortation*: the verb in each is in the first person plural of the subjunctive. If the exhortation is negative, μὴ, *not*, is used.

324. The *first person* of the subjunctive (generally plural) is used in exhortations. Its negative is μὴ.

325. 1. τὴν γέφυραν λῦσωμεν, ἵνα (also ὡς or ὅπως) τοὺς πολεμίους κολύσωμεν, *we will destroy the bridge, that we may check the enemy.*

2. τοῦτον ἀπάγομεν, ἵνα μὴ (also ὡς μὴ, or ὅπως μὴ, or simply μὴ) κακῶς τοὺς φίλους ποιήσῃ, *we are leading him away, that he may not do our friends harm.*

The subordinate clauses here express *purpose* and take the subjunctive; they are introduced by the final particle ἵνα (also ὡς or ὅπως), *that, in order that*, or, if negative, by ἵνα μὴ (also ὡς μὴ, or ὅπως μὴ, or simply μὴ), *that not, in order that not*. The verb of the principal clause is in a primary (50) tense.

326. Clauses which denote purpose (or *final* clauses) are introduced by the final particles ἵνα, ὡς, or ὅπως, and take the subjunctive after primary tenses. The negative is μὴ.

327.

VOCABULARY.

αἰτέω, αἰτήσω, etc., ask, ask for, demand.

ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, ἤκουσα, ἀκήκοα, ἠκούσθην, hear, learn, hear of, give heed to.

ἰπ-ελαύνω, drive away; intrans., ride, march, or go away.

εἰώ, εἴσω, εἴσα, εἴκα, εἴμαι, εἴσθην (274), permit, allow, let go.

ἐκεῖ (cf. ἐκεῖνος), adv., in that place, there.

ἐλαύνω (εἰλα), ἐλώ, ἤλασα, ἐλήλακα,

ἐλήλαμαι, ἐλάθην, drive; intrans., drive, ride, march.

κωλύω, κωλύσω, etc., hinder, prevent, check.

οὐδέ (οὐ + δέ), neg. conj., but not, and not, nor yet, nor; as adv., not even, not at all.

συν-καλέω, call together, summon.

φεύγω (φυγ), φεύξομαι and φευξοῦμαι, ἔφυγον, πέφευγα, flee, run away, flee from, flee one's country, be an exile.

328. 1. μὴ τοῦτον ἐάσωμεν φεύγειν. 2. πάντας ὠφελεῖν πειράται, ἵνα αὐτῷ φίλοι ᾖσι. 3. διὰ τοῦ πεδίου ἐλαύνωμεν. 4. Κῦρον αἰτοῦσι¹ πλοῖα, ὡς τοὺς πελταστὰς ἀποπέμψωσι. 5. πολεμήσωμεν οὖν τοῖς βαρβάροις,² ἵνα μὴ τοὺς φίλους κακῶς ποιήσωσιν. 6. εἰάν δὲ ὁ σατράπης ἢ ἐπὶ τῷ Εὐφράτῃ ποταμῷ, ἀπελῶ. 7. ἣν δὲ φεύγῃ, ἐκεῖ πρὸς ταῦτα βουλευσόμεθα. 8. οὐδ' εἰάν ταῦτ' ἀκούσῃ, συγκαλεῖ τοὺς στρατιώτας. 9. μὴ κωλύωμεν τὸ Κῦρου στράτευμα ἀπελαύνειν.

329. 1. Cyrus, let us honor³ our guest. 2. Let us besiege⁴ the emporium both by land and by sea. 3. And let us send with Xenophon⁴ the peltasts from the van. 4. What (τί) will the soldiers have, if they conquer?⁵ 5. He calls the generals together to persuade them to take the field with him.

NOTES. — ¹ Verbs signifying *ask* take two object accusatives (838). — ² Cf. 293, 10. — ³ Use the aorist. — ⁴ Use the dative (865).

330.

Xenias and Pasion Desert.

έντεϋθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ Συρίᾱς εἰς Μυρίανδον· ἐμπόριον δ' ἐστὶ τὸ χωρίον ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ, καὶ οἰκεῖται ὑπὸ Φοινίκων. ἐνταῦθα μένουσιν ἡμέρας ἑπτὰ· καὶ Ξενίᾱς καὶ Πασιῶν πλοῖον λαβόντες καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἀποπλέουσι, χαλεπαίνοντες ὅτι Κῦρος τὸν Κλέαρχον εἶα τοὺς στρατιώ-
 τας αὐτῶν ἔχειν. Κῦρος δὲ συνεκάλεσε τοὺς στρατηγοὺς καὶ ἔλεξε τάδε· “Ἀπολελοίπασιν ἡμᾶς (us) Ξενίᾱς καὶ Πασιῶν. ἀλλὰ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ αὐτοὺς διώξω, οὐδὲ αὐτοὺς κακῶς ποιήσω.” οἱ δ' ἄλλοι στρατηγοὶ ἐπεὶ
 10 ἤκουσαν τὴν Κύρου ἀρετὴν, ἡδέως συνεπορεύοντο.

NOTES.—2. οἰκεῖται: passive, is inhabited. — 4. λαβόντες: having taken, second aorist active participle of λαμβάνω, declined like ἐκών (752), λαβών, λαβούσα, λαβύν, etc.—8. θεούς: accusative in a negative oath (837).



No. 24. Darius III.

LESSON XXXIV.

Subjunctive Middle and Passive. Subjunctive after Verbs of Fearing.

331. Learn the conjugation of the subjunctive middle and passive of λύω, in 765 (λύωμαι), 767 (λύσωμαι), 769 (λελυμένος ᾤ), and 770 (λυθῶ).

332. The long vowel ω or η (315) is used also in the middle and passive in all the tenses. But in the aorist passive it is *added* to the tense stem (195), as λυθε-ω, λυθῶ (by contraction). The subjunctive uses the endings of the primary tenses (315), here the middle and passive endings (175), except in the aorist passive where the *active* endings occur (136).

333. 1. δέδοικα μὴ τὰς γεφύρας λύωσι, *I fear that they will destroy the bridges.*

2. δεδοίκαμεν μὴ οὐ πιστοὶ ᾦτε, *we fear that you will not be faithful.*

The subordinate clause, which expresses the thing feared and is the *object* of the leading verb, here takes the subjunctive; it is introduced by μὴ, *that* or *lest* (Latin *ut*), or if negative by μὴ οὐ, *that not* (Latin *ut*). The verb which denotes fear is in a primary tense.

334. After verbs denoting *fear*, *caution*, or *danger*, μὴ, *that* or *lest*, takes the subjunctive after primary tenses. The negative form is μὴ οὐ.



335.

VOCABULARY.

δίδουκα, a perf. with force of pres., aor.

ἰδεια (cf. δειρός), *fear*, of reasonable fear.

δια-σπάω, *draw apart, separate*.

ἰξ-απατάω, ἰξ-απατήσω, etc., *deceive grossly, mislead*.

ἰπι-κινδύνος, or (cf. κινδύνος), *dangerous, perilous*.

κινδύνος, ου, ὁ, *danger, peril*.

νομιζω (νομιδ), νομιῶ, etc., *regard, consider, think*.

σπάω, ἔσπασα, ἔσπακα, ἔσπασμαι, ἑσπάσθην, *draw*.

σχολή, ἥς, ἡ, *leisure*; σχολῇ, *slowly*.

φοβέω, φοβήσω, ἐφόβησα (cf. φόβος, φοβερός), *frighten*; commonly pass. dep., *be frightened, fear*, of unreasoning fear.

336. 1. παυσώμεθα, ὧ φίλοι, ταύτης τῆς μάχης.¹
2. σχολῇ² πορεύονται ἵνα μὴ ἡ φάλαγξ διασπασθῇ.
3. Κῦρος τὸν σατράπην φίλον³ οὐ νομιεῖ,⁴ εἰὰν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν πορεύηται ἐκεῖνος. 4. βοῶσι πάντες, ἵνα οἱ πολέμοι ἐξαπατηθῶσι. 5. φοβοῦνται γὰρ μὴ οὐ ὁ σατράπης τοῦ πολέμου παύηται. 6. ἣν δὲ ἡ γέφυρα λυθῇ, οἱ πολέμοι ἀποχωρήσουσι. 7. ἡ δὲ χώρα πολεμιά ἐστίν· ἐπικινδύνον οὖν ἔσται⁵ εἰὰν πορεύσθε δι' αὐτῆς. 8. δέδοικα μὴ σπάζεται τὸν ἀκινάκην. 9. κινδύνός ἐστι μὴ τῆς νυκτὸς οἱ πολέμοι πορεύωνται ἐπ' αὐτούς.

337. 1. I fear that the satrap will be sent. 2. Let us deliberate about this. 3. We will destroy the bridge, that the enemy may not send for the peltasts. 4. I do not fear that this man will be made⁶ satrap. 5. There is no danger that Cyrus will wish to pursue these generals.

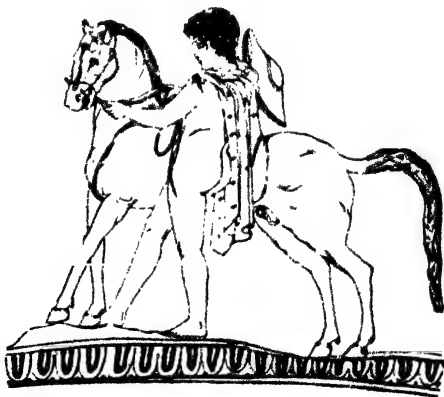
NOTES. — ¹ A genitive of separation (849). — ² A dative of manner (866). — ³ A predicate accusative (840). — ⁴ Future third singular. — ⁵ Third singular of the future (ἰσομαι) of εἰμί (for ἴσεται). — ⁶ Use the aorist.

338.

Advance to the Euphrates.

μετὰ ταῦτα Κῦρος ἐξελαύνει παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν ἐπὶ τὸν Χάλον ποταμόν· ἐνῆσαν δὲ ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ ἰχθύες, οὓς (which) οἱ Σύροι θεοὺς ἐν-μίζον καὶ ἀδικεῖν οὐκ εἶον. ἐσκήνουν δὲ οἱ στρατιῶται ἐν ταῖς Παρυσά-
 5 τιδος κώμαις. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει ἐπὶ τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Δάρδατος ποταμοῦ. ἐνταῦθα ἦσαν βασιλεία καὶ παρά-
 δεισος καλός. Κῦρος δ' αὐτὸν ἐκκόπτει καὶ τὰ βασιλεία κατακάει. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν.

NOTES. — 2. ἰχθύες: fish, nominative plural of ἰχθύς, ὄψις, ὄ. — 4. οὐκ εἶον: i.e. they permitted nobody. Παρυσάτιδος: the mother of Cyrus. The income from these villages supplied her with "pin money." — 7. αὐτόν: the park.



No. 23. A Youthful Knight.

LESSON XXXV.

Contract Verbs in the Subjunctive.

339. Learn the conjugation of the present subjunctive active, middle, and passive of **τιμάω** in 781, of **ποιέω** in 782, and of **δηλόω** in 783.

340. Observe that

(1) α + ω = ω; α + η = ᾱ; α + η = ε;

(2) ε + ω = ω; ε + η = η; ε + η = η;

(3) ο + ω = ω; ο + η = ω; ο + η = οι.

341.

VOCABULARY.

ἀ-μαχεί (ἀ neg. + μάχη), adv., without fighting.

ἀργύριον, ου, τό (cf. ἀργυροῦς), silver money, money.

ἰθίλω, ἰθιλήσω, ἠθέλησα, ἠθέληκα, be willing, wish.

ἵπομαι (σει), ἱψομαι, ἐσπόμην, follow, accompany.

κατ-έγω, bring back, restore.

λοιπός, ή, όν (cf. λείπω), remaining; with the art., the rest.

νύν, adv., now, just now.

παρα-καλέω, call to one's side, summon.

συν-πορεύομαι, accompany.

φυγάς, άδος, όδ (cf. φεύγω), fugitive, exile.

342. 1. εἰάν δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτᾱς ἀδικῇ, οὐκ ἐθελήσομεν ἑπεσθαι. 2. φοβοῦνται μὴ τοὺς Κύρου φίλους πειρᾶσθε κακῶς ποιεῖν. 3. εἰάν δὲ τούτους νικῶμεν, πάντες ἔβονται. 4. ἐρωτῶμεν τὸν ἄγγελον εἰ τὸ ἀργύριον ἔχει. 5. φοβεῖται μὴ πειρῶνται κατὰγειν τοὺς φυγάδας. 6. ἐν τῷ φανερῷ λέξει ἵνα πᾶσι δηλοῖ τί (what) ἐν νῷ ἔχει. 7. εἰάν τὸ στρα-

τευμα ἀποχωρῇ τῆς νυκτός, ἔβονται οἱ πολέμιοι. 8. ἦν δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους στρατιώτᾱς παρακαλῆτε, πειράσσονται πάντες ἀγαθοὶ εἶναι.¹ 9. ἦ· δε Κῦρος ἐὰ τὸν Κλέιρχον τοὺς στρατιώτᾱς ἔχειν, οὐκέτι συμπορεύονται οἱ ἄλλοι στρατηγοί. 10. ἐὰν νῦν τοὺς φίλους παρακαλῶμεν, ἀμσχεὶ τὴν λοιπὴν ὁδὸν² πορευσόμεθα.

343. 1. Let us ask Cyrus what he intends. 2. He fears that the troops will demand their pay. 3. Let us set forth, soldiers, against these Cilicians. 4. With the help of³ the gods, let us conquer the enemy. 5. We fear that the soldiers may wrong our allies.

NOTES. — ¹ *to be*. — ² *A cognate accusative (S²).* — ³ *with the help of, σύν.*

344. The real Object of the Expedition is disclosed.

ἐνταῦθα μένουσιν ἡμέρᾱς πέντε, καὶ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς Κῦρος λέγει οἷ ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσται πρὸς τὸν Ἀρταξέρξην εἰς Βαβυλῶνα· καὶ κελεύει αὐτοὺς λέγειν ταῦτα τοῖς στρατιώταις καὶ πείθειν ἔπεσθαι. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται χαλεπαίνουσι τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλουσιν ἔπεσθαι ἐὰν μὴ Κῦρος αὐτοῖς χρήματα διδῶ ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον. ταῦτα οἱ στρατηγοὶ Κῦρῳ ἔλεγον· ὁ δ' ὑπισχνεῖται στρατιώτῃ ἐκάστῳ πέντε ἀργυρίου μνᾶς ἐπὶν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἦκωσι. τὸ μὲν δὴ Ἑλληνικὸν οὕτως 10 ἐπέισθη.

NOTES. — 5. *στρατηγοῖς*: dative of *indirect object* after *χαλεπαίνουσι* (860). — 6. *δίδω*: *give*, third singular present subjunctive of *δίδωμι*. — 7. *πρότερον*: *previously*, an adverb in the comparative (cf. *πρό*). — 8. *ἐπὶν*: *whenever*, followed by the subjunctive, like *ἐάν*.

LESSON XXXVI.

Liquid Stems of the Consonant Declension.

345. Learn the declension of ἀγών, *contest*, ἡγεμών, *guide*, μῆν, *month*, and ῥήτωρ, *orator*, in 745.

346. The nominative singular rejects *ς* and lengthens the vowel of the stem, if this is not already long. In the dative plural *ν* is dropped before *σ*. The vocative singular is like the nominative in oxytones; in other liquid stems it is like the stem.

347. Learn the declension of πατήρ, *father*, μήτηρ, *mother*, and ἀνήρ, *man*, in 746.

348. 1. πατήρ and μήτηρ drop *ε* of the stem in the genitive and dative singular and accent the last syllable. Elsewhere they retain *ε* except in the dative plural, where *εφ* is changed to *ρα*; *ε* is accented except in the cases named and in the vocative singular, which is the mere stem and has recessive accent.

2. ἀνήρ drops *ε* wherever a vowel follows *εφ* and inserts *δ* in its place. *δ* is inserted also in the dative plural. The accent is thrown back except in the genitive and dative.

349.

VOCABULARY.

ἀγών, ὄνος, ὁ (cf. ἄγω), *gathering*,

assembly, contest, games; ἀγῶνα

ποιεῖν, *hold games*.

ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ, *man*, Lat. *uir*.

Ἕλλην, ηρος, ὁ (cf. Ἑλληνικός, Ἑλλὰς),

a Greek.

ἡγεμών, ὄνοσ, ὁ (cf. ἡγέομαι), *leader*,
guide.

μῆν, μηνός, ὁ, *month*.

μήτηρ, μητρός, ἡ, *mother*, Lat. *māter*.

οἶκος (cf. οἰκία), *adv., home, home-*
ward.

πατήρ, πατρός, ὁ, *father*, Lat. *pater*.

ῥήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, *speaker, orator*.

ψηφίζομαι (ψηφίδ), ψηφισθῆναι, *etc.*,
mid. dep., vote, decide.

350. 1. ἀγῶνα δὲ ἐποίησαντο οἱ Ἕλληνες. 2. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ¹ μεθ' ἡγεμόνος ἐπορεύοντο οἴκαδε. 3. λέγει Κῦρος ὅτι ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐπὶ τῷ Εὐφράτῃ ποταμῷ ἐστίν. 4. ἡ δὲ μήτηρ Κῦρον ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. 5. ἀλλὰ καὶ πατέρα² Ξεινοφῶντα ἐκάλουν. 6. καὶ ἀριθμὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐποίησεν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. 7. ἐψηφίσαντο δὲ οἱ Ἕλληνες πορεύεσθαι μετὰ τοῦ ἀνδρός. 8. καὶ ἐπεμψε Κῦρος πέντε μηνῶν³ μισθόν. 9. ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἦσαν ῥήτορες ἀγαθοί.

351. 1. His father summoned Cyrus. 2. They voted to send men with Clearchus. 3. Cyrus was made satrap of Phrygia by his father. 4. Each man shall have five minas of silver.⁴ 5. He carried on war with the Greeks.

NOTES. — ¹ Dative of the time when (870). — ² Predicate accusative (840). — ³ Genitive of measure (841, 5). — ⁴ Genitive of material (841, 4).

352. Menon's clever Device to win the Favor of Cyrus.

Μένων δὲ πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι τί ποιήσουσιν οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες, πότερον ἔφονται Κῦρῳ ἢ οὐ, συνέλεξε τὸ αὐτοῦ στρατεύμα καὶ ἔλεξε τάδε. “Ἄνδρες, νῦν δεῖται Κῦρος ἔπεσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐπὶ Ἀρταξέρξην. ἐγὼ οὖν κελεύω ὑμᾶς (μοι) εὐθὺς διαβαίνειν τὸν ποταμόν. ἦν μὲν γὰρ ψηφίσωνται ἔπεσθαι ὑμᾶς τῶν ἄλλων προτιμήσει στρατιωτῶν Κῦρος· ἦν δὲ ἀποψηφίσωνται οἱ ἄλλοι, πορευσόμεθα ἅπαντες οἴκαδε πάλιν.”

NOTES. — 1. πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι: before it was evident. — 2. πότερον . . . ἢ: whether . . . or. — Κῦρῳ: the dative follows ἔπομαι (864). — οὐ: accented at the end of a sentence. — συνέλεξε: see συλλέγω. — αὐτοῦ: cf. 267, 4. — 7. στρατιωτῶν: dependent on the preposition included in the compound verb (852).

LESSON XXXVII.

Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns.

353. The principal interrogative pronoun is **τίς, τίς, τί**, *who? which? what?* (Latin *quis*). It always has the acute accent on the first syllable, except in the short forms **τοῦ, τῷ**, and never changes the acute to the grave.

354. The indefinite pronoun is **τις, τις, τι**, *some, any* (Latin *aliquis*), or, used substantively, *somebody, anything* (Latin *quidam*). It is enclitic.

355. Learn the declension of **τίς** and **τις** in 763.

356. VOCABULARY.

δέω, δεῆσω, etc., *lack, want, need*; mid., *lack, desire, request*; **δεῖ**, used impersonally, *there is need, it is proper, one ought*.

ἐπαινέω, ἐπαινέσω, etc., *praise*.

ἕτερος, ἄ, ον, *the other, one of two*; without the art., *another, other*.

ἡδομαι, ἡσθήσομαι, ἡσθην, *be glad, be pleased*.

Μένων, ὠνος. ὁ. Μένον.

ποιός, ἄ, ον, interr. pron., *of what sort?* Lat. *qualis*.

πόσος, η, ον, interr. pron., *how much?* Lat. *quantus*.

σφενδονήτης, ον. ὁ (cf. *σφενδόνη*), *slinger*. No. 24.

τίς, τί, interr. pron., *who? which? what?*

τις, τι, encl. indef. pron., *a. some, any, a certain*;
as noun, *somebody, anything*.



No 24. σφενδονήτης.

357. 1. τοῦτο λέγει τις. 2. τίς τοῦτο λέγει; 3. λέγουσι δέ τινες ὅτι Κῦρος ἦσθη. 4. ἦν δέ τις ἐν τῇ στρατιᾷ Μένων Θετταλός. 5. καὶ ἐρωτᾷ τὸν σφενδονήτην πόσον ἀργύριον ἔχει. 6. εἰ ἂν νικῶσι, τί¹ δεῖ αὐτοὺς λῦειν τὴν γέφυραν; 7. ἐν ποίοις πράγμασιν ἦσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες; 8. ἐρωτᾷ τίνος² ἐστὶν ὁ ἵππος. 9. Κῦρος ἐπαισεν ἄνδρα Πέρσην καὶ ἑτερόν τινα τῶν ἡγεμόνων. 10. ἐρωτᾷ τὸν ἄγγελον τίς ἐπαινεῖ τοὺς Μένωνος στρατιώτας.

358. 1. Why need the men proceed? 2. What does he say to³ this? 3. Somebody asks whether you said this. 4. What sort of men ought to take the field? 5. How many slingers have you in the army?

NOTES. — ¹ *Adverbial accusative, why?* (835). — ² *Predicate genitive of possession* (843). — ³ *πρός* with accusative.

359. Cyrus is greatly pleased and himself crosses the Euphrates.

οἱ δὲ Μένωνος στρατιῶται ἐπεὶ ταῦτ' ἤκουσαν, πείθονται καὶ διαβαίνουσι τὸν ποταμὸν πρὶν τοὺς ἄλλους λέγειν τί ποιήσουσι. Κῦρος δὲ ἦσθη τε καὶ τῷ στρατεύματι δι' ἀγγέλου ἐλεξεν. "Ἐγὼ μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἤδη ὑμᾶς ἐπαινῶ· εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐμὲ ἐπαινέσετε, ἢ (or) οὐκέτι ἐγὼ Κῦρός εἰμι." οἱ μὲν δὴ στρατιῶται ἐν ἐλπίσι καλαῖς ἦσαν, Μένωνι δὲ καὶ δῶρα λέγεται πέμψαι. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διέβαινε τὸν ποταμόν· εἶπετο δὲ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στρατεύμα αὐτῷ ἅπαν.

NOTES. — 2. *πρὶν . . . λέγειν*: *before the rest said*. — 5. *ἐμὲ*: *me*, accusative. See the notes on 278, 1 and 3. — 7. *πέμψαι*: *to have sent*, aorist active infinitive. — 8. *εἶπετο*: for the augment, see 871, 5. — 9. *αὐτῷ*: cf. 352, 2.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Optative Active. Less Vivid Future Conditions.

300. Besides the present, aorist, and perfect, found in the subjunctive (312), the optative has the future and future perfect. For the distinction of time between the present and the aorist, see 313.

301. Learn the conjugation of the optative active of λύω in 765 (λύοιμι), 766 (λύσοιμι), 767 (λύσαιμι), and 768 (λελύκοιμι).

302. The optative adds the *Mood Suffix* ι (in the third plural ιι) to the tense stem, as λύο-ι-μι, λύσα-ι-μι. In the perfect the α of the stem λελυκα is changed to ο. The optative uses the endings of the secondary tenses (115), but the first person singular active takes μι. The forms λύουας, λύσειι, λύσειαν, in the aorist, are irregular, but they are in common use instead of λύσαις, λύσαι, λύσαιεν. For the accent of λύοι, λύσοι, λύσαι, see 23.

303. εἰ πράττοι (or πράξειε) τοῦτο, καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι, *if he should do this, it would be well, si hūc faciat, bene sit.*

The protasis is here introduced by εἰ, ἵf, and has the optative; it states a supposed future case less vividly than the subjunctive (317). The apodosis has its verb in the optative with the adverb ἂν.

304. When a supposed future case is stated in a *less distinct* and *vivid* form (as in English, *if I should go*), the protasis has the optative with εἰ, and the apodosis has the optative with ἂν.

365.

VOCABULARY.

διαβατός, ἡ, ὄν, *fordable, passable.*

δίκαιος, ᾱ, ὄν (cf. δίκη), *just, right.*

δικαίως (cf. δίκαιος), *adv., justly, rightly.*

δοκέω, δόξω, ἔδοξα, δέδογμαι, ἔδόχθην,

seem, seem best or good, think;

δοκεῖ, etc., *impers., it seems, it seems best.*

ἐπι-σῑτίζομαι (σῑτίδ), ἐπι-σῑτιοῦμαι, ἐπ-
σῑτισάμην (cf. σῑτος), *furnish one-*

*self with provisions, collect or pro-
cure supplies, forage.*

κλείω, κλείσω, ἔκλεισα, κέκλειμαι and
κέκλεισμαι, ἐκλείσθην, ἐκλείσθη, *close.*

πεζῇ (cf. πεζός), *adv., on foot.*

πεζός, ἡ, ὄν, *on foot; οἱ πεζοί, the
infantry.*

ῥαδίως, *adv., easily.*

σῑτος, οἱ, ὄ, *grain, food, supplies.*

365. 1. εἰ ταῦτα ποιήσειεν, ἀποχωρήσαιμεν ἅν. 2. εἰ παρέχοιμεν ἀγοράν, ἔχουσιν ἅν καὶ σῑτον καὶ οἶνον. 3. εἰ νικήσαιμεν, οὐκ ἂν τὴν χώρην διαρπάσειεν. 4. ἀξίους ἂν ἔχοι φίλους, εἰ ἔχοιεν τὰ ὄπλα. 5. εἰ ἀπάγοιμι αὐτοὺς πάλιν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, δικαίως ἂν χάριν ἔχοιεν. 6. εἰ δόξειε τοῖς πεζοῖς ἐπιστῑτίζεσθαι, τί ἂν ποιήσατε; 7. εἰ τὰς πύλᾱς κλείσειαν, πολιορκήσατε ἂν αὐτοὺς καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. 8. εἰ ὁ ποταμὸς μὴ πεζῇ διαβατὸς εἴη,¹ πλοῖα συνάγοιεν ἅν. 9. εἰ δὲ μισθὸν πέμψειεν αὐτοῖς, συμμάχους ἂν ἔχοι δικαίους καὶ ἀγαθοὺς.

367. 1. If you should do this, we should justly feel grateful. 2. If they should plot evil against him,² he would do them harm. 3. It would be well, if the general should call the men together. 4. If we should besiege the fort, the enemy would withdraw. 5. If they should resolve³ to proceed, Cyrus would send them a leader.

NOTES. — ¹ should prove to be. — ² Use the simple dative (861). — ³ I.e. if it should seem best to them.

368. The Gods send a Portent. Advance to the Araxes.

διέβαινον δὲ τὸν ποταμὸν πεζῇ· πλοῖα γὰρ οὐκ εἶχον.
οὐπώποτε δὲ οὗτος ὁ ποταμὸς διαβατὸς ἦν πεζῇ εἰ μὴ
τότε, ἀλλὰ πλοίοις. ἐδόκει δὴ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς καὶ τοῖς
στρατιώταις πᾶσι θεῖον εἶναι.

5 ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Συρίας σταθμοὺς ἐννέα
παρασάγγας πεντήκοντα· καὶ ἀφικνούνται πρὸς τὸν
Ἀράξην ποταμόν. ἐνταῦθα ἦσαν κῶμαι μεστὰὶ σίτου
καὶ οἴνου. ἐνταῦθα ἔμενον ἡμέρας τρεῖς καὶ ἐπεσιτίζοντο.

NOTES. —2. ἦν: with force of pluperfect, *had been*. —3. πλοίοις: dative of instrument (866). —7. σίτου καὶ οἴνου: dependent on μεστὰι, *stored with*. Verbal adjectives signifying *fulfill* and *want* take the genitive (855).



No. 25. Greek Armor

LESSON XXXIX.

Optative Active (continued). Optative in Final Clauses.
Object Clauses.

369. Learn the conjugation of the present optative of εἰμι in 795.

370. 1. τὴν γέφυραν ἐλύσαμεν, ἵνα (also ὥς or ὅπως) τοὺς πολεμίους κωλύσαιμεν, *we destroyed the bridge, that we might check the enemy.*

2. τοῦτον ἀπήγομεν, ἵνα μὴ (also ὥς μὴ, or ὅπως μὴ, or simply μὴ) κακῶς τοὺς φίλους ποιήσῃς, *we led him away, that he might not do our friends harm.*

The clauses which express purpose here take the *optative* (cf. 325), but they are introduced by the same final particles that introduce the subjunctive. The verb of the principal clause is here in a *secondary* (50) tense.

371. Clauses which denote purpose (or *final* clauses) are introduced by the final particles ἵνα, ὥς, or ὅπως, and take the optative after secondary tenses. The negative is μὴ.

372. 1. βουλεύεται ὅπως βασιλεύσει ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, *he plans that he may be king in place of his brother.*

2. ἐβουλεύετο ὅπως βασιλεύσει ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, *he planned that he might be king in place of his brother.*

3. βουλεύεται ὅπως μὴ ἔσται ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ, *he plans that he may not be in his brother's power.*

4. ἐβουλεύετο ὅπως μὴ ἔσται ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ, *he planned that he might not be in his brother's power.*

The subordinate clause is here the object of the leading verb, which signifies *to plan* or *strive for* (the leading verb may also signify *to care for*, *to effect*); this subordinate clause is introduced by *ὅπως* or, if negative, by *ὅπως μή*, and has the future indicative whether the principal verb is in a primary or a secondary tense.

373. Object clauses depending on verbs signifying *to strive for*, *to care for*, *to effect*, regularly take the future indicative with *ὅπως* or *ὅπως μή* after both primary and secondary tenses.

374.**VOCABULARY.**

ἐπι-μιλόμαι, ἐπι-μελήσομαι, ἐπι-μέ-
λημαι, ἐπ-εμελήθην, *exercise care,*
care for, give attention to, see to.

ἔρημος, η, ον, and ος, ον (130), *deserted,*
uninhabited, deprived of.

ζητέω, ζητήσω, etc., *seek, ask for.*

λαμβάνω (λαβ), λήψομαι, ἔλαβον, ἐλη-

φα, ἐλημμαι, ἐλήφθην, *take, receive,*
get, find.

πορίζω (πορεδ), πορίω, etc., *furnish, pro-*
vide; mid., obtain.

τίμη, ἥς, ἡ (cf. τιμάω), *value, honor,*
esteem.

τίμιος, ᾧ, ον (cf. τιμή), *valued, dear.*

375. 1. ὁ ἄρχων τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἡγεμόνα ἐπεμψεν, ἵνα διὰ τῆς πολεμίας χώρας ἄγοι αὐτούς. 2. τοῦτον τὸν ἄνδρα ὠφέλει, ἵνα φίλον ἔχοι. 3. τίς ἐπιμελεῖται ὅπως οἱ στρατιῶται τὸν μισθὸν λήψονται; 4. τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων¹ ἐπεμελεῖτο, ὅπως πολεμεῖν τε ἱκανοὶ εἴησαν καὶ εὖνοι αὐτῷ. 5. ἐζήτουν τοὺς ἄρχοντας, ἵνα αὐτοῖς συμβουλευοίεν. 6. τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἐπεβούλευε Μένων, ἵνα φίλος εἴη τῷ σατράπῃ. 7. ἀξιοὶ ἂν εἴτε τιμῆς² φίλοι, εἰ πορίζοιτε τῷ στρατεύματι ὅπλα. 8. ἐπιμελήσεται ὁ Κῦρος ὅπως οἱ στρατιῶται χάριν ἔξουσιν αὐτῷ. 9. καὶ σὺν αὐτοῖς μὲν εἶην ἂν τίμιος, αὐτῶν³ δὲ εἰ ἔρημος εἶην, οὐκ ἂν ἱκανὸς εἶην τοὺς φίλους ὠφελεῖν.

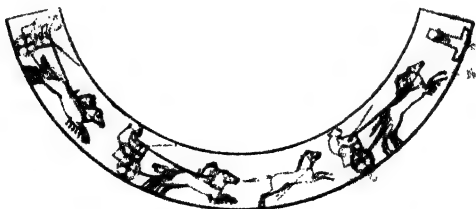
376. 1. If you should send a guide, we should be grateful.
 2. This he did that the rest of the Greeks might withdraw.⁴
 3. He took care that he should have good friends. 4. I did
 this in order that the enemy might not hear. 5. Let us plan
 to get provisions

NOTES. — ¹ The genitive follows verbs signifying *to care for* (346). —
² The genitive depending on *ἀξίος*, *worthy*, is the genitive of *value* (863).
 — ³ The genitive depends on adjectives signifying *fulness* or *want* (855).
 — ⁴ Use the aorist.

377. Advance through the Desert of Arabia.

ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Ἀραβίᾱς, τὸν Εὐφράτην
 ποταμὸν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχων, σταθμοὺς ἐρήμους πέντε παρα-
 σάγγαῶς τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῷ τόπῳ ἦν ἡ
 γῆ πεδίου ἅπαν ὁμαλὸν ὥσπερ θάλαττα. θηρία δὲ παν-
 τοῖα ἐνῆν, ὅνοι ἄγριοι καὶ στρουθοὶ αἱ Ἀράβιαι· ἐνῆσαν
 δὲ καὶ ὠτίδες καὶ δορκάδες. ταῦτα δὲ τὰ θηρία οἱ στρα-
 τιῶται ἐνίστε ἐδίωκον ἀπὸ ἵππων· καὶ τοὺς ὄνους χαλεπὸν
 ἦν λαμβάνειν· θάττον γὰρ τῶν ἵππων ἔτρεχον.

NOTES. — 5. *στρουθοὶ*: for an ancient picture of the *ostrich*, see no. 28. —
 8. *ἵππων*: a genitive of *comparison* (858) after *θάττον*, *more quickly*, the
 comparative of the adverb *ταχέως*, *quickly*.



No. 26. Chariot Race.

LESSON XL.

Optative Middle and Passive. Optative after Verbs of Fearing.

378. Learn the conjugation of the optative middle and passive of λύω in 765 (λυοίμην), 766 (λυσοίμην), 767 (λυσαίμην), 769 (λελυμένος εἶην and λελῦσοίμην), and 770 (λυθείην and λυθησοίμην).

379. The mood suffix is *ι*, as in the active (362), except in the aorist passive; here it is *ιη* in the singular and sometimes in the dual and plural, but the shorter forms λυθείτον, λυθείτην, etc., occur more frequently. In these forms the accent does not go back of the mood suffix. The optative middle and passive uses the middle and passive secondary endings (175), except in the aorist passive, where the *active* endings occur (145).

380. 1. εἶδισα μὴ τὰς γεφύρας λύοιεν, *I feared that they would destroy the bridges.*

2. εἰδείσαμεν μὴ οὐ πιστοὶ εἴτε, *we feared that you would not be faithful.*

The verb which denotes fear is here in a secondary tense (cf. 333), and the subordinate clause takes the optative.

381. After verbs denoting *fear, caution, or danger*, μὴ, *that or lest*, takes the optative after secondary tenses. The negative form is μὴ οὐ.

382.

VOCABULARY.

εἶσω (cf. εἶς), adv., *inside, within.*

ἐκατέρωθεν, adv., *on both sides or flanks.*

εὐνοϊκῶς (cf. εὖνους), adv., *with good will, kindly.*

ἐχθρός, ὁ, ὅν, *hostile*; ἐχθρός, ο, as noun, *enemy, foe.*

κύκλος, ον, ὁ, *circle, curve.*

κυκλώω, κυκλώσω, etc., *encircle, hem in.*

ὅμως, adv., nevertheless, yet, still, however

πλησιάζω (πλησιάζω), πλησιάζω, etc.,
approach

στερέω, στερήσω, etc., deprive, rob, bereave.

σφίζω (σφίω, σφιδ), σώσω, ἴσωσα, σίσωκα,
σίσωμαι and σίσωσμαι, ἰσώθην,
save, rescue, keep safe; mid. and
pass., save oneself, be saved alive,
return safely.

σῶμα, atos. = body, life, person.

383. 1. ἔδειτε μὴ οἱ ἐχθροὶ τιμηθεῖεν 2. εἰ οἱ Ἕλληνες
πλησιάζοιεν, φοβηθεῖεν ἂν οἱ πολέμοιοι. 3. Ξενοφῶντα
ἄρχοντα ἐποίησάμεθα ἵνα σωθεῖμεν. 4. εὐνοϊκῶς ἂν
ἔχοι¹ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ὁ Κῦρος, εἰ ψηφίσαιτο συμπορεύεσθαι.
5. εἰ ὅπλα μὴ ἔχοιμεν, καὶ τῶν σωμάτων² στερηθεῖμεν ἂν.
6. εἰ δὲ πιεζοίμεθα ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, πορευοίμεθα ἂν
κύκλῳ.³ 7. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἔδρισαν μὴ καταλειφθεῖσαν.
8. εἰ νικήσαιοιμεν, καὶ (βοή) σφισοίμεθα ἂν καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἂν
ἔχοιμεν. 9. ἀλλ' ὅμως ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐφοβήθη μὴ κυκλωθεῖ
ἐκατέρωθεν. 10. παρεκάλουν τοὺς ἄνδρας εἶσω ὅπως αὐτοῖς
συμβουλευοίμην τί δίκαιόν ἐστι καὶ πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς
ἀνθρώπων.



No. 27. Masks of Pan.

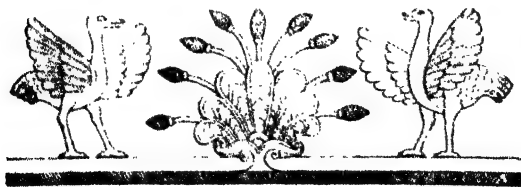
384. 1. I feared that the bridge would be destroyed.
2. There was danger that the barbarians might try⁴ to withdraw during the night. 3. He was afraid that the enemy would not cease from war. 4. I would not take part in the expedition, unless Xenophon were present.

NOTES. — ¹ *be well disposed*. ἔχω is used with an adverb in the sense of εἰμὶ with an adjective. Cf. καλῶς ἔχει in 308. — ² Verbs of *depriving* may take a genitive of the thing. Cf. 838. This is the genitive of *separation* (849). — ³ Dative of *manner* (866). — ⁴ Use the aorist.

385. The Soldiers go hunting.

οἱ γὰρ ὄροι, ἐπεὶ οἱ στρατιῶται ἐδίωκον, προέτρεχον·
καὶ πάλιν, ἐπεὶ ἐπλησίαζον οἱ ἵπποι, ταὐτὸ ἐποίουν, καὶ
οὐκ ἦν λαμβάνειν εἰ μὴ οἱ στρατιῶται διετάττοντο.
στρουθὸν δὲ οὐδεὶς (*nobody*) ἔλαβεν. ταῖς γὰρ πτέρυξιν
ὥσπερ ἰστίῳ ἐχρήτο, καὶ οἱ διώκοντες ταχὺ ἐπαύοντο.
τὰς δὲ ὠτίδας, εἴ τις ταχὺ διώκει, ἔστι λαμβάνειν·
πέτονται γὰρ βραχὺ καὶ ταχὺ ἀπαγορεύουσι.

NOTES. — 2. ἦν: *was possible*. Cf. ἔστι in 6. — 3. διετάττοντο: *posted themselves at intervals*, and thus took up the chase in succession. — 4. ἔλαβε: second aorist of λαμβάνω. — πτέρυξιν: χράσμαι takes the dative. Cf. 309, 1. — 5. ἐχρήτο: irregular contraction for ἐχρῆτο. — 7. βραχέ: *a short distance*.



Νο. 28. "ταῖς γὰρ πτέρυξιν ὥσπερ ἰστίῳ ἐχρήτο."

LESSON XLJ.

Contract Verbs in the Optative.

386. Learn the conjugation of the present optative, active, middle, and passive of **τίμαω** in 781, of **ποιέω** in 782, and of **δηλώω** in 783.

387. The mood suffix in all the voices is **ι**, except in the singular active, where **ι** is generally **η**. The forms bracketed in the paradigms are uncommon or rare. When the mood suffix is **η**, the first person singular active has the regular ending **ν** (145).

388. Observe that

- (1) **α + οι = ω** ;
- (2) **ε + οι = οι** ;
- (3) **ο + οι = οι**.

389.

VOCABULARY.

ἀρετή, ἡς, ἡ, *goodness, courage, valor.*

ἡττάομαι, ἡττήσομαι, etc., *pass. deprec.*

be inferior, be defeated.

λῦπῶ, λῦπῆσω, etc., *grieve, annoy.*

molest.

μισθοφόρος, *ον* (μισθοῖ + φέρω, *bear, re-*

ceive), *receiving pay*; **μισθοφόροι**, *οἱ*.

mercenaries.

μισθόω, μισθώσω, etc. (*cf.* **μισθός**), *let*

out for hire, let; *mid.*, *cause to be*

let to oneself, hire.

ὄνομα, *ατος, τό*, *name.*

πῶς, *interrog. adv.*, *how?*

τάχα, *adv.*, *quickly*; *in apod.* with **άν**,

perhaps.

τίμωρέω, τίμωρῆσω, etc., *avenge*; *mid.*,

avenge oneself on, take vengeance on,

punish.

390. 1. **πῶς ἂν τὴν μάχην ποιοίμην**; 2. **εἰ ἀκούσαιοι τὸ τούτου τοῦ κακοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὄνομα, τίμωρησαίμην ἂν**. 3. **κινδύνος ἦν μὴ ὁ σατράπης λυποίῃ τοὺς Ἕλληνας**. 4. **εἰ**

οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶεν τοὺς βαρβάρους, καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι.
 5. οὐκ ἂν οὖν θαυμάζοιμι εἰ οἱ πολέμιοι πειρῶντο αὐτοῖς
 ἔπειθαι. 6. πάντες ἐφοβοῦντο μὴ ὁ Κλέαρχος τιμωροῖτο
 τοὺς στρατιώτας. 7. εἰ ὄπλα ἔχοιμεν, καὶ τῇ ἀρετῇ ἂν
 χρῶμεθα. 8. ἐφοβοῦντο μὴ οὐκέτι τῷ στρατεύματι ἡγοῖτο.
 9. εἰ δὲ ἡττῶντο οἱ φύλακες, οὐκ ἂν σωθεῖεν. 10. τούτους
 τοὺς μισθοφόρους τάχ' ἂν μισθοῖτο, εἰ πορεύοιντο εἰς τὴν
 ἀρχήν.

391. 1. I feared that they would withdraw to the boats.
 2. If we should ravage their land, the enemy would be
 frightened. 3. If they should be defeated, they would with-
 draw. 4. But when Cyrus called (me), I proceeded, that
 I might be of service to him. 5. The Greeks would march
 away to Phrygia, unless somebody should molest them.

392. March to Corsote and Pylae. Cattle perish in the Desert.

πορευόμενοι δὲ διὰ ταύτης τῆς χώρας ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ
 τὸν Μάσκᾱν ποταμόν. ἐνταῦθα ἦν πόλις ἐρήμη, ὄνομα
 δ' αὐτῇ Κορσωτή· περὶ δ' αὐτὴν ῥεῖ ὁ ποταμὸς κύκλῳ.
 ἐνταῦθα ἐπεσιτίσαντο. ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς ἐρή-
 5 μους τρεῖςκαῖδεκα παρασάγγας ἐνενήκοντα, τὸν Εὐφράτην
 ποταμόν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχων, καὶ ἀφικνεῖται ἐπὶ Πύλας. ἐν
 τούτοις τοῖς σταθμοῖς πολλὰ τῶν ὑποζυγίων ἀπώλετο ὑπὸ
 λιμοῦ. οὐ γὰρ ἦν χόρτος οὐδὲ δένδρον, ἀλλὰ ψιλὴ ἦν
 ἅπασα ἡ χώρα.

NOTES. — 1. *πορευόμενοι*: *proceeding*, present participle in the middle. —
 2. *πόλις*: *city*, a feminine noun. — 7. *πολλά*: *many*, a neuter plural. —
ἀπώλετο: *perished*, a second aorist middle.

LESSON XLII.

Stems in σ of the Consonant Declension.

393. Learn the declension of **εὖρος**, *breadth*, **τρίρης**, *trireme*, and **κρέας**, *meat*, in 747.

394. The stem $\epsilon\sigma$ is in σ (**εἶρος**, **τρίσσι**, **κρέας**). In masculine and feminine nouns ϵ in the final syllable of the stem is lengthened to η in the nominative singular (**τρίρης**): in neuter nouns it is changed to \omicron in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular (**εὔρος**).

395. Final σ of the stem is dropped before all case endings, and the vowels thus brought together are contracted. The vocative singular of masculine and feminine nouns is the simple stem. The forms **τρίρων** and **κρέων** have recessive accent.



396.

VOCABULARY.

ἐπι-λείπω, *leave behind*, intrans., *fail*.εὖρος, οὐς, τό, *breadth, width*.κέρας, κέρως and κέρᾱτος, τό, *horn of an animal, wing of an army*.κράνος, οὐς, τό, *headpiece, helmet*. No. 29.κρέας, κρέως, τό, *flesh*; plur., *pieces of flesh, meat*.ὀπλίζω (ὀπλιδ), ὀπλισα, ὀπλισμαι, ὀπλίσθην (cf. ὀπλον). *arm, equip*. No. 30.ὄρος, οὐς, τό, *mountain*.πλήθρον, οὐ, τό, *a plethrum, a measure of 100 Greek feet*.Σωκράτης, οὐς, δ, voc. Σώκρατες, *Socrates*, the celebrated philosopher.τείχος, οὐς, τό, *wall, fort*.Τισσαφέρνης, οὐς, ό, acc. Τισσαφέρην, voc. Τισσαφέρην, of A-Decl., *Tissaphernes*.τριήρης, οὐς, ή, *trireme, war vessel*, with three banks of oars. No. 86.

No. 31 ὀπλίζτα

397. 1. εἶχε δὲ καὶ τριήρεις ὁ Κῦρος. 2. τούτου τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ εὐρὸς ἐστὶ πέντε πλήθρα. 3. καὶ ἐκέλευε Κλέαρχον τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως¹ ἡγείσθαι. 4. τὸ δὲ Μένωνος στρατεύμα ἤδη ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἦν εἰσω τῶν ὁρέων.² 5. ὀπλισμένοι ἦσαν θώραξι³ καὶ κράνεσι³ πάντες. 6. ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύθησαν πρὸς τεῖχος ἔρημον. 7. Ξενοφῶν τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἔπεμψε Σωκράτει. 8. τοὺς στρατιωτὰς ὁ μὲν σῆτος

ἐπέλειπε, κρέα δ' ἐτι εἶχον. 3. ἥ δὲ ταῦτα τείχη,⁴ καὶ τὸ μὲν⁵ εἶχε Κιλικίων φυλακή, τὸ δὲ⁶ Ἀρταξέρξου ἐλέγετο φυλακὴ φυλάττειν. 10. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦσαν ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις ταῖς Τισσαφέρνους,⁶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ παρεκλήθησαν εἰσω.

398. 1. But Meroë had the left wing. 2. And Xenophon consults with Socrates.⁷ 3. The generals proceeded through the mountains. 4. They all had helmets of bronze. 5. Thence he sent the messenger upon the mountains.

NOTES.—¹ The genitive follows ἡγεομαι, but not ἄγω, which is an important exception to the general rule (817). —² The genitive follows the adverb of place (856). —³ Dative + instrument (866). —⁴ The predicate; ταῦτα is the subject. —⁵ the one . . . the other. See 810. —⁶ For the position of the genitive, see 812. —⁷ Dative (865).

399.

Great Hardships in the Desert.

οἱ δ' ἐν τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ ἄνθρωποι ὄνους ἀλέτας παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ὀρύττοντες καὶ ποιῶντες εἰς βαβυλῶνα ἦγον καὶ ἐπώλουν καὶ ἀνταγοράζοντες σίτον ἔζων. τὸ δὲ στράτευμα ὁ σίτος ἐπέλειπε, καὶ ἀγοράζεσθαι οὐκ ἦν εἰ μὴ ἐν
5 τῇ Λυδία ἀγορᾷ ἐν τῷ Κύρου βαρβαρικῷ. καὶ τίμιος ἦν ὁ σίτος· κρέα οὖν ἐσθίουσιν οἱ στρατιῶται. τούτων πολλοὺς δὲ τῶν σταθμῶν πάνυ μακροὺς ἤλανε Κύρος· πολλάκις γὰρ ἔδει μακρὰν πορεύεσθαι πρὸς χόρτον.

NOTES.—1. ὄνους ἀλέτας, upper millstones, which were turned sometimes by hand, sometimes by a beast. See No. 66. — 2. ποιῶντες: by contraction for ποιοῦντες. — 3. ἔζων: see ζῶω. — 4. ἦν: was possible. — 5. πολλοίς: many, accusative plural masculine. The following μακροὺς modifies this as a predicate adjective, many of these marches that Cyrus made were very long. — 6. μακρὰν: sc. ὁδόν, a long way.

LESSON XLIII.

Imperative Active.

400. The tenses occurring in the imperative are the present, aorist, and perfect, but only a few perfect *active* forms occur, and these are rare. For the distinction of time between the present and aorist, see 313.

401. The personal endings in the active are :

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
2	θι	τον	τε
3	τω	των	των

402. Learn the present and aorist imperative active of λύω in 765 (λύε) and 767 (λύσον).

403. In the second person singular of the present, θι is dropped. The form λύσον in the aorist is irregular.

404. Learn the present imperative of εἰμί in 795.

- 405.** 1. παῖε, εἰ κελεύει ὁ παῖς, *strike, if the lad commands it.*
 2. ἀγόντων τοὺς στρατιώτας, *let them bring the soldiers.*
 3. πρὸς θεῶν συμβούλευσον αὐτοῖς, *in Heaven's name, advise them.*

406. The imperative expresses a command, exhortation, or entreaty.

407. 1. μὴ διδασκέτω (present imperative) τοὺς παῖδας ἀδικεῖν, *let him not teach the boys to do wrong.*

2. τοῦτον τὸν παῖδα μὴ παΐσης (aorist subjunctive), *do not strike this boy.*

408. In prohibitions, in the second and third persons, the *present imperative* or the *aurist subjunctive* is used with **μή** and its compounds.

409.

VOCABULARY

διδάσκω (δίδαχ), **διδάξω**, **ἐδίδαξο**, **διδέ-**
δαχα, **οὐδιδάγμαι**, **ἐδίδαχθην**, *teach*,
instruct, show. Nos. 1 and 26.

γῆλοφος, οὐ, ὁ (γῆ) + **λόφος**, *crest, hill*,
mound of earth, hillock, hill.

δύο, *two.*

κομίζω (κομῶ), **κομῶ**, *etc.*, *carry away*,
bring, convey.

κράτος, οὐ, τό, *strength, force, might.*

μέρος, οὐ, τι, *division, part, share*,
portion.

ὀργή ης, ἡ, *temper, anger.*

παῖς, **παιδός**, ὁ, ἡ, *child, boy, girl, son.*

πηλός, οὐ, ὁ, *clay, mire, mud.*

σπεύδω, **σπεύσω**, **ἔσπευσα**, *urge, hasten,*

be urgent.

ὥσπερ, οὕτω ὡς, *just as, as it were.*

as if.

410. 1. **μή ἄγε, ὦ Κλέαρχε, τὸ στρατεύμα ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη.**
2. **μή ποιήσης ταῦτα, ὦ Σώκρατες.** 3. **Κύρω μᾶλλον φίλοι**
ἔστε ἢ τῷ ἀδελφῷ. 4. **μή δίδασκε τὸν παῖδα ἀδικεῖν.**
5. **μή ὀρμήσητε ἀνὰ κράτος κατὰ τοῦ γηλόφου.** 6. **ἄμα τῇ**
ἡμέρᾳ δύο ἀγγέλους πεμψάντων πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος. 7. **σπεύ-**
σατε, ὦ Πέρσαι, καὶ κομίσατε τὰς ἀμάξας ἐκ τοῦ πηλοῦ.
8. **μέρος τι τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ στρατεύματος πέμψατε ἐπὶ τὴν**
γέφυραν. 9. **παρακάλεσον ὥσπερ ὀργῇ¹ τοὺς Πέρσας εἶσω.**
10. **καὶ εἰς τὸ μέσον τοὺς ἄρχοντας ἄγετε· παρέστω δὲ ὁ**
κῆρυξ.

411. 1. Send the messengers to the hill. 2. Be loyal to the Greeks. 3. Do not destroy the bridges. 4. Be friends and allies, soldiers, to Cyrus. 5. Fellow soldiers, do not wonder that² I am grieved.

NOTES. — ¹ Dative of manner, *in anger* (866). — ² ὅτι.

412. The Wagons get stalled in the Mire.

καὶ δὴ ποτε ἐν στενῷ καὶ πηλῷ ταῖς ἀμάξαις δυσπο-
 ρεύτῳ ἔταξεν ὁ Κῦρος δύο ἄρχοντας τῶν Περσῶν λαμβά-
 νειν τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ στρατεύματος καὶ συνεκβιβάζειν τὰς
 ἀμάξας. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδόκουν αὐτῷ σχολαίως ποιεῖν, ὥσπερ
 ὁργῇ ἐκέλευσε τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν Πέρσας τοὺς καλοὺς κἀγα-
 θοὺς συνεπισπεύδειν τὰς ἀμάξας. ἔνθα δὲ μέρος τι τῆς
 ἐνταξίας ἦν θεᾶσθαι.

NOTE. — 3. στρατεύματος: partitive genitive (844).

LESSON XLIV.

Imperative Middle and Passive.

413. The personal endings in the middle and passive are :

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
2	σο	σθον	σθε
3	σθω	σθων	σθων

414. Learn the present, aorist, and perfect imperative middle and passive of λύω in 765 (λύου), 767 (λύσαι), 769 (λέλυσο), and 770 (λύθητι).

415. The form λῦσαι in the aorist is irregular. The aorist passive uses the active endings (401), and lengthens the tense suffix *ε* to *θη* before a single consonant. λύθητι is for λυθη-*θη*.

416.

VOCABULARY.

αἰτιάσθαι, αἰτιάζεσθαι, etc., mid. dep.,
 blame, reproach, accuse.

βιάζομαι (βιάδ). βιάσσομαι, etc., mid.
 dep., force, compel, overpower.

ἀ-παράσκευος, or (cf. παρασκευή), un-
 prepared.

ἱκεα, improper prep. with gen., on
 account of.

ἐπισιτισμός, οὔ, ὁ (cf. ἐπισιτίζομαι), α
procuring of supplies, foraging.

παρα-καλέομαι, urge along, exhort,
urge.

χεῖρ, χειρός, ἡ, hand, arm.

χιτών, ὠν-ι, ο, undergarment. No. 51.

χρῆζω (χρηδ-), want, need, desire.

ψάλλον, ου, το, armlet, bracelet. No. 80.

417. 1. εἰ δὲ χρῆζεις, πορεύου ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος. 2. εἰς τὸ πεδὶον ἀθροισθέντων οἱ Ἕλληνες. 3. τὰ δὲ πλοῖα μὴ μεταπέμψῃς. 4. παρακαλέεσθε Τιτσαφέρνει στρεπτοὺς πᾶμπειν τοῖς ἄρχουσι καὶ ψέλια καὶ χιτῶνας. 5. πορευέσθω ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ χειρὶ τὴν μάχαιραν ἔχων. 6. τὰ δὲ ἐπιτήδεια ἀγοράζεσθε καὶ συμπορεύθητε. 7. εὐθὺς οὖν πορεύεσθε μετὰ Κῦρου εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐπισιτισμοῦ ἕνεκα. 8. μὴ αἰτιάσησθε τὸν ἄρχοντα ὅτι ἀπαράσκευός ἐστιν. 9. τοῦτον, ὦ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, παίετε καὶ βιάσασθε πορεύεσθαι.

418. 1. Urge the soldiers to rest. 2. Send, Cyrus, for the generals and the captains of the Greeks. 3. Proceed with them, soldiers, into the villages. 4. Let the mercenaries be collected in the market-place. 5. Proceed slowly, soldiers, through the plain.

419. Splendid Discipline of the Persian Nobles.

ὥρμησαν γὰρ ὥσπερ περὶ νίκης κατὰ γηλόφου, ἔχοντες τοὺς τε καλοὺς χιτῶνας καὶ τὰς ποικίλας ἀναξυρίδας, ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ στρεπτοὺς περὶ τοῖς τραχήλοις καὶ ψέλια περὶ ταῖς χερσίν· εὐθὺς δὲ σὺν τούτοις εἰσεπηδήσαν εἰς τὸν πηλὸν καὶ ἐξεκόμισαν τὰς ἀμάξας.

ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἔσπευδε πᾶσαν τὴν ὁδὸν καὶ οὐ διέτριβεν ὅπου μὴ ἐπισιτισμοῦ ἕνεκα ἢ (or) τίνος ἄλλου ἔδει· ἐβούλετο γὰρ τὸν Ἀρταξέρξην ἀπαράσκευον λαμβάνειν.

LESSON XLV.

Contract Verbs in the Imperative.

420. Learn the conjugation of the present imperative active, middle, and passive of *τιμάω* in 781, of *ποιέω* in 782, and of *δηλόω* in 783.

421. Observe that

- (1) $\alpha + \epsilon = \bar{\alpha}$; $\alpha + \omicron$ or $\omicron\upsilon = \omega$;
 (2) $\epsilon + \epsilon = \epsilon\iota$; $\epsilon + \omicron$ or $\omicron\upsilon = \omicron\upsilon$;
 (3) $\omicron + \epsilon$, \omicron , or $\omicron\upsilon = \omicron\upsilon$.

422.

VOCABULARY.

ἀπ-αιτώ, ask from, demand.

δεῦρο, adv., hither, here.

διφθίρα, ās, ἡ, tanned hide.

δρόμος, ov, ὁ, run, race course.

ιδιώτης, ov, ὁ, private person or soldier,
private.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, ā, ov, Lacedaemonian.

μη-κ-έτι (μή + ἔτι), adv., not again, no longer.

ὅπου, rel. adv., where, wherever.

σχεδιά, ās, ἡ, raft, flout. No. 31.

τολμάω, *τολμήσω*, etc., risk, dare.

423. 1. *μὴ πολεμεῖτε ἄδικον πόλεμον.*¹ 2. *τολμάτω καὶ ὁ ιδιώτης λέγειν.* 3. *μηκέτι ἀπαιτεῖτε τὸν μισθόν.* 4. *ὁρμάσθε εὐθύς περὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐμπορίου.* 5. *ἐκ τῶν διφθερῶν σχεδιάς ποιεῖσθε.* 6. *κάλει τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους δεῦρο.* 7. *μηκέτι φοβού, ὦ Κλέαρχε, μὴ κυκλωθῆς ἐκατέρωθεν.* 8. *ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖτε² Κῦρον, ἵνα διὰ φιλίας τῆς χώρας ἀπάγῃ.* 9. *ἐρώτᾳ δὲ αὐτοὺς τίνος δὴ ἔνεκα ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ τοὺς φίλους.* 10. *ἡγοῦ, ὦ νεανία, ὅπου τὸν δρόμον πεποιήκας.*

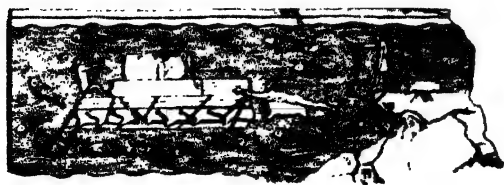
424. 1. Ask Cyrus for boats. 2. Try to do well by your friends. 3. Let Clearchus lead the right wing and Menon the left. 4. Call out to the general to bring the army here. 5. Besiege the stronghold both by land and by sea.

NOTES. — ¹ A *cognate* accusative (833). — ² Verbs signifying *to ask* take two object accusatives (838).

425. Traffic with Charmande across the Euphrates.

πέραν δὲ τοῦ Εὐφράτου ποταμοῦ κατὰ τοὺς ἐρήμους σταθμοὺς ἦν πόλις, ὄνομα δὲ Χαρμάνδη· ἐκ ταύτης οἱ στρατιῶται ἡγόραζον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, τὸν ποταμὸν διαβαίνοντες σχεδίαις ὤδε. εἰς τὰς διψιθέρας αἶς (which) εἶχον στεγάσματα τῶν σκηνῶν εἰσέβαλλον χόρτον κούφον, εἴτα συνήγον καὶ συνέσπων· ἵνα μὴ βρεχθεῖη ἡ κάρφη. ἐπὶ τούτων διέβαινον καὶ ἐλάμβανον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, οἶνόν τε καὶ σῖτον.

NOTES. — 4. *σχεδίαις*: dative of instrument (866). — *στεγάσματα*: as coverings, an appositive (891). 6. *συνέσπων*: see *συ-σπάω*, draw or sew together. — *κάρφη*: = *χόρτος κούφος*.



No. 31. Raft of Inflated Hides.

LESSON XLVI.

Adjective Stems in *ν* and *εσ* of the Consonant Declension.

426. Learn the declension of μέλας, *black*, εὐδαίμων, *fortunate*, and ἀληθής, *true*, in 752.

427. Review 259. Most adjective stems in *ν* are of two endings, like εὐδαίμων. The accent is recessive.

428. Adjectives with stems in *εσ* are of two endings. Cf. the declension of τριήρης in 747. See 391, 395.

429.

VOCABULARY.

ἀληθής, *εs* (cf. ἀλήθεια), *unconcealed, true*.

ἀσφαλής, *εs*, *free from danger, safe, secure*.

ἐγ-κρατής, *εs* (cf. κράτος), *possessed of power, master of*.

εὐδαίμων, *ον*, *fortunate, happy*.

καταφανής, *εs*, *in plain sight*.

μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, *black*.

ὀμαλής, *εs*, *even, level*.

πλήρης, *εs*, *full, full of, abounding in*.

πολυτελής, *εs*, *costly, expensive*.

τόπος, *ον, ὁ*, *place, region*.

φοῖνιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, *palm tree, palm*. No. 45.

430. 1. οὐκ ἔστι¹ πᾶσι δὴ εὐδαίμοσιν εἶναι. 2. οὗτοι δὲ πάντες ὄπλα εἶχον μέλανα. 3. πορεύεσθαι τῆς νυκτὸς οὐκ ἀσφαλές ἦν. 4. οἱ Κῦρον φίλοι τῆς ἀρχῆς² τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς ἐγκρατεῖς ἔσονται. 5. ὁ τοῦ σατράπου παράδεισος πλήρης ἐστὶ φοινίκων.³ 6. οἱ περὶ Κῦρον Πέρσαι εἶχον χιτῶνας πολυτελεῖς. 7. παρὰ τῇ ὁδῷ ἦν μέλαν τι χωρίον. 8. ἐρωτᾷ τὸν Θραῦκα εἰ ἀληθῆ ταῦτ' ἐστί. 9. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῷ τόπῳ ἦν ἡ γῆ πεδῖον ἅπαν ὀμαλὲς ὥσπερ θάλαττα. 10. καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν μέσον ἡμέρας καὶ οὐ καταφανεῖς ἦσαν οἱ πολέμοι.

431. 1. But the birds were black. 2. The soldiers were still in plain sight. 3. This was not true. 4. It was not safe to be among⁴ the barbarians. 5. There Cyrus had a palace and a park full of wild beasts.

NOTES. — ¹ For the accent, see 166, 3. — ² The objective genitive follows adjectives signifying *mastery* (855). — ³ Adjectives signifying *richness* and *want*, like the corresponding verbs, take the genitive (855). — ⁴ Use *ἐν*.

432.

A Quarrel at the Ford.

ὁ δὲ ὄνος ἐκ τῆς βαλάνου ἐπεποίητο τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ φοῖ-
νίκος, καὶ ὁ σῖτος μελίνης ἦν· ταύτης γὰρ ἦν ἡ χώρα
πλήρης. ἀμφιλέγουσι δέ τι ἐνταῦθα οἱ τε τοῦ Μένωνος
στρατιῶται καὶ οἱ Κλεάρχου· καὶ ὁ Κλέαρχος κρίνει
5 ἀδικεῖν τὸν τοῦ Μένωνος καὶ παiei. ὁ δὲ ταῦτα τοῖς
φίλοις ἔλεγεν. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἐπεὶ ἤκουσαν ἐχαλέ-
παινον καὶ ὠργίζοντο ἰσχυρῶς τῷ Κλεάρχῳ.

NOTES. — 2. μελίνης: predicate genitive of material (813). — 3. ἀμφιλέγουσι τι: have some dispute. — 7. Κλεάρχῳ: the dative object follows verbs signifying *anger* (860).

LESSON XLVII.

Personal Pronouns.

433. The personal pronouns are ἐγώ, *I*, σύ, *thou*, and οὗ (genitive), *of him, of her, of it*.

434. Learn the declension of these three pronouns in 759.

435. The forms με, μοί, μί; σο, σοί, σί; οὐ, οἱ, ἱ, are enclitic. But if the pronoun is emphatic, the enclitic forms of the pronoun retain their accent, and in the first person the longer forms ἐμο, ἐμοί, ἐμί, are then used. This generally happens also after prepositions.

436. The nominatives of the personal pronouns are seldom used, except for emphasis.

Thus, *μὴ φεύγωμεν*, *let us not flee*; *σύ τε γὰρ Ἕλλην εἰ καὶ ἡμεῖς*, *for you are a Greek and so are we Greeks*.

437. The pronoun of the third person, *οὗ, οἱ, ἐ, etc.*, is generally an indirect reflexive in Attic prose, *i.e.* it is used in a dependent clause to refer to the subject of the leading verb.

Thus, *φοβοῦνται μὴ οἱ βάρβαροι σφίσιν οὐχ ἔπωνται*, *they fear that the barbarians will not follow them*.

438. To supply the place of a pronoun of the third person the oblique cases of *αὐτός* are used. Review 160.

439.

VOCABULARY.

ἄξιον, ης, ἡ, *acc.* No. 32.

δαπανᾶν, δαπανήσω, *etc.*, *spend, expend*.

ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ or μου, *pers. pron., I*, Latin *ego*; stronger form

ἐγώγε, *I for my part*, Latin *equidem*.

κατα-σκέπτομαι, *etc.*, *view closely*.

μά, *adv., by*, used in negative oaths.

ξύλον, ου, τό, *wood, piece of wood*; plur., *wood, fuel*.

οὗ, *dat. of pers. pron., of himself*, Latin *sui*.

οὐπω (οὐ + πώ, *yet*), *adv., not yet*.

προσ-λαύνω, *ride towards or on*.

σκέπτομαι (σκεπ), σκέψομαι, *etc.*, *mid. dep., view, spy out, search*.

σύ, σοῦ, *pers. pron., thou, you*, Latin *tū*.

σχίζω (σχιδ), ἰσχύω, ἰσχύσθην, *split*.

ἄρα, αἰ, ἡ, *time, season, hour, proper time*.



No. 32. ἄξιον.

440. 1. ἀλλ' εἰς ὑμᾶς τοὺς δᾶρεικούς ἐδαπάνων. 2. ὁ αὐτὸς στόλος ἐστὶν ὑμῖν τε καὶ ἡμῖν. 3. παρὰ τῇ σκηνῇ σου ξύλα ἔσχιζεν ἀξίνῃ¹ ὁ στρατιώτης. 4. «ομίζω γὰρ ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ εἶναι φίλους. 5. ἀλλὰ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς² οὐκ ἔγωγε αὐτοὺς διώξω. 6. ἐμοὶ οὖν οὐπω δοκεῖ ὥρᾳ εἶναι ἡμῖν τοῦτο σκέπτεσθαι. 7. Ξενοφῶν αὐτὸν κελεύει οἱ³ συμπέμπειν ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος ἄνδρας. 8. ἐγὼ οὖν λέγω ὅτι σὲ δεῖ προσελαύνειν καὶ πάντα κατασκέπτεσθαι. 9. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ αὐτὸν ἐρωτῶσι τί σφίσιν ἔσται ἔὰν νικήσωσι. 10. ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ὑμεῖς ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἐθέλετε πείθεσθαι οὐδὲ ἔπεισθαι, ἐγὼ σὺν ὑμῖν ἔφομαι.

441. 1. I myself summoned you. 2. He has been wronged by us. 3. This man, fellow-soldiers, is a friend of mine.⁴ 4. But if I conquer, my friends will be in honor. 5. He feared that his brother would plot against him.⁵

NOTES. — ¹ Dative of instrument (866). — ² The accusative follows the adverb μὰ in a negative oath (837). — ³ Observe that this is the dative, and cf. 437. — ⁴ I.e. to me. — ⁵ Cf. 437.



No. 33. Bridle.

442. The Life of Clearchus is in Great Danger.

τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ Κλέαρχος ἦκεν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν τὴν παρὰ τῷ ποταμῷ. ἐπειδὴ δὲ αὐτὴν κατεσκέψατο, ἀφίππευε πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηνὴν διὰ τοῦ Μένωνος στρατεύματος σὺν ὀλίγοις τοῖς περὶ αὐτόν. Κῦρος δὲ οὐπω ἦκεν, ἀλλ' ἔτι προσήλαυνε· τῶν δὲ Μένωνος στρατιωτῶν ξύλα σχίζων τις Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα πειράται βάλλειν τῇ ἀξίνῃ· ἄλλος δὲ λίθῳ καὶ ἄλλος, εἴτα πάντες, καὶ κραυγὴ ἦν φοβερά.

NOTES. — 3. *ἑαυτοῦ*: of himself, his own. — 7. ἄλλος: sc. πειράται βάλλειν.

LESSON XLVIII.

Reflexive, Reciprocal, and Possessive Pronouns.

443. The reflexive pronouns are *ἑμαυτοῦ*, of myself, *σεαυτοῦ*, of yourself, *ἑαυτοῦ*, *ἐαυτῆς*, *ἑαυτοῦ*, of himself, herself, itself.

444. Learn the declension of these pronouns in 760.

445. The reflexive pronouns are compounded of the stems of the personal pronouns (759) and *αὐτός*. But in the plural the two pronouns are declined separately in the first and second persons.

446. The reflexive pronouns refer to the subject of the clause in which they stand. Sometimes in a dependent clause they refer to the subject of the leading verb, — i.e. they are indirect reflexives.

Thus, ἀφίππευε ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ σκηνήν, he rides away to his own quarters; ἐκέλευσε Κῦρος τὸν Ἀρίστιππον ἀποπέμψαι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν τοὺς στρατιώτας, Cyrus ordered Aristippus to send the soldiers to him.

447. Learn the declension of the reciprocal pronoun ἀλλήλων, *cf. one another*, in 761.

448. The possessive pronouns are ἐμός, *my*, σός, *your*, ἡμέτερος, *our*, ὑμέτερος, *your*. They are formed from the stems of the personal pronouns (759), and are declined like adjectives in *os* (750).

449.

VOCABULARY.

ἀλλήλων (*cf. d. os*), recip. pron., *of one another*.

ἀμελέω, ἀμελήσω, etc., *be careless, neglect*.

ἀφ-ἵππεύω, ἀφ-ἵππεύσω (*cf. ἵππος*), *ride back, return on horseback*.

ἑαυτοῦ, ἦς, οὗ (*see 445*), reflex. pron., *of himself, herself, itself*.

ἑμαυτοῦ, ἦς (*see 445*), reflex. pron., *of myself*.

ἐμός, ἡ, όν (*see 448*), poss. pron., *my, mine*.

ἡμέτερος, ἃ, ον (*see 448*), *our*.

σεαυτοῦ, ἑς (*see 445*), reflex. pron., *of thyself, yourself*.

σός, σή, σόν (*see 448*), poss. pron., *thy, your*.

σχολαίως (*cf. σχολή*), adv., *slowly*.

ὑμέτερος, ἃ, ον (*see 448*), poss. pron., *your*.

450. 1. ἐπὶ τὴν ἑμαυτοῦ σκηνὴν ἀφιππεύσω. 2. Κῦρος δὲ μετεπέμπετο ἐκείνον πρὸς ἑαυτόν. 3. τούτων τῶν χωρίων πάντων σατράπαι εἰσὶν οἱ τοῦ σου¹ ἀδελφοῦ φίλοι. 4. λέγει δὲ ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶσι τὸ καθ' ἑαυτούς. 5. τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀρετὴν ἐθαυμάσαμεν. 6. ἐβόων δὲ ἀλλήλοις σχολαίως ἐπεσθαί. 7. τοῦτον γὰρ ὁ ἐμός πατὴρ ἐκέλευσε πείθεσθαι, ἐμοί. 8. ἦν δ' ἡμεῖς νικήσωμεν, δεῖ τοὺς ἡμετέρους φίλους τούτων² ἐγκρατεῖς εἶναι. 9. σὺ δὲ νῦν τὴν Κῦρου χώραν ἔχεις καὶ τὴν σεαυτοῦ ἀρχὴν σφίζεις. 10. οὐχ ὥρᾳ ἐστὶν ἡμῖν ἀμελεῖν ἡμῶν αὐτῶν,³ ἀλλὰ βουλευέσθαι περὶ τούτων.

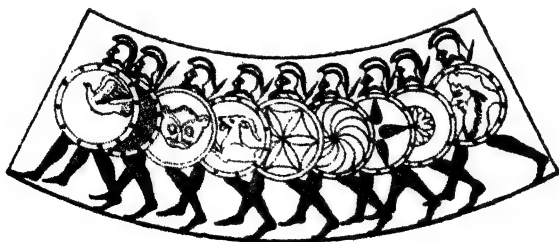
451. 1. You have your own province. 2. They carried on war with one another.⁴ 3. He gets his own soldiers together. 4. They feared that you would neglect yourselves. 5. It is time for us to deliberate in our own behalf.

NOTES. — ¹ Nouns with a possessive pronoun take the article when they refer to definite individuals (809). — ² For the genitive, *cf.* 430, 4. — ³ The genitive follows verbs signifying to neglect (846). — ⁴ Use the dative (864).

452. Clearchus advances against Menon's Troops.

ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος καταφεύγει εἰς τὸ ἑαυτοῦ στράτευμα, καὶ εὐθὺς παραγγέλλει εἰς τὰ ὄπλα· καὶ τοὺς μὲν ὀπλιτᾶς αὐτοῦ ἐκέλευσε μένειν, τὰς ἀσπίδας πρὸς τὰ γόνατα ἔχοντας, αὐτὸς δὲ λαβὼν τοὺς Θρᾷκας οἱ (who) ἦσαν αὐτῷ ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι, ἤλαυνεν ἐπὶ τοὺς Μένωνος, ὥστ' ἐκεῖνοι ἐφοβήθησαν καὶ αὐτὸς Μένων, καὶ τρέχουσιν ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα.

NOTES. — 3. αὐτοῦ: adv., there, i.e. where they were. — τὰς ἀσπίδας . . . ἔχοντας: the left knee was slightly advanced, the shield set firmly in rest upon it, and the spear held in readiness for defence. — 4. λαβὼν: literally having taken, second aorist active participle of λαμβάνω.



No. 34. Greek Hoplites.

LESSON XLIX.

The Infinitive.

453. The tenses occurring in the infinitive are the present, future, aorist, perfect, and future perfect. The middle and passive differ from one another, in form, only in the future and aorist.

454. Learn the eleven forms of the infinitive active, middle, and passive of *λύω* in 765-770.

455. The endings are in the active *εν* and *ναι*; in the middle and passive *σθαι*.

456. The ending *εν* contracts with a preceding *ε* to *ειν* (*λυε-εν*, *λυειν*). The perfect active and aorist passive add *ναι*, but the perfect changes *α* of the stem to *ε* (*λελυκα*, *λελυκε-ναι*), and the aorist lengthens the tense suffix as in the indicative (*λυθε*, *λυθη-ναι*). The aorist active (*λυσαι*) is irregular in form.

457. The accent of verbs is recessive (53), but all infinitives in *ναι* (as *λελυκεναι*, *λυθηναι*), the aorist active infinitive (*λυσαι*, *βουλευσαι*), and the perfect middle and passive infinitive (*λελυσθαι*) accent the penult.

458. The present infinitive of *εἰμί* is *εἶναι* (795).

459. Learn the present infinitive active, middle, and passive of *τιμάω*, *ποιέω*, and *δηλόω* in 781-783.

460. Observe that

$$(1) \alpha + \epsilon \text{ or } \epsilon = \bar{\alpha};$$

$$(2) \epsilon + \epsilon \text{ or } \epsilon = \epsilon;$$

$$(3) \omicron + \epsilon \text{ or } \epsilon = \omicron\upsilon.$$

461. Many of the uses of the infinitive are identical in Greek and English. *E.g.:*

1. Κῦρος κελεύει τὸν στρατηγὸν ἡγεῖσθαι, *Cyrus commands the general to lead.*

2. βουλόμεθα ἀποχωρεῖν, *we wish to withdraw.*

3. συνεβούλευον τοῖς στρατιώταις μὴ ταῦτα ποιῆσαι, *I advised the soldiers not to do this.*

4. ἀδύνατόν ἐστι ταῦτα ποιῆσαι, *it is impossible to do this.*

5. δεῖ τοὺς λοχαγούς σπεῖδειν, *the captains must make haste.*

6. οὗτοι ἱκανοὶ ἦσαν τὰς κώμας φυλάττειν, *these were sufficient to guard the villages.*

7. τὴν χώραν ἐπέτρεψε διαρπάσαι τοῖς Ἑλλήσι, *he turned the country over to the Greeks to plunder.*

Thus, the subject of the infinitive is in the accusative (*cf.* 1, 5), but it is generally omitted if it is the same as the subject or the object (direct or indirect) of the leading verb (*cf.* 2, 3, 6, 7). The infinitive may be the subject nominative of a finite verb, especially of an impersonal verb or *ἔστί* (*cf.* 4, 5). It may be the object of a verb whose action naturally implies another action as its object, especially of verbs expressing *wish, command, advise, attempt*, and the like (*cf.* 1, 2, 3). It may depend on adjectives, especially those expressing *ability, fitness, willingness*, and the like (*cf.* 6). Finally, it may express *purpose* (*cf.* 7). The negative with the infinitive in these cases is *μή* (*cf.* 3).

462.

VOCABULARY.

ἀδύνατος, *ov.* unable, impossible.

ἀμφότερος, *ᾱ, ov.* both.

ἀνάγκη, *ἡ, ἡ.* force, necessity.

ἀφ' ἑκείνου (ix), ἀφ' ἑξομαι, ἀφ' ἑκόμεν,

ἀφ' ἑγμαι, *come from, arrive, reach.*

διασφίζω, *bring through safely, save.*

ἐπι-τρέπω, *turn over to, entrust, allow.*

λόχος, *ov.* ὁ (*cf.* λοχ-ἀγός), *company.*

τρέπω, τρέψω, ἔτριψα and ἔτραπον,

τίτροφα, τίτραμαι, ἐτρέπην and

ἐτρέφθην, *turn, direct, rout.*

φυγή, *ἡ, ἡ* (*cf.* φεύγω), *flight, rout.*

463. 1. τὰ γὰρ ἐπιτήδεια οὐκ ἔστιν ἔχειν. 2. ἤκομεν γὰρ ὑμᾶς σφίζειν. 3. ἀλλ' οὕτω ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ φεύγειν. 4. ἀδύνατον ἔσται τῆς νυκτὸς ἀφικνεῖσθαι. 5. ἀμφοτέροις παρεκελευσάμεθα τῆς ὀργῆς¹ παύσασθαι. 6. αὐτοῖς ἐπέτρεψε τοὺς παῖδας διδάσκειν. 7. ἡμεῖς χρῆζομεν διασωθῆναι πρὸς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 8. τῶν ὀπλιτῶν δύο λόχους ἐκέλευσε ἐπισθαι αὐτῷ. 9. πολεμεῖν ἱκανοὶ ἦσαν καὶ εὐνοϊκῶς εἶχον Κύρω. 10. ἐβόων ἀλλήλοις τοὺς καθ' ἑαυτοὺς πολεμίους εἰς φυγὴν τρεῖσαι.

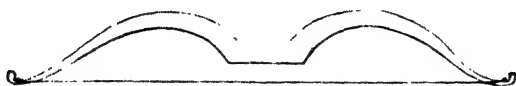
464. 1. They were trying to rout my troops. 2. We, fellow-soldiers, must march on. 3. I advise you not to allow this man to do harm. 4. Why need we destroy the bridge? 5. He forced the guards to withdraw.

NOTE.—¹ A genitive of *separation*. Cf. 336, 1.

465. Proxenus interferes, and Cyrus comes riding up.

ὁ δὲ Πρόξενος — ὕστερος γὰρ προσήλαινε καὶ λόχος αὐτῷ εἶπετο τῶν ὀπλιτῶν — εὐθὺς οὖν εἰς τὸ μέσον ἀμφοτέρων ἄγων ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Κλεάρχου μὴ ποιεῖν ταῦτα. ὁ δὲ χαλεπαίνει ὅτι πρῶως λέγει τὸ αὐτοῦ πάθος, ἐκέλευσέ τε αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ μέσου ἵεναι. ἐν τοιούτῳ δὲ ἀφικνεῖται καὶ Κῦρος καὶ ἀκούει τὸ πρᾶγμα. εὐθὺς δ' ἔλαβε τὰ παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας καὶ μετὰ τῶν πιστῶν ἦκεν ἐλαύνων εἰς τὸ μέσον, καὶ λέγει τάδε.

NOTES.—2. οὖν: the narrative has been interrupted and is resumed with οὖν.—3. ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Κλεάρχου κτλ.: besought Clearchus not to do this.—4. ὅτι πρῶως λέγει κτλ.: because he spoke lightly of his trouble.—5. ἵεναι: to go, to get, present infinitive of *ἵμι*, go.



No. 35. τῶρον.

LESSON L.

The Infinitive (continued).

466. Learn the conjugation of the present and imperfect indicative of *φημί* in 794.

467. All the forms of the present indicative of *φημί* are enclitic except *φῆς*. Review 168, 169.

468. 1. *φησὶ Κλέαρχον ἡγεῖσθαι*, *he says that Clearchus is leading.*

2. *φησὶν ὑμᾶς ταῦτα ποιῆσαι*, *he says that you did this.*

3. *κελεύει Κλέαρχον ἡγεῖσθαι*, *he orders Clearchus to lead.*

4. *κελεύει ὑμᾶς ταῦτα ποιῆσαι*, *he bids you do this.*

In all the examples the infinitive is the *object* of the principal verb, but in the first two it represents the words of an original speaker and its tense corresponds in time to the same tense of the indicative (the speaker says: *Κλέαρχος ἡγείται, ταῦτα ἐποίησαν*); whereas in the last two examples, where the infinitive is the object of a simple verb of commanding, as explained in 461, this distinction of tense does not exist, but both *ἡγεῖσθαι* and *ποιῆσαι* refer to the future.

469. The infinitive in *indirect discourse* is generally the object of a verb of *saying* or *thinking*, or some equivalent expression. Here each tense of the infinitive corresponds in time to the same tense of some finite mood.

470. 1. κραυγὴν ἐποιοῦν, ὥστε τοὺς πολεμίους ἀκούειν, *they made a great noise, so that the enemy heard them.*

2. ἀφιππεύει πρὶν τοὺς ἄλλους ἰφικνεῖσθαι, *he rides off before the rest arrive.*

471. The infinitive may follow ὥστε, *so that*, expressing result, and πρὶν, *before*.

472.

VOCABULARY.

αὐτίκα, adv., immediately, forthwith.

γένος, οὐ, τό, family, race.

γίγνομαι (γεν), γενέσσομαι, ἐγενόμην,

γίγνα, γεγέννημαι (cf. γένος), be born, become, prove oneself to be.

δῆλος, η, ον (cf. δηλώ), plain, evident, manifest.

ἢ, conj., or; ἢ . . . ἢ, either . . . or.

ὁμολογῶ, ὁμολογήσω, etc., confess.

ὀργίζομαι (ὀργή), ὀργιοῦμαι, (cf. ὀργή), be angry.

πρὶν, conj., before, until.

πρόθυμος, ον, ready, eager.

προσ-έλω, have come to, be related to.

στρατόπεδον, οὐ, τό, camp.

ταχίως (cf. τάχα), adv., quickly.

φημί (φα), φήσω, ἔφησα, say, declare, state, affirm.

Give the forms of the quoted sentences in the following exercise (473) in the words of the original speaker.

473. 1. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι φᾶσι βουλευέσθαι. 2. τοξευθῆναι Ἑλληνα ἔφη ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ. 3. ἐμοὶ δέ φησι φίλος καὶ πιστὸς γενήσεσθαι. 4. Ξενοφῶντι¹ ὠργίζοντο, νομίζοντες ἀδικηθῆναι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ. 5. φημί δὴ ἡ νικᾶν δεήσειν ἡ ἠττᾶσθαι. 6. ἐνομίζομεν αὐτίκα ἥξειν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. 7. ὁμολογεῖς οὖν περὶ ἐμέ ἀδικος γεγενῆσθαι;

8. ἔφασαν δὲ τοῦτον τὸν Πέρσῃν γένει² προσήκειν τῷ Ἀρταξέρξει. 9. πάντας οὕτω δάροις ἐτίμα ὥστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον φίλους εἶναι ἢ τῷ ἀδελφῷ. 10. πρόθυμοί ἐσμεν ταχέως πορεύεσθαι πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι τί οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ποιήσουσι.

474. 1. All confessed that Cyrus was loved³ by the Greeks. 2. He thought that the Lacedaemonians would take⁴ the field against Tissaphernes. 3. They said they would not engage in war with Cyrus. 4. He says he will start before the enemy approach. 5. They are not so hostile as to plot against him.

NOTES. — ¹ The dative follows verbs expressing *anger* (860). — ² *in race*, a dative of *respect*, which is a form of the dative of *manner* (866). — ³ They said, *Κῆρος φιλεῖται*. — ⁴ The person's thought was, "The Lacedaemonians will take," etc.

475. Cyrus makes a Successful Appeal to Clearchus.

"Κλέαρχε καὶ Πρόξενε καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες, τί ποιεῖτε: εἰ γάρ τινα ἀλλήλοις μάχην συνάψετε, νομίζετε ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐμέ τε κατακεκόψεσθαι καὶ ὑμᾶς οὐ πολὺ ἐμοῦ ὕστερον· εἰ γὰρ τὰ ἡμέτερα κακῶς ἔχῃ, πάντες οὗτοι οἱ βάρβαροι πολέμιοι ἡμῖν ἔσονται." Κλέαρχος δὲ ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε ταῦτα ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐπαύσαντο ἀμφότεροι τῆς ὁργῆς.

NOTES. — 3. *κατακεκόψεσθαι*: future perfect infinitive in indirect discourse, *shall have been cut to pieces, shall be instantly cut to pieces*. — *οὐ πολὺ*: *not long*. — 4. *ἐμοῦ ὕστερον*: *after me*. Adverbs of the comparative degree take the genitive (858). — 5. *ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐγένετο*: *came to himself, recovered his senses*.

LESSON LI.

Stems in ι and υ of the Consonant Declension.

476. Learn the declension of πόλις, *city*. πήχυς, *forearm*, ἄστν, *town*, and ἰχθύς, *fish*, in 748.

477. Vowel stems add υ in masculines and feminines to form the accusative singular. Most stems in ι and a few in υ have ι in place of their final ι or υ in all cases except the nominative, accusative and vocative singular, and have ως for ος in the genitive singular, but ως, although long, does not affect the accent. The genitive plural follows the accent of the genitive singular.

478.

VOCABULARY.

ἀκρόπολις, εως, ἡ (ἀκρος + πόλις), *upper city, citadel, acropolis*.

ἄστν, εως, τὸ, *town*.

δόρυ, ατος, τό, *spear shaft, spear*. No 14

δύναμις, εως, ἡ, *ability, power, troops*.

ἐξέτασις, εως, ἡ, *review*.

ἰχθύς, ιος, ὁ, *fish*.

λόγχη, ης, ἡ, *spear point, spear*. No. 41.

πεντεκαίδεκα, indecl., *fifteen*.

πήχυς, εως, ὁ, *forearm, cubit*.

πόλις, εως, ἡ, *city, state*.

Σάρδεις, εων, αἱ, *Sardis*.

τάξις, εως, ἡ (cf. τάττω), *arrangement, order, array, division*.

479. 1. τὴν τοῦ στρατεύματος τάξιν ἐθαύμασεν. 2. οὗτος ἐπολέμησεν ἐμοὶ¹ ἔχων τὴν ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἀκρόπολιν. 3. ὁ ποταμός ἐστι τὸ εὖρος² πλέθρου,³ πλήρης δ' ἰχθύων.⁴ 4. ἔστι δὲ καὶ βασιλεία ἐπὶ ταῖς τοῦ ποταμοῦ πηγαῖς ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκροπόλει. 5. παρὰ ταύτην τὴν πόλιν ἦν γήλοφος. 6. ἐν τῇ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἄστει ἦν ἀκρόπολις καλή. 7. εἶχον δὲ οὗτοι καὶ δόρυ ὡς (about) πεντεκαίδεκα πήχων⁵ λόγχην ἔχον. 8. Κῦρος δ' ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐν τῇ πεδίῳ περὶ μέσας νύκτας. 9. σὺ δέ, ὦ

σατράπη, τήν τε Κύρου δύναμιν καὶ χώρᾱν ἔχεις καὶ τὴν
 σαυτοῦ ἀρχὴν σῶζεις, ἥ δὲ Ἀρταξέρξου δύναμίς σοι σύμ-
 μαχός⁶ ἐστιν.

480. 1. He had garrisons in the cities. 2. There are fish in these rivers. 3. For Cyrus sent the tributes from these cities. 4. There he made a review and enumeration of the Greeks. 5. If you make use of the Greek force, you will easily conquer these barbarians.

NOTES. — ¹ For the case, see 864. — ² Accusative of *specification* (834). — ³ *Predicate* genitive of *measure* (843). — ⁴ The genitive follows πλήρης (855). — ⁵ *Attributive* genitive of *measure* (841, 5). — ⁶ The adjective. See the general vocabulary.

481. Treacherous Proposal of Orontas.

ἐντεῦθεν δ' ὡς (ακ) ἐπορεύοντο, ἐφαίνετο ἵχνη ἵππων·
 εἰκάζετο δ' εἶναι ταῦτα ὡς (αὐμτ) δισχιλίων ἵππων. οὗτοι
 ἑκάον καὶ χόρτον καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο χρήσιμον ἦν. Ὀρόντας
 δέ, Πέρσης ἀνὴρ, γένει τε προσήκων τῷ Ἀρταξέρξῃ καὶ
 ἐν τὰ πολέμια λεγόμενος πάνυ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι, ἐπιβουλεύει
 Κύρῳ. οὗτος ἔλεξεν ὅτι εἰ αὐτῷ Κύρος ἐπιτρέψειεν
 ἄνδρας χιλίους ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους κατακόψειεν ἂν ἢ αὐτοὺς
 ἂν κωλύσειε κάειν τὸν χόρτον.

NOTES. — 1. ἐντεῦθεν: from the camp opposite Charmande. See the map. — ἐφαίνετο: there kept appearing, imperfect (68). — 2. ἵππων: a predicate genitive of possession (843). — οὗτοι: refers to the horsemen implied in ἵππων. — 3. εἴ τι ἄλλο: whatever else. — 5. τὰ πολέμια: in matters pertaining to war, an accusative of specification (834). — λεγόμενος: present passive participle, being said or reckoned. — 6. εἰ αὐτῷ κτλ.: Orontas said: εἰ ἐμοὶ ἐπιτρέψαις ἄνδρας χιλίους, ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους κατακόψωμι ἂν ἢ αὐτοὺς ἂν κωλύσωμι κτλ. (364).



No. 36. Greek Schoolroom.

LESSON LII.

Participles Active.

482. The participle occurs in the present, future, aorist, perfect, and future perfect tenses.

483. Learn the four forms of the active participles of λύω in 765-768, and their declension in 754. λύσων, *about to loose*, is declined like λῦων.

484. Participles form their stems by a special suffix added to the tense stems. In the *active* this is *ντ*, except in the perfect, where the suffix is *στ*, as λύο-ντ, λύσο-ντ, λύσα-ντ, λελυκ-στ. In the perfect final *α* of the stem is dropped before *στ*. The perfect active participle is oxytone.

485. The present participle of εἰμί is ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν (795).

486. Participles in αων, εων, and οων are contracted. See τιμᾶων in 781, ποιέων in 782, and δηλόων in 783. Learn the declension of τιμᾶων and ποιᾶων in 755. δηλᾶων is declined exactly like ποιᾶων.

487. The participle constantly occurs in Greek where English uses a relative clause. *E.g.:*

1. οὐκ ἐφίλει τὸν βασιλεύοντα Ἀρταξέρξην, *she did not love Artaxerxes, who was king.*

2. ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν πορεύονται. ὄντα τὸ εἶρος πλέθρον, *they proceed to the river, which is a hundred feet wide.*

3. τῷ τοῖς ἵπποις λύσαντι ὠργίζετο, *he was angry with the man who had loosed the horses.*

4. οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ ὑμᾶς πάντας ἀδικήσοντες, *these are the men who will wrong you all.*

An *attributive* participle may thus be used like an adjective to qualify a noun (*cf.* 1, 2); or the noun may be omitted, and the participle with the article may itself be used as a noun (*cf.* 3, 4). These participles denote time present, past, or future, relatively to the time of the leading verb.

488.

VOCABULARY.

ἀπέχω, *keep off; intrans., be distant.*

βοηθῶ, βοηθήσω, ἐβοήθησα, βοηθήθηκα,

βοηθήμαι, *run in order to aid, 'help, assist.*

δώδεκα, *indeed, twelve.*

εὐνοια, *ās, ἡ (cf. εὖνοος), good will, fidelity.*

οικίω, οικήσω, *etc. (cf. οἰκία), inhabit, dwell, pass., be inhabited, be situated.*

οἶμαι, οἰήσομαι, ᾤηθην, *think, expect.*

Ὀρόντας, *α (Doric gen.) or ου, ό, Orontas.*

οὐδέποτε (οὐδέ + ποτέ, *ever*), *adv., never.*

πάρ-εμι, *be near or present; τὰ παρόντα, the present circumstances.*

πρόσθεν (*cf. πρόσ*), *adv., before, previously.*

φιλία, *ās, ἡ (cf. φίλος), friendship.*

χαλῑπός, *ή, όν, hard, difficult.*

489. 1. τριήρεις γάρ ἔχει ό κωλύσων ἡμᾶς. 2. οἱ πρόσθεν ἡμῖν¹ βοηθήσαντες τοὺς ὄρκους λελύκασιν. 3. ὧ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, χαλεπά ἐστι τὰ παρόντα. 4. ᾤετο γάρ τοὺς κωλύσοντας εἶναι πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ. 5. πρὸς τῷ ποταμῷ κώμη ᾤκεῖτο, ἀπέχουσα τοῦ ποταμοῦ παρασάγγην.

6. Κλέαρχος γὰρ φιλία² καὶ εἰρησία³ βοηθοῦντας οὐδέποτε εἶχεν. 7. τῶν γὰρ νικούντων⁴ ἐστὶ καὶ τὰ ἐαυτῶν σώζειν. 8. ἐρωτᾷ τί τὸ κωλύον⁵ ἐστὶ πορεύεσθαι. 9. ἔφη τὸν μὲν καλῶς ποιοῦντα ἐπαιεῖν, τὸν δὲ ἀδικοῦντα οὐκ ἐπαινεῖν.

490. 1. Those who dwelt by the sea were friendly. 2. He sent men who would rescue the boys. 3. But he called those also who were besieging the city. 4. Arisippus, who was a friend of Cyrus, hastened to Sardis. 5. Here was situated a prosperous city, twenty parasangs distant from the sea.

NOTES. — ¹ The dative of the indirect object follows verbs signifying to aid, assist, and the like (860). — Dative of cause (866). — ² Predicate genitive of possession (813). — ³ the thing which hinders, i.e. the hindrance.

491.

The Traitor betrayed.

τῷ δὲ Κύρῳ ἀκούσαντι ταῦτα ἰδοὺς ὠφέλιμα εἶναι, καὶ ἐκέλευεν Ὀρόνταν λαμβάνειν μέρος παρ' ἐκάστου τῶν ἡγεμόνων. ὁ δ' Ὀρόντας κομίσας ἐτοίμους εἶναι αὐτῷ τοὺς ἀνδρας γράφει ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ Ἀρταξέρξην ὅτι ἡξει στρατιωτὰς ἔχων· ἀλλὰ φράσαι τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ στρατιώταις ἐκέλευεν ὡς (118) φίλον αὐτὸν ὑποδέχεσθαι. ἐνῆν δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ καὶ τῆς πρόσθεν φιλίας ὑπομνήματα καὶ πίστεως. ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν δίδωσι πιστῷ ἀνδρὶ, ὡς ᾤετο· ὁ δὲ Κύρῳ δίδωσιν.

NOTES. — 1. ταῦτα : subject of ἰδοὺς. — ὠφέλιμα : for the meaning, cf. ὠφελῶ. — 2. τῶν ἡγεμόνων : the commanders of Cyrus's native troops. — 3. ἐαυτοῦ : refers to Artaxerxes. — 4. αὐτόν : i.e. Orontas. — 5. τῆς πρόσθεν : their former friendship (811). — 6. δίδωσι : he gives.

LESSON LIII.

Participles Middle and Passive.

492. Learn the seven forms of the middle and passive participles of λύω in 765-770. All participles in **ος** are declined like ἀγαθός (750). Learn the declension of λυθείς in 754.

493. The special suffix (484) added to the tense stem in the middle and passive to form the participles is **μενο**. But the aorist passive uses the active ending **ντ**, as λυθε**ντ**, and is oxytone. The perfect middle and passive has the acute on the penult.

494. For the present participles of contract verbs in the middle and passive, see 781-783.

495. The participle may define the *circumstances* of an action. *E.g.:*

1. τοὺς βαρβάρους νικήσαντες οἴκαδε ἐπορεύοντο, *when they had conquered the barbarians, they proceeded home.*

2. ἀδικηθείς αὐτὸν ἔπαισα, *I struck him because I had been wronged.*

3. ἐπορεύοντο τὴν χώραν ἀρπάζοντες, *they advanced ravaging the country.*

4. ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν τὰς σπονδὰς ποιησόμενος, *he proceeded to the city to make the truce.*

5. σωθέντες ἂν χάριν ὑμῖν ἔχοιμεν, *if we should be saved, we should feel grateful to you.*

6. μέσσην ἔχων τῆς αὐτοῦ στρατιᾶς ὅμως ἔξω ἐγένετο τοῦ Κύρου εὐωνόμου κέρατος, *although he was at the centre of his own force, nevertheless he was beyond Cyrus's left wing.*

7. παρὴν ἔχων ὑπὸ τῆς τριακοσίας, *he was there with 300 hoplites.*

These participles express *time* (1), *cause* (2), *means or manner* (3), *purpose* (4), *condition* (5), *concession* (6), and *attendant circumstance* (7).

496.

VOCABULARY.

Ἑλλησποντος, ου, ὁ, the Hellespont.

ἐξ-αιτέω, ask from, demand; mid., beg off.

ἔξ-εστι, impers., it is allowed or possible.

ἔξω (cf. ἐξ), adv., outside, beyond, beyond the reach of.

ιερός, ἄ, ὄν, sacred; τὰ ιερά, sacrifices, omens.

κατα-λαμβάνω, seize upon, capture.

μάλιστα (cf. μάλλον), adv., most, especially.

Μίλητος, ου, ἡ, Miletus.

μόνος, η, ον, alone, only; μόνον, as adv., alone, only.

προ-τιμάω, honor before others or especially.

Χερρόνησος, ου, ἡ, the Chersonese.

497. 1. ἐμοί, ὦ ἄνδρες, θυομένη τὰ ιερά καλὰ ἦν. 2. νῦν ἔξεστιν αὐτοῖς σωθῆσι πορευεσθαι. 3. φοβούμενοι δὲ τὴν ὁδὸν ὁμῶς εἶποντο. 4. πέμψωμεν δὲ ἄνδρας καταληψομένους τὰ ἄκρα. 5. μόνοι καταλειμμένοι ὁμῶς τοὺς φύλακας κατακόψαντες ἔξω ἐγένοντο. 6. καὶ ἐπολέμει ἐκ Χερρονήσου ὀρμώμενος τοῖς Θραξὶ τοῖς ὑπὲρ Ἑλλησποντον οἰκοῦσι. 7. τότε προτιμώμενος μάλιστα ὑπὸ Κύρου νῦν ἡμᾶς τοὺς Κύρου φίλους κακῶς ποιεῖν πειράται. 8. ἡ δὲ μήτηρ ἐξαιτησαμένη αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. 9. τί¹ οὖν, ἔφη ὁ Κύρος, ἀδίκηθεις ὑπ' ἐμοῦ νῦν ἐπιβουλεύεις μοι;

498. 1. They will not wrong us, if we make a truce with them. 2. They fled from the hill, in fear that they should be cut to pieces. 3. But Xenophon, when he had thus offered sacrifice, proceeded to Miletus. 4. This man, although he had been sent to bid the Greeks proceed, advised them as follows. 5. Aristippus, the Thessalian, since he was hard pressed by his enemies, asked Cyrus for pay.

NOTE.—¹ Cognate accusative (833), because you have suffered what wrong?

430.

Orontas is brought to Trial.

ὁ δὲ Κῦρος συλλαμβάνει Ὀρόνταν, καὶ συγκαλεῖ εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηνὴν Πέρσας τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἑπτά, καὶ τοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγούς ἐκέλευσεν ὀπλίτας ἀγαγεῖν, τούτους δὲ ταχθῆναι περὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ σκηνήν. οἱ δὲ ταῦτα ἐποίησαν, ἀγαγόντες ὡς (*about*) τρισχίλιους ὀπλίτας. Κλέαρχον δὲ καὶ εἷσω παρεκάλεσε σύμβουλον· οὗτος γὰρ καὶ αὐτῷ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐδόκει προτιμηθῆναι μάλιστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων.

NOTES. — 3. ἀγαγεῖν: second aorist infinitive (indicative ἤγαγον). In line 5 the second aorist participle, ἀγαγόντες, occurs. — 7. αὐτῷ: *i.e.* Cyrus. Not only Cyrus but also the rest of the Persians thought that Clearchus was the most prominent man among the Greeks. — 8. τῶν Ἑλλήνων: partitive genitive with μάλιστα (842).



No. 37. Greek Armor.

LESSON LIV.

Adjective Stems in *υ* of the Consonant Declension. Irregular Adjectives.

500. Learn the declension of ἡδύς, *sweet*, in 752, and of the irregular adjectives μέγας, *great*, and πολὺς, *much, many*, in 753.

501. With ἡδύς, cf. the declension of πῆχys and ἴστω in 748. μέγας and πολὺς are irregular in having each two stems.

502.

VOCABULARY.

αὐτόθι (cf. αὐτός), adv., *here, there*.

βαθύς, εἶα, ὕ, *deep*.

ἐγγύς, adv., *near, at hand*.

ἡδύς, εἶα, ὕ (cf. ἡδομαι), *sweet, pleasant*.

ἥμισυ, εἶα, υ, *half*.

κρήνη, ης, ἡ, *spring, well*.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, *great, large*.

ὀπισθεν, adv., *behind, in the rear*.

πολὺς, πολλή, πολύ, *much, many*; πολύ as adv., *much, far*.

σκηνίω, σκηνήσω, ἐσκήνησα (cf. σκηνή), *be in camp*.

τάφρος, ου, ἡ, *ditch, trench*.

ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, *water*.

503. 1. ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ πολλοῦ¹ ἄξιος φίλος ἐστί. 2. καὶ πόλις αὐτόθι ᾠκέιτο μεγάλη καὶ εὐδαίμων. 3. τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων² φόβος πολὺς ἦν. 4. ἐσκήνησαν³ ἐγγὺς παραδείσου⁴ μεγάλου καὶ καλοῦ. 5. Κύρῳ ἔπεμπε χρήματα πολλὰ εἰς τὴν στρατιάν. 6. κατὰ γὰρ μέσον⁵ τὸν σταθμὸν τοῦτον τάφρος ἦν βαθεῖα. 7. πολλοὺς δὲ τῶν φυλάκων ὀπισθεν τῶν ὑποζυγίων εἶχεν. 8. ἐνταῦθά ἐστι κρήνη ἡδέος ὕδατος. 9. ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ ποταμόν, ὄντα τὸ εὖρος πλέθρου, πλήρη δ' ἰχθύων μεγάλων. 10. ἔχει τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ στρατεύματος.

504. 1. The wine was very sweet. 2. There Cyrus had a palace and a great park. 3. The soldiers were in great hopes. 4. Thence they proceeded into a large and beautiful plain. 5. In this plain there were many villages.

NOTES. —¹ The genitive depending on ἀξίος, *worth, worthy*, is the genitive of *value* (853). —² Subjective genitive (841, 2), *the fear that the barbarians felt*, not the fear that they inspired. —³ Inceptive aorist (134, 3), *went into camp, encamped*. —⁴ The genitive follows ἐγγύς (856). —⁵ *at the middle of this day's march*. μέσος in this position (813) refers to a *part* of the subject.

505. Cyrus makes the Charge: "This is not the First Time that this Man has been false to me."

μετὰ δὲ τὴν κρίσιν τοῦ Ὀρόντᾶ Κλέαρχος ἐξήγγελλε τοῖς φίλοις ὡς ἐγένετο· οὐ γὰρ ἀπόρρητον ἦν. ἔλεξε δὲ ὅτι Κῦρος ἤρχε τοῦ λόγου ὧδε. "Παρεκάλεσα ὑμᾶς, ἄνδρες φίλοι, ὅπως σὺν ὑμῖν βουλευόμενος ὃ τι δίκαιόν ἐστι καὶ πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων τοῦτο πράξω περὶ Ὀρόντᾶ τουτουί. τοῦτον γὰρ πρῶτον μὲν ὃ ἐμὸς πατὴρ ἔδωκεν ὑπήκοον εἶναι ἐμοί· ταχθεὶς δὲ ὡς ἔφη αὐτὸς ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ οὗτος ἐπολέμησεν ἐμοί ἔχων τὴν ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν προσπολεμῶν ἐποίησα
10 τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ πολέμου παύσασθαι."

NOTES. — 2. *ὡς ἐγένετο*: *how it* (the trial) *was conducted*. — 3. *ἤρχε*: *began*. For the following genitive, see 845. — 4. *ὃ τι*: *whatever*, the neuter of the general relative ὅστις, ἥτις, ὃ τι, *whoever, whatever*. The relative clause is summed up emphatically in the following τοῦτο. — 5. *πράξω*: aorist subjunctive. — 6. *τουτουί*: *here*, with an emphatic gesture, stronger form of τούτου. — 7. *ἔδωκεν*: *gave*. — *εἶναι*: expresses purpose (461, 7). — 8. *αὐτόν*: subject of παύσασθαι. — *προσπολεμῶν*: *by warring against (him)*, a participle expressing *manner* (495, 3).

LESSON LV.

Stems in a Diphthong of the Consonant Declension.

506. Learn the declension of βασιλεύς, *king*. βοῦς, *ox*, *cow*, γράς, *old woman*, and ναῦς, *ship*, in 749.

507. Final υ of the stem disappears before all vowels in the endings, and in ναῦς the resulting *va* becomes *vi* before a long vowel and *vi* before a short vowel. The genitive singular may end in *os* instead of *es*.

508.

VOCABULARY.

ἀπέρχομαι, *come or go away, retreat, desert.*

Ἄρτιμις, ἰδος, ἡ. *Artemis*. No. 69.

βασιλεύς, ἑως, ὁ (cf. βασιλεύω), *king*.

βοῦς, βοός, ὁ, ἡ, *ox, cow*, plur., *cattle*, *oxen*.

βωμός, οὔ, ὁ, *altar*. No. 38.

γράφς, γράς, ἡ (cf. γέρων), *old woman*.

γυνή, γυναικός, ἡ, *woman, wife*.

ἰπυ-δή (ἔπει + δῆ), conj., *when, since*.

ἑρμηνεύς, ἑως, ὁ, *interpreter*.

ἔρχομαι (έρχ, ἐλθθ), ἦλθον, ἐλήλυθα, *come, go*.

ἵππεύς, ἑως, ὁ (cf. ἵππος), *horseman, cavalryman*; plur., *cavalry*. No. 17.

ναῦς, νεώς, ἡ, *ship*. No. 43.

οὐκ-οὐν (οὐ + οὐν), interr. particle, *not then? not therefore?* expecting an affirmative answer.

στρατοπεδεύομαι, στρατοπεδεύομαι, etc. (cf. στρατόπεδον), *mid. dep., go into camp, encamp*.

509. 1. ταῖς ναυσὶν¹ ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον. 2. ἐν δὲ ταῖς οἰκίαις ἦσαν βόες καὶ ὄρνιθες. 3. ὁ δ' ἑρμηνεύς λέγει ὅτι παρὰ βασιλέως² μεγάλου ἔρχονται παρὰ Κῦρον. 4. παρῇν δὲ καὶ στρατηγός τις Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν. 5. εἰ βασιλεὺς ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ στρατοπεδεύοιτο, ὀπλίσαιντο ἂν οἱ ἵππεῖς. 6. ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὸν τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος βωμὸν ὁ ἑρμηνεύς. 7. τούτου ἕνεκα Κῦρος τὰς ναῦς μετεπέμψατο. 8. τοὺς

γέροντας καὶ τὰς γραῦς κατέλιπον· ὀλίγᾳς γὰρ ναῦς εἶχον. 9. καὶ παρὰ μεγάλου βασιλέως παρῆν Τισσαφέρνης καὶ ὁ τῆς βασιλέως γυναικὸς ἀδελφός. 10. οὐκοῦν παρὰ βασιλέως πολλοὶ πρὸς Κῦρον ἀπήλθον, ἐπειδὴ πολέμιοι ἀλλήλοις ἐγένοντο;

510. 1. He sent the interpreter to³ the generals of the Greeks. 2. Let us plunder the king's country. 3. They asked the king for cattle.⁴ 4. The expedition will be⁵ against the great king. 5. For Cyrus sent to the king the tributes from the cities.

NOTES. 1 Dative of *instrument* (866). — 2 When the reference is to the king of Persia, βασιλεὺς commonly stands without the article. — 3 παρὰ with the accusative. — 4 Verbs signifying *to ask* take two object accusatives (838). — 5 ἵσταται (for ἵσταται). For the future, see 170.

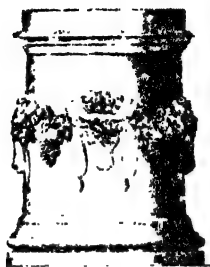
511.

He cross-examines Orontas.

“Μετὰ ταῦτα,” ἔφη, “ὦ Ὁρόντα, τί σε ἠδίκησα;” ἀποκρίνεται ὅτι οὐδὲν ἠδίκησε. πάλιν δὲ ὁ Κῦρος ἠρώτᾳ, “Οὐκοῦν ὕστερον, ὥς αὐτὸς σὺ ὁμολογεῖς, οὐδὲν ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ ἀδικούμενος κακῶς ἐποίεις τὴν ἐμὴν χώραν;” ἔφη ὁ Ὁρόντας. “Οὐκοῦν,” ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, “ὅπότε αὖ ἐγίγνωσκες τὴν σταντοῦ δύναμιν, ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὸν τῆς Ἀρτεμίδος βωμὸν καὶ πείσας ἐμὲ πιστὰ πάλιν ἔδωκας μοι καὶ ἔλαβες παρ’ ἐμοῦ;” καὶ ταῦθ’ ὡμολόγει ὁ Ὁρόντας.

NOTES. 1. τί: *cognate accusative* (833), *what wrong did I do you?* — 2. οὐδέν: the answer of Orontas in his own words was οὐδὲν ἠδίκησας, *you did me no wrong*. οὐδέν is the neuter accusative singular of οὐδεὶς, *no, none*.

1. ἀδικούμενος: *concessive participle* (495, 6). — 2. ἔφη: *said* “Yes.” — 3. ἐλθὼν: *second aorist participle*, declined like ἐκὼν. — 4. ἔδωκας: *did you give*.



No. 38 βωμός.

LESSON LVI.

Relative Pronouns. Genitive Absolute. Numerals.

512. The relative pronouns are **ὅς, ἣ, ὃ, who, which,** and **ὅστις, ἣτις, ὃ τι, whoever, whichever**. The latter is called the indefinite relative.

513. Learn the declension of **ὅς** and **ὅστις** in 764.

514. **ὅστις** is compounded of the simple relative **ὅς** and the indefinite enclitic **τις** (354), each part being separately declined. **ὃ τι** is so written to distinguish it from **ὅτι, that, because.**

515. 1. **ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη Κλεάρχου στρατηγοῦντος, this was done when Clearchus was general.**

2. **μετὰ ταῦτα Κύρου κελεύοντος Ὀρόντων ἀπάγουσιν, after this, at the command of Cyrus, they lead the Medes away.**

These participles are *circumstantial* (495), and express *time* and *cause*; each modifies a noun in the genitive; the noun and participle are not grammatically connected with the main construction of the sentence.

516. A noun and a participle not grammatically connected with the main construction of the sentence may stand by themselves in the genitive. This is called the **Genitive Absolute**.

517. Learn the first ten *cardinal* numerals in 756, and the declension of εἷς, δύο, τρεῖς, and τέτταρες, in 757.

518.**VOCABULARY.**

εἷς, μία, ἓν, *one*.

ἐξ-ελαύνω, *drive out*; *intrans.*, *march*, *march on*.

Ζεὺς, Διός, ὁ, *Zeus*, highest of the gods.

Nos. 52, 61.

κατα-πράττω, *do thoroughly*, *accomplish*.

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, *rel. pron.*, *who*, *which*.

ὅς-τις, ἥ-τις, ὅ-τι (ὅς + τις), *rel. pron.*, *whoever*, *whichever*.

οὐδ-εἷς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, *declined like εἷς* (οὐδέ + εἷς), *none*, *no*, *nobody*, *nothing*.

στάδιον, οὐ, τό, *stadium*, *stade*, 600 *Greek feet*.

στρατηγέω, στρατηγήσω, ἑστρατήγησα, ἑστρατήγηκα (*cf.* στρατηγός), *be general*, *lead*, *take command*, *command*.

σωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ (*cf.* σῶζω), *preserver*, *savior*, a title given to *Zeus*.

τέτταρες, *a. four*.

τρεῖς, τρία, *three*.

τρίτος, η, ον (*cf.* τρεῖς), *third*: τὸ τρίτον *as adv.*, *the third time*.

519. 1. ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖτε¹ ὅστις² ὑμᾶς ἀπάξει. 2. ἐξελαύνει διὰ Φρυγίης σταθμὸν ἓνα εἷς πόλιν οἰκουμένην, εὐδαίμονα καὶ μεγάλην. 3. ἦσαν δὲ αὐτοῖς βόες οὓς ἔθυσαν τῷ Διὶ τῷ σωτῇρι. 4. εἰάν καλῶς καταπράξω ἐφ' α³ στρατεύομαι, κατάξω ὑμᾶς οἰκαδε. 5. μετὰ ταῦτα, ὦ Ὀρόντα, ἔστιν⁴ ὃ τι⁵ σε ἡδύκησα; 6. Κύρου δὲ κελεύσαντος Ἀρίστιππος ἀπέπεμψεν ὃ εἶχε στρατεύμα.⁶ 7. ἐντεῦθεν

ελαύνουσι Κύρου στρατηγούντος σταθμούς τρεῖς ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν, οὗ ἦν τὸ εὖρος τέταρα στάδια. 8. ἐν δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ σταθμῷ Κῦρος ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ περὶ μέσας νύκτας, οὐδενος κωλύοντος.

520. 1. And with her he sent horsemen whom Menon had. 2. Whoever of you did this was unjust. 3. Cyrus sent him gifts which are regarded at court⁷ (as) precious. 4. When Orontas had confessed this, Cyrus spoke as follows. 5. There Cyrus had a large park full of wild beasts which he used to hunt⁸ on horseback.

NOTES. — ¹ Imperative. — ² The case of the relative depends on the construction of the clause in which it stands (826). — ³ The antecedent is omitted (827). — ⁴ For the accent, see 166, 2. — ⁵ A cognate accusative (833), is there any wrong that I have done you? — ⁶ The antecedent is attracted into the relative clause (829), for ἀπέπεμψε τὸ στράτευμα ὃ εἶχε. — ⁷ παρὰ βασιλεῖ. — ⁸ Imperfect.

521.

Orontas confesses his Treachery.

“Τί οὖν,” ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, “ἀδικηθεῖς ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ νῦν τὸ τρίτον ἐπιβουλεύεις μοι;” λέξαντος δὲ τοῦ Ὀρόντα ὅτι οὐδὲν ἀδικηθεῖς ἐπιβουλεύει, ἠρώτησεν ὁ Κῦρος αὐτόν, “Ὁμολογεῖς οὖν περὶ ἐμέ ἀδικῆσαι;” “Ὁμολογῶ,” ἔφη ὁ Ὀρόντας, “ἀνάγκη γάρ.” ἐκ τούτου πάλιν ἠρώτησεν ὁ Κῦρος, “Ἐπὶ οὖν ἂν εἴης τῷ ἐμῷ ἀδελφῷ πολέμιος, ἐμοὶ δὲ φίλος καὶ πιστός;” ὁ δὲ ἀποκρίνεται, “Οὐδ’ εἰ εἶην, ὦ Κῦρε, σοί γ’ ἂν ποτε ἔτι δόξαιμι.”

NOTES.—1. ἀδικηθεῖς: here causal (495, 2), because you have suffered what wrong? but in line 3 concessive (495), although he had suffered no wrong. — 4. ἀδικῆσαι: infinitive in indirect discourse (469). — 8. σοί γε: to you at any rate. — ποτε ἔτι: ever again. — δόξαιμι: sc. φίλος καὶ πιστός εἶναι.

No. 39. *βαύ, βαύ!*

LESSON LVII.

Conditional Sentences. General Suppositions.

522. Review 301-305.

The suppositions expressed in 304 are *particular* (302).

523. 1. *ἐάν τις κλέπτη, κολάζεται*, *if any one (ever) steals, he is (always) punished.*

2. *εἰ τις κλέπτοι, ἐκολάζετο*, *if any one (ever) stole, he was (always) punished.*

Here the suppositions are not *particular*, but *general* (302). In the first example, the supposition is present; it is introduced by *ἐάν*, *if*, and has the subjunctive; the apodosis has here the present indicative, but it may have any present form denoting repetition.

524. Present general suppositions have *εάν* with the subjunctive in the protasis and the present indicative (or some other present form denoting repetition) in the apodosis.

In the second example, the supposition is past: it is introduced by *εἰ*, and has the optative; the apodosis has here the imperfect indicative, but it may have any past form denoting repetition.

525. Past general suppositions have *εἰ* with the optative in the protasis, and the imperfect indicative (or some other form denoting past repetition) in the apodosis.

526. Review 306, 307; 316, 317; and 363, 364.

527.

VOCABULARY.

ἀεί, adv., *always, ever*.

ἐκ-ποδῶν (ἐξ + ποῖς), adv., *out of the way*.

ἐπικούρημα, ατος, τό, *relief*.

ἔργον, ου, τό, *work, deed*.

κλέπτω (κλετ), *κλέψω*, *ἔκλεψα*, *κέκλοφα*,

κέκλεμμαι, *έκλαπην* (cf. κλώψ), *steal*.

κολάζω (κολαδ), *κολάσω*, *ἔκολασα*, *κεκό-*

λάσμαι, *έκολάσθην*, *punish*.

οὔ-ποτε (οὐ + ποτέ), adv., *never*.

ποτέ, adv., *once, ever* (enclitic).

πούς, ποδός, ὁ, *foot*.

ὑπο-σχήνομαι (σιχ), *ὑπο-σχήσομαι*, *ὑπ-*

εσχόμεν, *ὑπ-έσχωμαι* (ὑπό + ἔχω),

hold oneself under, undertake, promise.

ὑπο-λῶω, *loose beneath*, mid., *untie*

one's sandals or shoes.

ψεύδομαι, *ψεύσομαι*, *ἔψευδάμην*, *ἔψευ-*

σμαι, *lie, cheat, deceive*.

528. 1. εἴ τῳ¹ ὑπόσχοιτό² τι Κῦρος, οὔποτε ἐψεύδετο. 2. εἴ τις ποτε κλέπτοι τῶν πελταστῶν, ἐκολάζετο. 3. ἦν ἐπικούρημα τῶν ποδῶν, εἴ τις τὴν νύκτα³ ὑπολύοιτο. 4. οἱ θεοὶ ἱκανοὶ εἰσι τοὺς μικροὺς, καὶ⁴ ἐν δεινοῖς ὥσι, σώζειν ῥαδίως. 5. οὐκ ἂν ἐποίησε ταῦτα, εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν ἐκέ-

λευσα. 6. εἰάν τις τι ἀγαθὸν ἢ κακὸν ποιήσῃ αὐτόν, αἰ νικᾷν⁶ πειράται. 7. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἄμμε ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπαινοίη, εἰ ἀδικοίην τοὺς φίλους. 8. ἄνδρες, εἰάν μοι πεισθῇτε,⁶ τοῦτον τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐκποδὼν ποιήσεσθε. 9. εἰ ὑμεῖς ἐθέλετε ὀρμᾶσθαι, ἔπεισθαι ὑμῖν βούλομαι. 10. καὶ εἴ τις αὐτῷ δοκοίῃ τῶν πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον τεταγμένων σχολαίως ποιεῖν, τὸν ἐπιτήδειον ἔπαιεν.

529. 1. He is always enraged if anybody deceives him. 2. If they caused us trouble, we punished them. 3. If he promises anybody anything, he never deceives him. 4. He beat his soldiers if they did not obey. 5. He never came to my house,⁷ unless he was sent for.

NOTES. — ¹ *I.e.* τινι (763). — ² Second aorist optative. — ³ *during the night, accusative of extent of time* (830). — ⁴ *I.e.* καὶ εἰάν, *even if*. — ⁵ *to be superior, to outdo (him)*. — ⁶ *With the force of the middle, obey*. — ⁷ *παρὰ ἐμέ*.

530. Clearchus advises that Orontas be put to Death.

The Others concur.

πρὸς ταῦτα Κῦρος ἔλεξε τοῖς παροῦσιν, "Ὁ μὲν ἀνὴρ ταῦτα μὲν πεποίηκε, ταῦτα δὲ λέγει· ὑμῶν δὲ σὺ πρῶτος, ὦ Κλέαρχε, λέξον ὃ τι σοι δοκεῖ." Κλέαρχος δὲ ἔλεξε τάδε· "Συμβουλευῶ ἐγὼ τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον ἐκποδὼν ποι-
6 εῖσθαι, ἵνα μηκέτι δέῃ τούτον φυλάττεσθαι, ἀλλὰ σχολῇ ἢ ἡμῖν τοὺς φίλους εὖ ποιεῖν." ταῦτα δὲ ἔφη καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους λέξαι.

NOTES. — 1. *πρὸς ταῦτα*: *in view of this, thereupon*. — *τοῖς παροῦσιν*: *to those present* (487, 3 and 4). — 6. *ταῦτά*: *i.e.* τὰ αὐτά. — *ἔφη*: *i.e.* Clearchus, *when the trial was over*.

LESSON LVIII.

Conditional Relative Sentences.

531. A relative clause with an indefinite antecedent has a conditional force, and is called a conditional relative clause. This conditional relative clause stands in the relation of a protasis to the antecedent clause, which is its apodosis. Its negative is always μή.

532. Review 304, 305; 306, 307; 316, 317; 363, 364, 523, 524, 525.

533. A conditional relative sentence differs from a conditional sentence not in force, but only in form. It substitutes for the ordinary conditional particle εἰ, if, a relative pronoun or adverb, but with the added idea of the person, thing, time, place, or manner, contained in the relative.

1. ὃ τι βούλεται (= εἰ τι βούλεται, 305) πράξω, *I will do whatever he (now) wishes*; ὃ τι ἐβούλετο (= εἰ τι ἐβούλετο, 305) πράξω, *I will do whatever he wished.*

2. ὃ τι ἐβουλήθη (= εἰ τι ἐβουλήθη, 307) ἐπράξα ἄν, *I should have done whatever he had wished*; ὃ τι ἐβούλετο (= εἰ τι ἐβούλετο, 307) ἐπράττον ἄν, *I should be doing whatever he wished.*

3. ὃ τι ἂν βούληται (= εἰάν τι βούληται, 317) πράξω, *I will do whatever he wishes.*

4. ὃ τι βούλοιτο (= εἰ τι βούλοιτο, 364) πράξαιμι ἄν, *I should do whatever he wished.*

5. ὃ τι ἂν βούληται (= εἰάν τι βούληται, 524) πράττω, *I (always) do whatever he wishes*; ὃ τι βούλοιτο (= εἰ τι βούλοιτο, 525) ἐπράττον, *I (always) did whatever he wished.*

534. The particles *ἕως, ἔστε, ἄχρι, μέχρι, until*, follow the construction of conditional relatives in both forms of future conditions (533, 3 and 4), in unfulfilled conditions (533, 2), and in present and past general suppositions (533, 5).

535. The particle *πρίν, before, until*, is used in the same way, but only when the leading verb is negative or implies a negative.

Thus, οὐ πρόσθεν παύσομαι πρίν ἂν ὑμᾶς καταγάγω οἴκαδε, *I will not stop until I bring you home.*

536. *πρίν, before*, is followed also by the infinitive (471), but only when the leading clause is affirmative.

537.

VOCABULARY.

ἕως, conj., *as long as, while, until*.

ζῶω, ζήσω, *live, be alive*.

ζώνη, ης, ἡ, *belt, girdle*. No. 44.

θάνατος, ου, ὁ, *death*.

καιρός, ου, ὁ, *fitting time, occasion*.

κατα-λύω, *unloose, halt, dissolve, make peace*.

κατα-ψηφίζομαι, mid. dep., *vote against*.

μάχομαι, μαχοῦμαι, ἐμαχεσάμην, μεμάχημαι (cf. *μάχη*), *fight, give battle*.

ὁπότε, rel. adv., *when, whenever*.

προσ-κυνέω, προσ-κυνήσω, προσ-εκύνησα (cf. *κυνέω, kiss*), *make obeisance to, salute*.

προσ-τάττω, *assign, give orders to*.

χίλος, ου, ὁ, *fodder, forage*.

538. 1. ἄξιος φίλος ἐστὶν ὁ Κῦρος ᾧ ἂν φίλος ᾦ. 2. ὅπου στρατηγὸς ἐτι ζῇ,¹ τὸν στρατηγὸν παρεκάλουν. 3. ἐγὼ γὰρ φοβοίμην ἂν τῷ ἡγεμόνι ᾧ² ἡμῖν πέμψειεν ἔπαισθαι. 4. ὁπότεν καιρὸς ᾦ, ἤξω ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν. 5. ὁπότε καταψηφίζοντο³ τινος θάνατον οἱ Πέρσαι, ἐλάμβανον τῆς ζώνης.⁴ 6. τούτους τοὺς σταθμοὺς πάννυ μακροὺς ἐπορεύοντο, ὁπότε ἢ πρὸς ὕδωρ βούλονται ἢ πρὸς χιλόν.⁵ 7. οὐκ ἂν προσ-

ἐκίνησαν ὃν μὴ ἐβούλοντο. 8. ἴσονται σπονδαὶ ἕως ἂν βασιλεὺς ἡμῖν προστάξῃ μάχεσθαι. 9. ὅτῳ οὖν ταῦτα μὴ δοκεῖ καλῶς ἔχειν, ἀποχωρησάτω. 10. εὐ καταλύσει πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους πρὶν ἂν σοι συμβουλευσῇται.

539. 1. We will trust the guide that Cyrus sends. 2. And in company with⁶ you I shall be in honor wherever I may be. 3. Whenever the Greeks approached, the barbarians fled. 4. Let there be a truce until I return. 5. We should fear to use the boat that you might send us.

NOTES. — ¹ By contraction for ζῳή (781). — ² The relative is assimilated to the case of its antecedent (28). — ³ The genitive often depends on a preposition included in a compound verb (852). — ⁴ The genitive follows verbs signifying to take hold of (815). — ⁵ in company with, σύν.

540.

Orontas is led away.

μετὰ ταῦτα κελεύοντος Κύρου ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόνταν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ᾧπαντες οἱ παρόντες. εἶτα δ' ἐξήγον αὐτὸν οἷς προσετάχθη, καὶ οἱ πρόσθεν προσκυνοῦντες αὐτὸν καὶ (even) τότε προσεκύνησαν, καίπερ ἐπὶ 5 θάνατον ἀγόμενοι· ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰς τὴν Ἀρταπάτου σκηνὴν εἰσῆχθη, σκηπτούχου πιστοῦ τῷ Κύρῳ ὄντος, μετὰ ταῦτα οὐδὲν περὶ αὐτοῦ ἤκουεν οὐδεὶς· εἰκαζον δὲ ἄλλοι ἄλλως ὅπως (how) ἀπέθανεν.

NOTES. — 1. ἔλαβον . . . θανάτῳ: took him by the girdle as a sign that he was condemned to death, but in 4 ἐπὶ θάνατον, to execution. — 4. καίπερ: although, strengthening the following concessive participle. — 7. οὐδὲν . . . οὐδεὶς: Greek doubles the negative, nothing . . . nobody; English says nothing . . . anybody. — ἄλλοι ἄλλως: some in one way, others in another (literally, others in another way). — 8. ἀπέθανεν: second aorist of ἀποθνήσκω.

LESSON LIX.

Comparison of Adjectives.

541. Most adjectives add **τερος** to the stem to form the comparative, and **τατος** to form the superlative.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
πιστός (πιστο), <i>faithful</i>	πιστό-τερος	πιστό-τατος
πολέμιος (πολεμιο), <i>hostile</i>	πολεμιώ-τερος	πολεμιώ-τατος
ἀσφαλής (ἀσφαλεισ), <i>safe</i>	ἀσφαλέσ-τερος	ἀσφαλέσ-τατος

542. When the penult of stems in **ο** is long by nature, or the vowel of the penult is followed by two consonants, the stem remains unchanged; otherwise **ο** is lengthened to **ω**. For the declension, see 750.

543. Some adjectives, chiefly in **υς** and **πος**, are compared by changing these endings to **ίων** and **ιστος**.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
ἡδύς, <i>sweet</i>	ἡδ-ίων	ἡδ-ιστος
κακός, <i>bad</i>	κακ-ίων	κάκ-ιστος
αἰσχρός, <i>shameful</i>	αἰσχ-ίων	αἰσχ-ιστος

544. Learn the declension of **ἡδίων** in 752.

545. Adjectives of the comparative degree take the genitive.

Thus, οὔτοι κακίονες εἰσι τῶν ἄλλων, *these are greater cowards than the others*.

546. Adjectives in the superlative may be followed by the partitive genitive.

Thus, πέμπει τῶν πελταστῶν τοὺς ἰσχυροτάτους, *he sends the strongest of the light infantry*.

547. The superlative may express simply a very high degree of the quality.

Thus, *πολεμιώτατος ἦν βασιλεὺς τοῖς Ἕλλησι*, *the king was very hostile to the Greeks*.

548.

VOCABULARY.

αἰσχρός, ἄ, ὄν, *shameful, disgraceful*.

Βαβυλών, ὦρος, ἡ, *Babylon*.

βίος, ου, ὅ, *life*.

γεῦω, *γεύσω*, *ἔγευσά*, *γέγευμαι*, *give a taste* : mid., *taste*.

ἴσως, αἰν., *perhaps*.

Κιλικίᾱ, ἄς, ἡ (cf. *Κίλιξ*), *Cilicia*.

πλαίσιον, ου, τό, *square, of trougus*.

πολεμικός, ἡ, ὄν (cf. *πόλεμος*), *fit for war, skilled in war, warlike*.

σκευοφόρος, ου, *baggage-carrying*; *σκευοφόρα* ας noun, *pack-animals, baggage-train*.

ταχύς, ἑα, υ (cf. *τάχα*), *quick, swift*.

τελευτάω, *τελευτήσω*, *ἔτελευτήσα*, *τετελεύτηκα*, *ἔτελευτήθην* (cf. *τελευτή*), *brought to an end, end one's life, die*.

τελευτή, ης, ἡ (cf. *τέλος*), *end*.

τέλος, ους, τό, *fulfilment, end*.

χρόνος, ου, ὅ, *time, season, period*.

549. 1. τὰ δὲ κρέα τούτων τῶν ὀρνίθων ἡδιστα ἦν. 2. μὴ κακίους ὤμεν τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων. 3. ἐν τῇ τελευτῇ τοῦ βίου χαλεπώτατος ἐγένετο ὁ ἀνὴρ. 4. οὐπω δὴ πολλοῦ χρόνου¹ ἡδέιονος οἴνου² γέγευμαι. 5. τούτους ἔφασαν οἱ εἰς Βαβυλῶνα στρατευσάμενοι πολεμικωτάτους εἶναι. 6. ἐντεῦθεν Κῦρος τὴν γυναῖκα εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν ἀποπέμπει τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν.³ 7. οὗτοί εἰσι κάκιστοί τε καὶ αἰσχιστοὶ ἄνδρες. 8. τέλος⁴ δὲ μικρόταται γίνονται αἱ τάφροι. 9. Κῦρος οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν, ἀνὴρ ὦν ἄρχειν ἀξιώτατος. 10. πάντες οὗτοι οἱ βάρβαροι πολεμιώτεροι ἡμῖν ἔσονται τῶν παρὰ βασιλεῖ ὄντων. 11. ἴσως οὖν ἀσφαλέστερον ἔσται ἡμῖν πορεύεσθαι πλαίσιον ποιησαμένους⁵ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, ἵνα τὰ σκευοφόρα ἐν ἀσφαλεστέρω⁶ ᾦ.

550. 1. This road is narrower. 2. All were most faithful to the king. 3. Now we will proceed by a longer road. 4. The satrap was a very unjust man. 5. Of all the Persians Cyrus was most able to benefit his friends.

NOTES. — ¹ Genitive of the *time within which* (851). — ² The genitive follows verbs signifying *to taste* (846). — ³ *Adverbial accusative* (835), *by the shortest road*. — ⁴ *Adverbial accusative, finally*. — ⁵ *ποιησαμένους* limits *ἡμᾶς* understood, the subject of *πορεύεσθαι*. — ⁶ *in safer (position), in greater security*.

551.

Advance. Midnight Review.

ἐντεύθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Βαβυλωνιάς σταθμούς τρεῖς παρασάγγας δώδεκα. ἐν δὲ τῷ τρίτῳ σταθμῷ Κῦρος ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ περὶ μέσας νύκτας· ἐδόκει γὰρ τῇ αὐριον ἥξειν 5 βασιλεῖα σὺν τῷ στρατεύματι μαχοῦμενον. καὶ ἐκέλευε Κλέαρχον μὲν τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως ἡγεῖσθαι, Μένωνα δὲ τοῦ εὐωνύμου, αὐτὸς δὲ τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ διέταξε. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐξέτασιν ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἦκοντες αὐτόμολοι παρὰ μεγάλου βασιλεῶς ἀπήγγελλον Κύρῳ περὶ τῆς βασιλεῶς στρατιᾶς.

NOTES. — 4. *ἐδόκει*: *he thought*. — *τῇ αὐριον*: sc. *ἡμέρᾳ* (811), *the next day*, dative of the *time when* (870). — *ἥξειν*: future infinitive in indirect discourse (469). — 5. *μαχοῦμενον*: future participle expressing *purpose* (195, 4). — 7. *διέταξε*: Cyrus drew up his barbarian force (τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ) on the left of the entire Greek force. — 8. *ἡμέρᾳ*: the dative follows *ἅμα* (564).

LESSON LX.

Present System of Verbs. Indirect Discourse.

552. In the previous lessons the verb has been developed by *mood*. It will now be developed by **Tense Systems**.

553. The following tense systems have been presented :

1. *Present system*, including the present and imperfect tenses in all the voices. Tense suffix σ/ι , tense stem $\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma^{\circ}/\iota$. Thus, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\nu$, $\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$. Cf. 138, 147, 177.

2. *Future system*, including the future active and middle. Tense suffix σ°/ι , tense stem $\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma^{\circ}/\iota$. Thus, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, $\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$. Cf. 139, 177.

3. *First aorist system*, including the first aorist active and middle. Tense suffix $\sigma\alpha$, tense stem $\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha$. Thus, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$. Cf. 148, 184.

4. *First perfect system*, including the first perfect and first pluperfect active. Tense suffix $\kappa\alpha$ (first pluperfect $\kappa\epsilon$), tense stem $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ (first pluperfect $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\kappa\epsilon$). Thus, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\eta$. Cf. 140, 149.

5. *Perfect middle system*, including the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect middle and passive. Tense suffix none (in the future perfect σ°/ι), tense stem $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon$ (future perfect $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma^{\circ}/\iota$). Thus, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$, $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$. Cf. 185, 186.

6. *First passive system*, including the first aorist and first future passive. Tense suffix $\theta\epsilon$, lengthened to $\theta\eta$ in the indicative (first future passive $\theta\eta\sigma^{\circ}/\iota$), tense stem $\lambda\upsilon\theta\epsilon$, $\lambda\upsilon\theta\eta$ (first future passive $\lambda\upsilon\theta\eta\sigma^{\circ}/\iota$). Thus, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\theta\eta\text{-}\nu$, $\lambda\upsilon\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$. Cf. 195, 198.

554. The three remaining tense systems have also been briefly considered, the second aorist (91), second perfect (114, 115), and second passive (197). In the following lessons they will receive fuller treatment.

555. Conjugate the present system of $\lambdaύω$ in 765, giving the *moods* in order, *down the columns*, first in the active, then in the middle and passive.

556. The **Synopsis** of any system of a verb consists of the first form in each tense in each mood of that system, arranged according to voices.

Thus, the synopsis of the present system of $\lambdaύω$ in the active is, $\lambdaύω$, $\lambdaύον$, $\lambdaύω$, $\lambdaύοιμι$, $\lambdaύε$, $\lambdaύειν$, $\lambdaύων$.

Give the synopsis of the present system of $\lambdaύω$ in the middle and passive.

557. A *direct* quotation or question gives the exact words of the original speaker or writer. In an *indirect* quotation or question the original words conform to the construction of the sentence in which they are quoted.

558. Indirect quotations may be introduced by $\delta\tau\iota$ or $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, *that*, with a finite verb, or by the infinitive (469); sometimes by the participle.

559. Indirect *questions* follow the same principles as indirect quotations with $\delta\tau\iota$ and $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, in regard to their moods and tenses.

560. 1. $\gammaράφω \acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\eta\acute{\nu}$, *I am writing a letter*; $\acute{\lambda}\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\iota \delta\tau\iota$ (or $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$) $\gammaράφ\epsilon\iota \acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\eta\acute{\nu}$, *he says that he is writing a letter*.

2. $\acute{\tau}\iota \beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$; *what do you want?* $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\tau\acute{\eta} \acute{\tau}\iota$ (or $\delta\tau\iota$) $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$, *he asks what you want*.

In these examples a simple sentence is quoted *indirectly*. This involves in the first example a change in the *person* of the verb of the quoted sentence. In the second example there is no such change in person; whether it occurs or not depends on the connexion, as in English. It involves also

the use of *ὅτι* or *ὥς*, *that*, to introduce the indirect quotation, and may involve a change of the interrogative pronoun *τί* to the general relative *ὅτι* in the indirect question. There is no change in either of these examples of mood or tense.

561.

VOCABULARY.

ἀπορίω, ἀπορήσω, etc. (cf. *ἄπορος*), *be in doubt or wand, be at a loss.*

ἀσφαλῶς (cf. *ἀσφαλής*), *adv., safely, securely.*

δέχομαι, δέξομαι ἰδεξάμην, δίδεγμαι, receive, admitt.

λέγω, ἔλεξα, εἶλοχα, εἶλεγμαι, εἶλεην and εἶλέσθην, collect.

μέντοι, adv., really, in truth; conj., yet, still, however, nevertheless.

οὐπώποτι (*οὐπώ + ποτε*), *adv., never yet.*

πορεύω, ἔσ. ἡ (cf. πορεύομαι), journey.

συν-λέγω, collect, gather, bring together

τρέφω, θρέψω, ἔθρεψα, τέτραμμαι, ἐτρέφην and ἐτρέφθην, nourish, support, maintain.

χρή, χρήσι, impers., it is needful, one must or ought.

Give the original forms of all the indirect quotations and questions in the following exercise (562).

562. 1. *Κῦρος δὲ τούτοις¹ ἀπορῶν τε καὶ λυπούμενος μετεπέμπετο τὸν Κλέαρχον.* 2. *δοκεῖ² δέ μοι ἡμᾶς ἐρωτᾶν Κῦρον τί³ βούλεται ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι.* 3. *λέγομεν γὰρ ὅτι κακίους εἰσὶ περὶ ἡμᾶς ἢ ἡμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους.* 4. *τοῦτο δ' αὖ οὕτω συλλέγεται καὶ τρέφεται αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα.* 5. *οἱ δὲ⁴ ἔλεγον ὅτι οὐπώποθ' οὗτος ὁ ποταμὸς διαβατὸς ἐγένετο πεζῇ εἰ μὴ τότε.⁵* 6. *ἀγορᾶν δὲ παρέχετε⁶ τῷ στρατεύματι καὶ ἔχεσθε τοὺς Ἕλληνας.* 7. *βουλευόμεθα, ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, εἰ⁷ κατὰ γῆν χρὴ πορεύεσθαι.* 8. *Ξενοφῶν μέντοι βούλεται μετ' αὐτῶν τὴν πορείαν ποιῆσθαι, νομίζων οὕτως ἀσφαλέστερον εἶναι.* 9. *τοῦτο δὴ δεῖ λέγειν, πῶς ἂν πορευοίμεθά τε ἀσφαλῶς καὶ εἰ μάχεσθαι δέοι καλῶς μαχοίμεθα.*

503. 1. Cyrus was exhorting the Greeks not to flee. 2. He calls his soldiers together to consult⁸ about the journey. 3. He orders the exiles to take the field with Clearchus. 4. Put⁹ this fellow out of the way. 5. He says that one of Menon's soldiers was splitting wood.

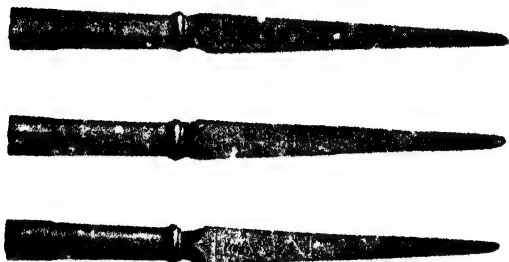
NOTES. — ¹ Dative of cause (866). — ² Impersonal, *it seems best*. — ³ Cognate accusative (833) after χρῆσθαι, *what use he wishes to make of us*. For the dative ἡμῖν, cf. 309, 1. In its original form the question would be, τί βούλει ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι; — ⁴ The article is used as a demonstrative, *and they* (815). — ⁵ They said, οὐπόποθ' οὗτος ὁ ποταμὸς διαβατὸς ἐγένετο εἰ μὴ νῦν. — ⁶ Imperative. — ⁷ εἰ, *whether*, introduces the indirect question. — ⁸ Use the subjunctive in a final clause. — ⁹ Use the present.

504.

Council of War. Speech of Cyrus.

Κῦρος δὲ συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγοὺς καὶ λοχαγοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων συνεβουλευέτο τε πῶς ἂν τὴν μάχην ποιοῖτο καὶ αὐτὸς παρήνει θαρρύνων τοιάδε · “ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἀνθρώπων ἀπορῶν βαρβάρων συμμαχοὺς ὑμᾶς ἄγω, ἀλλὰ νομίζων ἀμείνους πολλῶν βαρβάρων ὑμᾶς εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο προσέλαβον. ἔστε οὖν ἄνδρες ἀξιοὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἣς ἔχετε καὶ ἣς ὑμᾶς ἐγὼ εὐδαιμονίζω.”

NOTES. — 2. ἂν ποιοῖτο: the person changes. Cf. 300, 1. — 3. παρήνει... τοιάδε: exhorted and encouraged them as follows. — 4. ἀνθρώπων βαρβάρων: verbs signifying *want* take the genitive (848). — ἀπορῶν: the participle expresses cause (495, 2). So νομίζων in the next line. — 5. ἀμείνους: braver, accusative plural masculine of ἀμείνων, irregular comparative of ἀγρός. — διὰ τοῦτο: resumes νομίζων, *because I thought, etc., on this account*. — 6. ἔστε: imperative. — εὐδαιμονίᾱς: the genitive depending on ἀξιος, *worthy*, is the genitive of value (853). — 7. ἣς ἔχετε = ἣν ἔχετε, *which you possess*. The relative is assimilated to the case of its antecedent (828). — ἣς: genitive of cause (851) with εὐδαιμονίζω.



No 41 λόγχη.

LESSON LXI.

Future and First Aorist Systems of Vowel and Mute Verbs. Indirect Discourse.

565. Review 553, 2 and 3, 274, and 90.

566. Conjugate the future and first aorist systems of *λύω* in 766 and 767, giving the moods in order, down the columns, first in the active, then in the middle.

Give the synopsis of the future system of *λύω* in the active, in the middle; of the first aorist system of *λύω* in the active, in the middle.

567. Review 560, 1 and 2.

In these examples the verb in the principal clause is in a primary tense (50), and there is no change in either the mood or the tense of the quoted verbs.

568. 1. ἔλεξεν ὅτι (or ὡς) γράφοι (or γράφει) ἐπιστολήν, *he said that he was writing a letter.*

2. *ἠρώτησε τί (or ὃ τι) βούλοισθε (or βούλεσθε), he asked what you wanted.*

In these examples there may be a change from the indicative to the optative, but the tense remains the same; the verb in the principal clause is in a secondary tense (50).

569. After a primary tense, an indicative (without *ἄν*), in indirect quotations after *ὅτι* and *ὥς*, and in indirect questions, retains both its mood and its tense. After a secondary tense it is either changed to the same tense of the optative or retained in the original mood and tense.

570. 1. *οὕτως ἂν τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἔγραψα, in that case I should have written the letter.*

2. *λέγει ὅτι (or ὥς) οὕτως ἂν τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἔγραψε, he says that in that case he should have written the letter.*

3. *ἔλεξεν ὅτι (or ὥς) οὕτως ἂν τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἔγραψε, he said that in that case he should have written the letter.*

571. 1. *Ἄρ' ἐπιστολὴν ἂν γράψεις; would you write a letter?*

2. *ἔρωτᾷ εἰ ἐπιστολὴν ἂν γράψεις, he asks whether you would write a letter.*

3. *ἠρώτησεν εἰ ἐπιστολὴν ἂν γράψεις, he asked whether you would write a letter.*

The verb in the quoted sentence retains its original mood and tense (an indicative or optative with *ἄν*), whether the verb which it follows is primary or secondary.

572. After both primary and secondary tenses, an indicative or optative with *ἄν*, in indirect quotations with *ὅτι* or *ὥς*, and in indirect questions, retains both its mood and its tense (with *ἄν*)

573.

VOCABULARY.

δια-τρίβω, rub through, consume, waste
time, delay

ἐνθα (cf. ἐν). adv.: of place, *where, there, here*; of time, *then, thereupon*.

ἐργάζομαι (ἐργάζομαι), ἐργάσομαι, ἐργασά-
μην, ἐργασμαι (cf. ἔργον), work, do,
exert on.

θάπτω (ταφ), θάψω, ἔθαψα, τίθαμμαι,
ἐτάφην, bury

κηρύττω (κηρύκ), κηρύξω, ἐκήρυξα, κη-
ρύχω, κηκήρυγμα, ἐκηκήρυχθην (cf. κή-
ρυξ), proclaim, make proclamation.

κρύπτω (κρυφ), κρύψω, ἔκρυψα, κέκρυμ-
μαι, ἐκρύφθην, hide, conceal, keep
secret.

κωμήτης, ου, ὁ (cf. κώμη), villager.

οἶκοι (cf. οἶκος), adv.: at home: οἱ οἶκοι,
those at home. one's countrymen.
See 23.

τελευταῖος, ᾱ, ου (cf. τελευτή), last; οἱ
τελευταῖοι, the rear guard.

τρίβω, τρίψω, ἐτρίψα, τέτριψα, τέτριμ-
μαι, ἐτρίβην and ἐτρίφθην, rub.

χιών, δνος, ἡ, snow.

Give the original forms of the indirect quotations and questions in the following exercise (574).

574. 1. ἐκέλευσε δὲ τοὺς στρατηγούς συντάξαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας. 2. οἱ δὲ διώξαντες ταχὺ¹ ἐπαύσαντο. 3. ἐδόκει γὰρ Κῦρος ἤξειν βασιλεῖᾱ σὺν τῷ στρατεύματι μαχούμενον. 4. πέμψον κωμήτας σκεφομένους πῶς ἔχουσιν² οἱ τελευταῖοι. 5. ἐνθα δὴ Κῦρος ἔδεισε μὴ βασιλεὺς κατακόψει τὸ Ἑλληνικόν. 6. ὅτι δὲ ἐπὶ βασιλεῖᾱ ἄγοι οὐκ ἤκουσαν οἱ στρατιῶται. 7. ἡρώτων Κῦρον τί βούλοιο τῇ στρατιᾷ χρῆσθαι.³ 8. καὶ Κῦρος ἔλεξεν ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔστοιτο⁴ πρὸς βασιλεῖᾱ μέγαν. 9. ἀλλὰ διατρίψω ἵνα φοβῶνται οἱ ἄγγελοι μὴ οὐ τὰς σπονδὰς ποιησώμεθα. 10. ἡ χιὼν ἔκρυψε καὶ τὰ ὄπλα καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. 11. ἐκήρυξαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ τοὺς ἀνδρας θάψαι. 12. ἔλεξεν ὅτι οὕτως ἂν τοὺς οἶκοι⁵ κακόν τι εἰργάσαντο.

575. 1. Orontas, thinking that the horsemen were ready, wrote a letter to the king. 2. I said that we had many fair hopes of victory. 3. He orders them to see⁶ what the hindrance is. 4. He collected an army by means of⁷ this money. 5. The satrap said that Cyrus had plotted against the king.

NOTES. — ¹ The neuter of the adjective is here used as an adverb. — ² Cf. *καλῶς ἔχουσιν*. — ³ Cf. 562, 2. — ⁴ Future optative of *εἰμί*. — ⁵ One of the two objects of *ἀν εἰργάσαντο* (839). — ⁶ Use *σκέπτομαι*. — ⁷ *by means of*, *ἀπό*.

576. "You need not fear the Coming Struggle, and Success will bring Reward."

“Ἐγὼ δὲ εἰς οἶον ἔρχεσθε ἀγῶνα ὑμᾶς διδάξω. τὸ μὲν γὰρ πλήθος τῶν βαρβάρων πολὺ ἐστὶ καὶ κραυγῇ πολλῇ ἐπέρχονται· ἂν δὲ ταῦτα ἀνάσχησθε, τὰ ἄλλα αἰσχύνομαι οἶοι ἡμῖν οἱ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ εἰσὶν ἄνθρωποι. εἰδὼν δὲ ὑμεῖς ἄνδρες ἦτε καὶ εὖ τὰ ἐμὰ γένηται, ἐγὼ ὑμῶν τὸν μὲν οἶκαδε βουλόμενον ἀπελθεῖν ζηλωτὸν ποιήσω τοῖς οἴκοι, πολλοὺς δὲ οἶμαι βουλήσεσθαι παρ’ ἐμοὶ μένειν.”

NOTES. 1. *eis oion . . . agōna*: into what sort of struggle you are going, indirect question introduced by the relative *oios*, equivalent to Latin *qualis*. Cf. *oios* in line 4. 2. *κραυγῇ*: dative of *manner* (866). — 3. *ταῦτα*: i.e. their numbers and outcry. — *ἀνάσχησθε*: second aorist subjunctive middle of *ἀν-έχω*, hold up, mid. endure. — *τὰ ἄλλα*: accusative of *specification* (834), as to all else I am ashamed (to think) what sort of men my countrymen are. — 5. *τὰ ἐμὰ*: my affairs. — *ὑμῶν τὸν βουλόμενον*: whoever of you (partitive genitive, 842) shall wish. For *ὁ βουλόμενος*, see 487, 3 and 4. — 6. *ζηλωτὸν*: an object of envy.



No. 42. Ancient Persians.

LESSON LXII.

Irregular Comparison of Adjectives.

577. The following are the most important cases of irregular comparison :

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
1. ἀγαθός, <i>good</i>	ἀμείνων βελτίων κρείττων	ἄριστος βέλτιστος κράτιστος
2. κακός, <i>bad</i> (543)	χείρων ἥττων	χείριστος ἥκιστα (adv.)
3. καλός, <i>beautiful</i>	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
4. μέγας, <i>great</i>	μεῖζων	μέγιστος
5. μικρός, <i>small</i>	μείων	
6. ὀλίγος, <i>little</i> , plur. <i>few</i>	ἐλάττων	ἐλάχιστος
7. πολὺς, <i>much</i> , plur. <i>many</i>	πλείων or πλέων	πλεῖστος
8. ῥάδιος, <i>easy</i>	ῥάϊων	ῥῆϊστος

578.

VOCABULARY.

ἀλλάττω (ἀλλαγή), ἀλλάξω, ἥλλαξα, ἥλλαχα, ἥλλαγμαι, ἥλλάχθην and ἥλλάγην (cf. ἄλλος), *make other, change.*

ἀν-έχω, *hold up; midl., stand firm against, endure.*

ἀξίω, ἀξιόσω, etc. (cf. ἄξιος), *think fit, deem proper, claim, demand.*

ἀπ-αλλάττω, *change off, abandon, rid oneself of; midl., depart, go away.*

δια-τελέω, *finish, complete.*

ὅτε, conj., *when.*

παιδεύω, παιδεύσω, etc. (cf. παῖς), *train, educate.*

ῥάδιος, ᾱ, ον (cf. ῥάδιος), *easy.*

ρίπτω (βίψ), ῥίψω, ῥρίψα, ῥρίφα, ῥρίμμαι, ῥρίφθην and ῥρίφην, *throw, hurl, cast aside.*

σκευοφορέω, σκευοφορήσω (cf. σκευοφόρος), *carry baggage.*

στρέφω, στρέψω, ἱστρεψα, ἱστροφα, ἱστραμμαί, ἱστράφην and ἱστρέφθην, *turn, twist; intrans., turn, face about.*

τελέω, τελῶ, ἐτέλεσα, τετέλεκα, τετέλεσμαι, ἐτετέσθην (cf. τέλος), *finish, fulfil.*

τετταράκοντα (cf. τέτταρες), *Indecl., forty.*

579. 1. βέλτιον εἶναι ἔφη τὰ ἄλλα εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ῥῦσαι. 2. μέγιστον. ὦ ἄνδρες, ἔχετε καιρόν. 3. Ἀρίστιππος δὲ ἱππεῆς οὐκ ἐλάττους τριακοσίων εἶχεν. 4. ἄμεινόν ἐστι ταῦτα ἀνέχεσθαι ἢ ἀπαλλάττεσθαι. 5. οἱ δὲ πλείστοι στρέφαιτες ἔφηνον ἀνὰ κράτος διὰ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. 6. οὗτοι ἀξιούσι τῶν λοχαγῶν μὴ χείρους εἶναι. 7. πολὺ γὰρ ῥᾶόν ἐστι διατελέσαι τὴν ὁδόν. 8. ἦσαν Κλεάρχῳ ἐν τῷ στρατεύματι ἱππεῖς πλείους ἢ τετταράκοντα, τούτων δὲ οἱ πλείστοι Ἑρᾶκες. 9. ταῦτα ἀπαλλάξωμεν, ἵνα ὡς πλείστοι¹ μὲν ἡμῶν ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις² ὦσιν, ὡς ἐλάχιστοι δὲ σκευοφορῶσι. 10. Κύρος ἔτι παῖς ὢν ὅτ' ἐπαιδεύετο καὶ σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ καὶ σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισὶ πάντων³ πάντα⁴ κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο.

580. 1. For it is much easier to go away. 2. We should be worth more⁵ if we should have our arms. 3. There were very many⁶ wild asses in the plain. 4. It is best for us to proceed at once to the height. 5. For all the sons of the noblest Persians are educated at the king's court.

NOTES. — ¹ *quam plurimū*, as many as possible. — *ὥς* or *ὅτι* may be prefixed to the superlative to strengthen it. — ² *in armis*, under arms. — ³ Partitive genitive with *κράτιστος* (842). — ⁴ Accusative of specification (834). — ⁵ The genitive of *value* follows *ἀξιος* (853). — ⁶ Superlative (547).

581.

Objection of Gaulites.

Κῦρος μὲν δὴ ταῦτα παρήνει τοῖς στρατηγοῖς καὶ λοχαγοῖς· Γαυλίτης δὲ παρὼν φυγὰς Σάμιος, πιστὸς δὲ Κύρῳ, ἔλεξε· “Καὶ μὲν, ὦ Κύρε, λέγουσί τινες ὅτι πολλὰ ὑπισχνεῖ νῦν ἐν κινδύνοις ὧν δεινοῖς, ἂν δὲ καλῶς καταπράξης ἐφ’ ἃ στρατεύει, οὐ μεμνήσεσθαι σέ φᾶσιν· ἐνιοὶ δὲ καὶ λέγουσιν ὅτι οὐδ’ εἰ βούλοιο. οἷός τ’ ἂν εἴης πρᾶξαι ὅσα ὑπισχνεῖ.”

NOTES. — 2. *πιστὸς Κύρῳ*: in the confidence of Cyrus. Gaulites probably spoke by the direction of Cyrus. 3. *καὶ μὲν*: and yet. — 4. *ὧν*: the participle expresses *cause* (495, 2). — 5. *οὐ μεμνήσεσθαι*: that you will not remember, i.e. that you will forget, future perfect of *μνησθαι*, remind, serving as simple future to the perfect, *μνήσθαι*, remember, which has the force of a present. — 6. *οὐδ’ εἰ . . . οἷός τ’ ἂν εἴης*: not even if you should wish, would you be able (364).



No. 43 War Ship.

LESSON LXIII.

Future and First Aorist Systems of Liquid Verbs. Interrogative Subjunctive. Indirect Discourse.

582. Verbs whose stems end in a liquid ($\lambda \mu \nu \rho$) are called *liquid verbs* (273).

583. Conjugate the future system of $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, *show*, in 771.

Give its synopsis in the active; in the middle.

584. The future of liquid verbs is formed by adding the tense suffix $\epsilon\omega$, instead of $\sigma\omega$, (553, 2) to the stem: ϵ is contracted with the following vowel, as in the present of $\piοι\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ (782). Thus, $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$ ($\mu\epsilon\nu$), *remain*, future $\mu\epsilon\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\mu\epsilon\nu\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$, $\mu\epsilon\nu\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$, etc.; $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ($\phi\alpha\nu$), *show*, future $\phi\alpha\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\phi\alpha\nu\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$, $\phi\alpha\nu\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$, etc.

585. Conjugate the first aorist system of $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, *show*, in 772.

Give its synopsis in the active; in the middle.

586. The first aorist system of liquid verbs rejects σ of the tense suffix $\sigma\alpha$ (553, 3) and lengthens the stem vowel in compensation, a to η (but to α after i or ρ), ϵ to $\epsilon\iota$, i to ι , u to \tilde{u} . Thus, $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ($\phi\iota\nu$), *show*, $\epsilon\phi\eta\nu\alpha$; $\kappa\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$ ($\kappa\tau\epsilon\nu$), *kill*, $\epsilon\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha$; $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$ ($\kappa\rho\iota\nu$), *judge*, $\epsilon\kappa\rho\iota\nu\alpha$, etc.

587. 1. $\tau\acute{\iota}$ $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$ (aorist subjunctive); *what shall I do?*

2. $\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\alpha\tilde{\nu}\delta\rho\alpha$ $\alpha\pi\omicron\kappa\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$; *shall we put the man to death?*

3. $\mu\grave{\eta}$ $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\pi\epsilon\lambda\tau\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$; *shall we not send the peltasts?*

Each of these sentences is interrogative; its principal verb is in the first person of the subjunctive; if negative, it takes $\mu\acute{\eta}$.

588. The first person of the subjunctive may be used in questions of appeal, where a person asks himself or another *what he is to do*. The negative is μή.

589. 1. ἀπορεῖ τί (or ὁ τί) πράξει, *he is at a loss what to do*.

2. ἠπόρει τί (or ὁ τί) πράξειε (or πράξη), *he was at a loss what to do*.

The interrogative subjunctive here quoted, after a primary tense, changes neither its mood nor its tense; after a secondary tense, the subjunctive may become optative.

590. After a primary tense, an interrogative subjunctive, when indirectly quoted, retains both its mood and tense. After a secondary tense, it is either changed to the same tense of the optative or retained in the same tense of the subjunctive.

591.

VOCABULARY.

ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ), ἀγγελῶ, ἡγγεῖλα,
ἡγγεῖλκα, ἡγγεῖμαι, ἡγγέλθην (cf.
ἀγγελος), announce, report.

ἀπο-αγγέλλω, bring back word, report

ἀπο-κρίνομαι, mid. dep., give a decision, answer.

ἀπο-κτείνω, kill off, put to death.

ἀπο-φαίνω, show forth; mid., show one's own, declare, express.

βάλλω (βαλ), βαλῶ, ἔβαλον, βέβηκα,
βέβημαι, ἐβλήθην, throw, throw at,
hit with stones, stone.

γνώμη, η, ἡ, opinion, plan, judgment.

ἐκ-βάλλω, throw out, expel.

καίω (καυ), καύσω, ἔκαυσα, κέκαυκα,
κέκαυμαι, ἐκαύθην, burn.

κρίνω (κριν), κρίνῶ, ἐκρίνα, κέκρικα,
κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην, divide, distinguish,
decide, judge.

κτείνω (κτεν), κτενῶ, ἔκτεινα, ἔκτονα,
kill.

μένω, μενῶ, ἔμεινα, μεμένηκα, remain,
stay, wait for, last.

πότερον . . . ἤ, whether . . . or, in an alternative question (both direct and indirect); also, in an indirect question, εἰ . . . ἤ, whether . . . or.

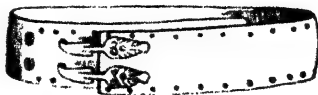
φαίνω (φαν), φανῶ, ἐφῆνα, πέφαγκα
and πέφηνα, πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην and
ἐφάνην (cf. φατερός), bring to light,
show; mid. and pass., show oneself,
appear.

Give the original forms of the indirect quotations and questions in the following exercise (592).

592. 1. πότερον ταῦτα ἀπαγγελεῖ ἢ μενεῖτε; 2. σὺ δὲ πρῶτος ἀπόφηναι τὴν γνώμην. 3. ἐθαύμασαν δὲ πάντες ὃ τι οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἀποκρινοῖντο. 4. ἀποροῦμεν εἰ καύσωμεν τὰς ἀμάξας ἃς ἔχομεν. 5. τοὺς μὲν¹ αὐτῶν ἀποκτενεῖ, τοὺς δ' ἐκβαλεῖ. 6. ἐβουλεύοντο εἰ τοὺς ἄνδρας κτείνειαν ἢ μή.² 7. οὐ μέντοι ταχὺ ἀγγελῶ, ἀλλὰ διατρίψω. 8. καὶ Κλέαρχος κρίνας ἀδικεῖν τὸν τοῦ Μένωνος στρατιώτην ἔπαιεν. 9. ἡγεμῶν οὐδεὶς ἡμῖν φανεῖται. 10. Κῦρος δ' ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι ἀκούει τὸν σατράπην ἐπὶ τῷ Εὐφράτῃ ποταμῷ εἶναι. 11. ὁ δ' ἐβουλεύετο εἰ μένοιεν ἢ πορεύονται ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνάς. 12. παίσειν φάσι τὸν ἄνθρωπον τοῦτον καὶ βαλεῖν, εἴαν μὴ πορεύηται.

593. 1. The gods will show us the way. 2. There Cyrus put a Persian to death. 3. He was considering what answer to make.³ 4. They were at a loss whether or not to show themselves.⁴ 5. There they remained a week and collected supplies for their journey.

NOTES. — ¹some . . . others (815). — ²The original question was, πότερον τοὺς ἄνδρας κτείνωμεν ἢ μή; — ³He said to himself, τί ἀποκρίνωμαι; — ⁴They said to themselves, πότερον φηνώμεθα ἢ μή;



No. 44. ζώνη.

594.

Answer of Cytus.

ἀκούσας ταῦτα τοῦ Γαυλίου ἔλεξεν ὁ Κῦρος· “Ἄλλ’
 ἔστι μὲν ἡμῖν, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἡ ἀρχὴ ἡ πατρῴα πρὸς μὲν
 μεσημβρίαν μέχρι οὗ διὰ καῦμα οὐχ οἶοί τ’ εἶσιν οἰκεῖν
 ἄνθρωποι, πρὸς δὲ ἄρκτον μέχρι οὗ διὰ χειμῶνα· τὰ δ’
 5 ἐν μέσῳ τούτων πάντα σατραπεύουσιν οἱ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ
 φίλοι. ἣν δ’ ἡμεῖς νικήσωμεν, ἡμᾶς δεῖ τοὺς ἡμετέρους
 φίλους τούτων ἐγκρατεῖς ποιῆσαι.”

NOTES. — 1. Γαυλίου: verbs of *hearing* (cf. 846) may take an accusative of the thing heard, and a genitive of the person heard from as the source (851). — 2. ἔστι: for the accent, see 166, 2. — ἡμῖν: dative of *advantage* (861). — 3. μεσημβρίαν: literally, *midday* (μέσος + ἡμέρα), i.e. the *south*. — μέχρι οὗ: literally, *to what (point)*, i.e. *to the point where*, neuter of the relative ὅς with μέχρι used as a preposition (*until*). — καῦμα: *heat*. (Cf. κᾶν.) — 4. χειμῶνα: *cold*. (Cf. χιών.) — τὰ . . . πάντα: *all between these (limits)*. — 5. τούτων: with ἐγκρατεῖς (855).

LESSON LXIV.

Formation and Comparison of Adverbs.

595. Most adverbs are formed from adjectives and end in *ως*. Thus:

ADJECTIVE.	STEM.	GENITIVE PLURAL.	ADVERB.
δίκαιος, <i>just</i>	δικαιο	δικαίων	δικαίως
κακός, <i>bad</i>	κακο	κακῶν	κακῶς
ἀσφαλής, <i>secure</i>	ἀσφαλεσ	ἀσφαλῶν	ἀσφαλῶς
ἡδύς, <i>pleasant</i>	ἡδυ	ἡδέων	ἡδέως

596. 1. Adverbs formed from adjectives of the vowel declension add *ς* to the stem, the last vowel of which is lengthened, and have the accent of the genitive plural neuter.

2. Adverbs formed from adjectives of the consonant declension add *ως* to the stem, which takes the same form as before *ων* in the genitive plural neuter. The adverb is contracted when the genitive plural is contracted and has its accent.

597. The neuter accusative *singular* of the comparative of an adjective forms the comparative of the corresponding adverb, and the neuter accusative *plural* of the superlative forms the superlative of the adverb.

Form the adverb in the positive, comparative, and superlative of ἀνδρείως, *brave*, ισχυρὸς, *strong*, καλός, *beautiful* (577, 3), πρόθυμος, *eager*, and ῥῆδιος, *easy* (577, 8).

598.**VOCABULARY.**

ἀνδρείως, *ā*, *ον* (cf. ἀνὴρ), *manly, brave.*

ἀνδρείως (cf. ἀνδρείος), *adv., bravely.*

βαρβαρικῶς (cf. βαρβαρικός), *adv., in the barbarian tongue, e.g. in Persian.*

δι-άγω, *of time, pass, live, continue.*

Ἑλληνικῶς (cf. Ἕλληνας), *adv., in Greek.*

εὐδαιμόνως (cf. εὐδαίμων), *happily.*

ισχυρῶς (cf. ισχυρός), *adv., strongly, vehemently, with severity.*

κινδυνεύω, κινδυνεύσω, *etc.* (cf. κινδυνεύς), *be in peril, run a risk, encounter danger.*

πονέω, πονήσω, *etc.* (cf. πόνος), *toil, labor, undergo hardship.*

πόνος, *ον, ό*, *toil, labor, hardship.*

προθύμως (cf. πρόθυμος), *adv., eagerly.*

χαλεπαίνω (χαλεπᾶν), χαλεπανῶ, ἐχαλέπηνα, ἐχαλεπάνην (cf. χαλεπός), *be severe or violent, be angry.*

599. 1. εὐδαιμόνως διάγουσιν οἱ ἀνδρεῖοι ἕως ἂν ζῶσι. 2. ἀκούσαντες δ' οἱ στρατιῶται ἐχαλέπαινον καὶ ὠργίζοντο ισχυρῶς τῷ Κλεάρχῳ. 3. εἰ ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ μάχεσθαι, ἀνδρείως μαχώμεθα. 4. τί ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἀδικούμενος κακῶς ἐποίεις τὴν ἐμὴν χώραν; 5. οὔτε κινδυνεύσαντες οὔτε πονήσαντες

πλέον προτιμῶντο¹ τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν ὑπὸ Κῦρου.
 6. οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες ἀσφαλῶς ἐπηρεύοντο τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ἡμέρας.
 7. καὶ βοᾷ καὶ βαρβαρικῶς καὶ Ἑλληνικῶς ὅτι βασιλεὺς
 σὺν στρατεύματι πολλῷ ἐγγὺς ἐστίν. 8. ὥστε ἡδέως καὶ
 προθυμῶς ἐπόνουν. 9. ἀκούοντες τὴν Κῦρου ἀρετὴν ἡδίων
 καὶ προθυμώτερον συνεπορεύοντο. 10. τοῦτο δὴ δεῖ λέγειν,
 πῶς ἂν πορευοίμεθά τε ὡς² ἀσφαλίστατα, καὶ εἰ μάχεσθαι
 δεοί, ὡς κράτιστα μαχοίμεθα. 11. ἐν πόνοις οὔτε πολλοῖς
 σχολαίως ἐπηρεύοντο.

600. 1. Most gladly would I hear the herald's name.
 2. Clearchus always punished with severity. 3. If we must
 proceed, let us proceed slowly. 4. He asked whether they
 could safely remain in the villages. 5. They did not undergo
 greater hardships³ than the rest of the soldiers.

NOTES. — ¹ By contraction for προ-τιμῶντο. — ² as safely as possible.
 ὡς strengthens the superlative. (Cf. 579, 9. — ³ toil more (πλέον).

601. He promises Great Rewards.

“Ὡστε οὐ τοῦτο δέδοικα μὴ οὐκ ἔχω δῶρα ἱκανὰ τοῖς
 φίλοις εἶν καλῶς καταπράξω ἐφ' ἃ στρατεύομαι, ἀλλὰ μὴ
 οὐκ ἔχω ἱκανοὺς φίλους. ὑμῶν δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ στέ-
 φανον ἐκάστω χρυσοῦν δώσω.” οἱ δὲ ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες
 5 αὐτοὶ τε ἦσαν πολὺ προθυμώτεροι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐξηγ-
 γελλον. ἡρώτων δὲ αὐτὸν οἱ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 Ἑλλήνων τινὲς τί σφίσιν ἔσται εἰν νικήσωσιν. ὁ δὲ
 πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα ὑπισχνούμενος ἀπέπεμπε.

NOTES. — 1. ἔχω: subjunctive after a verb of fearing (334). — 4. δώσω:
 I will give, future of δίδωμι. — 7. σφίσιν: indirect reflexive (437).

LESSON LXV.

Second Aorist System. Indirect Discourse.

602. Review 554.

603. The second tenses differ from the corresponding first tenses in *form*, but have like *meaning*. When, however, a verb has both tenses, they may differ also in meaning. Comparatively few verbs have both forms.

604. The second aorist system includes the second aorist active and middle.

605. Conjugate the second aorist system of ^ῥλείπω, *leave*, in 773.

Give its synopsis in the active ; in the middle.

a. Note the exceptions to the principle of recessive accent (53), λιποῦ, λιπεῖν, λιπέσθαι, λιπών.

606. The stem of the second aorist is formed by adding the tense suffix (135) σ/ι to the verb stem, as λείπω (λιπ), *leave*, second aorist stem λιπ σ/ι . In a few second aorists, ι of the stem is changed to α . As a secondary tense, the second aorist has augment in the indicative. It follows the inflection of the present system (553, 1), having in the indicative the inflection of the imperfect, and in the other moods that of the present.

607. Review 558 and 468, 469. Note, further, under the rule given in 469, that :

608. Each tense of the infinitive with ἄν in indirect discourse represents the corresponding tense of either indicative or optative with ἄν.

Thus : σὺν ὑμῖν ἄν οἶμαι εἶναι τίμιος, *with you I think that I should be in honor*. (The original thought is, σὺν ὑμῖν ἄν εἴην τίμιος.)

609. Of the three common verbs meaning *to say*, —

1. **φημί** regularly takes the infinitive in indirect discourse,
2. **εἶπον** (second aorist *said*) regularly takes *οτι* or *ὡς* with the indicative or optative;
3. **λέγω** allows either construction, but in the active voice it generally takes *ὅτι* or *ὡς*.

a. Note also that **δοκέω** takes the infinitive in indirect discourse (1) in its common meaning of *seem, appear*, both when used personally and when used impersonally; (2) in its less frequent meaning of *consider, think, suppose*. When **δοκέω** means *seem right, good, or best*, the infinitive that follows is *not* in indirect discourse.

610.**VOCABULARY.**

αἰρέω (αἶρε, ἐλ), **αἰρήσω**, **εἶλον**, **ἤρῃκα**,
ἤρῃμαι, **ἤρῃθην**, take, seize, capture;
midl., take for oneself, choose, prefer,
elect, side with.

ἀπο-θνήσκω, die off, die, be killed, fall
in battle.

εἶπον (εἶπ, ἐρ, ῥε), **εἶρῶ**, **εἶρῃκα**, **εἶρῃμαι**,
εἶρῃθην, say, speak, tell, order.

ἐμ-πίπτω, fall upon.

θνήσκω (θαν), **θανοῦμαι**, **ἔθανον**, **τέθνηκα**
(cf. **θάνατος**), die; perf., be dead.

πάσχω (παθ, πενθ), **πίσσομαι**, **ἔπαθον**,

πέπονθα, experience, suffer; εἰ παθεῖν,
be well treated.

πίπτω (πιτ, πτο), **πίσσομαι**, **ἔπισσον**,
πέπτωκα, fall.

προ-τρέχω, run forward or ahead.

πυνθάνομαι (πυνθ), **πίσσομαι**, **ἔπυνθόμην**,
πέπυσμαι, inquire, learn by inquiry,
ascertain, find out.

τρέχω (τρεχ, δραμ), **δραμοῦμαι**, **ἔδραμον**,
διδράμηκα, **διδράμηναι**, run.

ῥῆνιος, ᾧ, ον, purchasable; τὰ ῥῆνια,
wares, goods.

Give the original forms of all the indirect quotations in the following exercise (611).

611. 1. τοῖς βαρβάροις ἐνέπεσε τὸ Ἑλληνικόν. 2. εἶπον
ὅτι ἂν φύγοιεν. 3. πάντες οἱ φίλοι λέγονται ἀποθανεῖν
μαχόμενοι ὑπὲρ Κύρου. 4. ἔχω γὰρ τριήρεις ὥστε ἐλεῖν²
τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον. 5. Κλέαρχος δοκεῖ γενέσθαι ἀνὴρ πολε-

μικός. 6. νομίζει Κῦρος ὑπ' ἐμοῦ κακῶς παθεῖν. 7. καὶ οἱ ὄνοι προέδραμον. 8. δρόμος ἐγένετο τοῖς στρατιώταις³ ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνάς, οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ καταλιπόντες τὰ ὄνια ἔφυγον. 9. οὗτοι ἔλεγον ὅτι Κῦρος τέθνηκε. 10. ὑμῶν⁴ δὲ ἔρημος ὦν οὐκ ἂν ἱκανὸς οἶμαι εἶναι τοὺς φίλους ὠφελῆσαι. 11. ἐπεὶ ὁ στρατηγὸς ταῦτ' ἐπύθετο, λαβὼν τοὺς ἱππέας ἀπήλασεν. 12. καὶ περὶ τούτων ὑπέσχετό μοι βουλευέσθαι.

612. 1. Within the night fear fell also on the Greeks. 2. This he did that he might inspire⁵ all men with fear. 3. The wife of the king is said to have fled. 4. They say that all left⁶ the road and fled. 5. He preferred the friendship of the Persians.

NOTES. ¹ The dative follows compound verbs (865).—² For the infinitive following ὥστε, see 471. ³ Equivalent to οἱ στρατιῶται ἔδραμον. ⁴ For the genitive depending on ἔρημος, see 855.—⁵ Use the aorist of παρέχω. ⁶ Aorist participle, *all having left the road fled*.

613. Cyrus is confident that the King will fight.

παρεκελεύοντο δὲ Κῦρῳ πάντες μὴ μάχεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὀπισθεν ἐαυτῶν τάττεσθαι. ἐν δὲ τῷ καιρῷ τούτῳ Κλέαρχος ᾧδὲ πως ἐρωτᾷ τὸν Κῦρον· “Οἶε γάρ σοι μαχεῖσθαι, ὦ Κῦρε, τὸν ἀδελφόν;” “Νὴ Δί’,” ἔφη ὁ Κῦρος, “εἴπερ γε Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδός ἐστι παῖς, ἐμὸς δὲ ἀδελφός, οὐκ ἀμαχεῖ ταῦτ' ἐγὼ λήψομαι.”

NOTES. — 1. μὴ μάχεσθαι : i.e. in person. — 2. ἐαυτῶν : after the adverb of place (856). — 3. γάρ : with reference to some unexpressed intimation of Cyrus, *What! do you think, etc.* — 4. Νὴ Δία : *Yes, by Zeus*, accusative in an oath (837).

LESSON LXVI.

Numerals.

614. Reau the table of cardinals, ordinals, and numeral adverbs in 756. Commit the first twelve in each column to memory, and review the declension of *εἷς*, *δύο*, *τρῆς*, and *τέτταρες* in 757.

615.

VOCABULARY.

ἀπο-τέμνω, cut off, intercept.

ἐγ-κέφαλος, ου, ὁ (cf. *κεφαλῇ*), brain ;
of the palm tree, crown, cabbage.

ἐξ-οπλισία, ας, ἡ (cf. *ὀπλίζω*), state of
being armed ; ἐν τῇ ἐξοπλισίᾳ, under
arms.

ἐσθίω (*έσθι*, *έδ*, *φαγ*), *ἔδομαι*, *ἔφαγον*,
ἐδήδοκα, *ἐδέηδεσμαι*, *ἠδέεσθην*, eat,
live on.

κεφαλῇ, ἧς, ἡ, head.

Κρής, *Κρητός*, ὁ, a Cretan.

ὁράω (*όρα*, *ίδ*, *ὀπ*). *ὄψομαι*, *εἶδον*, *ἰδῶκα*
and *ἰώρῶκα*, *ἰώρῶμαι* and *ὤμμαι*,
ὠφθῆν, see in its widest sense, behold,
look, observe, perceive.

ὀφείλω (*όφειλ*), *ὀφειλήσω*, *ὠφείλησα* and
ὠφείλον, *ὠφείληκα*, *ὠφειλήθην*, owe ;
pass., be due.

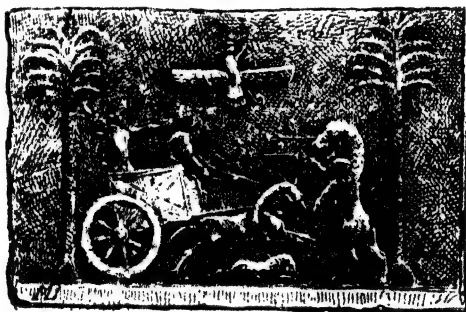
ποῦ, interr. adv., where ?

προσ-έρχομαι, come on or up, approach.

τέμνω (*τεμ*), *τεμῶ*, *ἔτιμον* and *ἔταμον*,
τέτμηκα, *τέτμημαι*, *ἐτέμήθην*, cut.

616. 1. *ἰππέας δὲ εἴκοσιν ἤγαγε, καὶ προσελθὼν ἠρώτησε*
ποῦ ἂν ἴδοι¹ τοὺς στρατηγούς. 2. *τετάρτῃ δ' ἡμέρᾳ ἐφυγον*
εἰς χωρίον ἰσχυρόν. 3. *καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις ὠφείλετο*
μισθὸς πλέον² ἢ τριῶν μηνῶν. 4. *ἦν γὰρ ἅπαξ δύο ἡ*
τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν³ ἀπόσχωμεν, οὐκέτι οἱ πολέμιοι ἡμῖν
ἔβονται. 5. *οὕτω δὲ στρατηγοὶ πέντε ἀποτμηθέντες τὰς*
κεφαλὰς⁴ ἐτελεύτησαν. 6. *καὶ ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς*

παρασάγγαs εἴκοσι καὶ δύο ἐπὶ τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμόν·
 τούτου ἦν τὸ εὖρος δύο πλέθρα. 7. καὶ ἦκε Κλέαρχος ὁ
 Λακεδαιμόνιος φυγὰς ἔχων ὀπλίταs χιλίους καὶ πελταστὰs
 ἑρᾶκαs ὀκτακοσίους καὶ τοξόταs Κρήταs διακοσίους.
 8. ἐνταῦθα ἔμειναν ἡμέραs δέκα, καὶ ἐξέτασιs ἐν τῇ
 ἐξοπλισίᾳ ἐγίγνετο καὶ ἀριθμός, καὶ ἐγένοντο ὀκτακισχίλιοι
 καὶ ἑξακόσιοι. 9. ἐνταῦθα τὸν ἐγκέφαλον τοῦ φοίνικος
 πρῶτον ἔφαγον οἱ στρατιῶται. 10. αἰρήσομαι οὖν ὑμᾶs
 καὶ οὔποτε ἐρεῖ οὐδεὶs^b ὡs (that) ἐγὼ τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων
 φιλιᾶν εἰλόμην.



No. 45. Darius goes Hunting.

617. 1. The army asked Cyrus for four months' pay. 2. He had more than forty cavalymen in his force. 3. But another general also was there on board the ships with seven hundred heavy-armed men. 4. The king was said to have six thousand cavalymen. 5. He proceeded thence three stages, fifteen parasangs, to the river Euphrates, which is four stades in width.

NOTES. — ¹ He said, ποῦ ἂν ἴδοιμι, *where can I see?* The second aorist indicative of ὁράω is εἶδον subjunctive ἴδω optative ἴδοιμι, etc. — ² Used indeclinably for πλεόνων. — ³ Accusative of extent of space (836). — ⁴ ἀποτμηθέντες τὸς κεφαλᾶς, *having been beheaded*. The active construction would be ἀποτέμνω τι (861) τὴν κεφαλὴν; the passive, ἀποτέμεται τις τὴν κεφαλὴν, *has his head cut off*. — ⁵ In Greek the negative is doubled; in English we should render, *never shall anybody say*.

618.

Numbers of the Opposing Forces.

ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐν τῇ ἐξοπλισίᾳ ἀριθμὸς ἐγένετο τῶν μὲν Ἑλλήνων ἄσπῆς μῦριά καὶ τετρακοσίᾳ, πελτασταὶ δὲ δισχίλιοι καὶ πεντακόσιοι, τῶν δὲ μετὰ Κῦρον βαρβάρων δέκα μῦριάδες καὶ ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα ἀμφὶ τὰ εἴκοσι.
 6 τῶν δὲ πολεμίων ἐλέγοντο εἶναι ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι μῦριάδες καὶ ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα διᾱκόσια. ἄλλοι δὲ ἦσαν ἑξακισχίλιοι ἱππεῖς, ὧν Ἄρταγέρσης ἦρχεν· οὗτοι δ' αὖ πρὸ αὐτοῦ βασιλέως τεταγμένοι ἦσαν. τοῦ δὲ βασιλέως στρατεύματος ἦσαν ἄρχοντες καὶ στρατηγοὶ καὶ ἡγεμόνες
 10 τέτταρες, τριάκοντα μῦριάδων ἕκαστος.

NOTES. — 1. ἐγένετο: *was found to be*. — 2. ἄσπῆς . . . τετρακοσίᾳ, literally, 10,400 shield, just as we say "a thousand horse." — 6. ἄλλοι: *besides*. — 7. αὖ: *moreover*. — 8. τοῦ: with στρατεύματος.



No. 46. Attic Ten-Drachma Piece.

LESSON LXVII.

First Perfect System. Indirect Discourse.

619. The first perfect and pluperfect are found in vowel verbs, in many lingual mute (7) verbs, in many liquid (6) verbs.

620. Review 553, 4.

621. Conjugate the first perfect system of **λύω** in 768.

Give its synopsis.

622. Review 274 and 113.

623. Some liquid stems (582) suffer no change before the tense-suffix, as **ἀγγέλλω** (*ἀγγελ*), *announce*, **ἤγγελκα**.

624. Monosyllabic liquid stems change **ε** to **α**, as **στέλλω** (*στελ*), *send*, **ἔσταλκα**; **φθείρω** (*φθερ*), *destroy*, **ἔφθαρκα**.

625. **ν** is dropped in a few liquid stems; if not dropped, it is changed to **γ** nasal, as **κρίνω** (*κριν*), *distinguish*, **κέκρικα**; **τείνω** (*τεν*), *stretch*, **τέτακα** (624); **φαίνω** (*φαν*), *show*, **πέφαγκα**.

626. Some liquid verb stems suffer transposition and become vowel stems, as **βάλλω** (*βαλ*), *throw*, **βέβληκα** (formed on stem *βλα* for *βαλ*); **θηῖσκω** (*θαρ*), *die*, **τέθηγκα**; **τέμνω** (*τεμ*), *cut*, **τέτμηκα**.

627. 1. **τούτῳ Κῦρον ἐπιστρατεύοντα ἤγγειλα**, *I announced to him that Cyrus was marching against him.* (The original announcement was, **σοὶ Κῦρος ἐπιστρατεύει**.)

2. **ἤκουσε Κῦρον ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ὄντα**, *he heard that Cyrus was in Cilicia.* (The report was, **Κῦρος ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ἐστί**.)

3. **ὁρῶ ὑμᾶς οὕτως ἂν πορίζομένους τὰ ἐπιτήδεια**, *I see that you could in this way procure supplies.* (The original statement was, **οὕτως ἂν πορίζοισθε τὰ ἐπιτήδεια**.)

628. With many verbs the participle stands in indirect discourse, each tense representing the corresponding tense of a finite mood. Each tense with *ἄν* represents the corresponding tense of either indicative or optative with *ἄν*.

Such verbs are chiefly those signifying *to see, hear or learn, perceive, know, be ignorant of, remember, forget, show, appear, prove, acknowledge, and ἀγγέλλω, announce.*

629.

VOCABULARY.

αἰσθάνομαι (*αἰσθ*), *αἰσθήσομαι*, *ἦσθό-μην*, *ἦσθμαι*, *perceive, learn, observe.*

ἀνα-στέλλω, *send back, repulse.*

ἀνα-τείνω, *stretch up, hold up.*

ἄνω (cf. *ἀνά*), *adv., above, up, up country.*

γέ, intensive particle, enclitic and post-positive, *at least, yet, indeed, certainly*, often to be indicated in English only by emphasis.

γυμνῆς, ἦτος, ὁ, *light-armed foot-soldier.*

δια-φθείρω, *destroy utterly, ruin, corrupt.*

ἐπι-στρατεύω, *march against.*

θόρυβος, *οἱ, ὁ*, *disturbance, uproar.*

πλήθος, *οὗτος, τό*, *fullness, extent, number, multitude.*

στέλλω (*στέλ*), *στελῶ, ἔσταια, ἔσταλκα, ἔσταλμαι, ἔστάλην*, *equip, send.*

τείνω (*τεν*), *τενῶ, ἔτεινα, τίτακα, τίταμαι, ἐτάθην*, *stretch, exert oneself, hasten, press on.*

φθείρω (*φθερ*), *φθερῶ, ἔφθειρα, ἔφθαρκα, ἔφθαρμαι, ἐφθάρην*, *destroy, lay waste.*

Give the original forms of all the indirect quotations in the following exercise (630).

630. 1. *τριήρεις ἤκουε τὸν στρατηγὸν ἔχοντα.* 2. *στρατιώτῃς ἐστάλκαμεν τὸν χιλὸν καύσοντας.¹* 3. *τὰ παρὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων² βασιλεῖ φησιν ἀπηγγελκέναι.* 4. *πάντες δὲ οἱ παρόντες ἀνατετάκασιν τὰς χεῖρας.³* 5. *ἐφθάρκατε τὴν χώρᾱν.* 6. *ἐπεὶ δὲ τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐώρων⁴ οἱ Ἕλληνες οὐχ ἑαυτοῖς ἐπιστρατεύοντας, ἦσθησαν.* 7. *ἐν Μιλήτῳ δὲ*

Τισσαφέρηνς ἤσθάνετο τοὺς ἐχθροὺς τὰ αὐτὰ βουλευομένους. 8. τοὺς ἱππέας ἀνестάλκεσαν οἱ ὀπλίται. 9. εἰ οὖν ὀρώην ὑμᾶς ἄμεινόν τι βουλευομένους, ἔλθοιμι ἂν πρὸς ὑμᾶς. 10. ἐτετάκεσαν οἱ πολέμοιοι πολλῶ πλήθει⁵ καὶ θορύβῳ⁵ ἄνω πρὸς τὸ ὄρος. 11. καὶ ἓνα γε λοχαγὸν διεφθαρκότας αὐτοὺς ἀκούομεν. 12. ἤσθοντο τοὺς γυμνήτας τὰς κώμας ἤδη διηρπακότας.

631. 1. His⁶ wife has persuaded him. 2. He says that they have sent many light-armed foot-soldiers. 3. I have judged these men to be in the wrong. 4. For he heard that Cyrus was dead. 5. I saw that you were suffering harm.

NOTES. — ¹ The participle expresses *purpose* (495, 4). — ² *I.e.* their answer or decision. — ³ A case of voting by show of hands. — ⁴ Imperfect of ὀράω, with both syllabic and temporal (67) augment. — ⁵ Dative of *manner* (866). — ⁶ Use the article.

632. Not all the King's Troops were in the Battle.

τῶν δὲ πολεμίων παρεγένοντο ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ἐνεήκοντα μυριάδες καὶ ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα. Ἀβροκόμας δὲ τῶν τεττάρων ἀρχόντων ὧν ὕστερησε τῆς μάχης ἡμέραις πέντε, ἐκ Φοινίκης ἐλαύνων. 5 ταῦτα δὲ ἡγγελλον πρὸς Κῦρον οἱ αὐτομολήσαντες παρὰ μεγάλου βασιλέως πρὸ τῆς μάχης, καὶ μετὰ τὴν μάχην οἱ ὕστερον ἐλήφθησαν τῶν πολεμίων ταῦτα ἡγγελλον.

NOTES. — 3. ὕστέρῃσι . . . πέντε: came five days too late for the battle. μάχης follows ὕστέρῃσι (cf. ὕστερος), which implies *comparison* (850). ἡμέραις πέντε, by the space of five days, is the dative of the degree of difference (807). — 5. οἱ αὐτομολήσαντες: those who had deserted (487, 3, 4).



No. 47. Ancient Horse Race.

LESSON LXVIII.

Second Perfect System.

633. The second perfect system includes the second perfect and second pluperfect active.

634. Conjugate the second perfect system of *λείπω*, *leave*, in 774.

Give its synopsis.

a. Note the exceptions to the principle of recessive accent (53), *λείπειναι*, *λείποιώς*.

635. The stem of the second perfect is formed by adding the tense suffix α (pluperfect ε) to the reduplicated verb stem, as *γράφω* (*γραφ*), *write*, second perfect stem *γέγραφα*. The second perfect and second pluperfect follow the inflection of the first perfect system (768).

636. Some verbs aspirate a final labial or palatal mute of the verb stem, changing π and β to φ, and κ and γ to χ. See 114.

637. In the verb stem, ε becomes ο, as *πέμπω* (*πεμπ*), *send*, *πέπομφα*; α is sometimes lengthened to ᾱ or η, as *φαίνω* (*φαν*), *show*, *πέφηνᾱ*, *have appeared* (intransitive); ι, with present stem in α, becomes οι, as *λείπω* (*λιπ*), *leave*, *λείποινα*.

638.

VOCABULARY.

ἀνδράποδον, ου, τό, *slave*, esp. *captive*
taken in war.

βλάπτω (βλαβ), βλάψω, ἔβλαψα, βέ-
βλαφα, βέβλαμμαι, ἐβλάφθην and
ἐβλάβην, *injure, hurt, harm*.

εἰκάω (εἰκαδ), εἰκάσω, εἰκασα, εἰκασμαι,
εἰκάσθην, *liken, surmise, conjecture*.
λάβρα, adv., *covertly, without the knowl-
edge of*.

νάπη, ης, ἡ, *ravine, glen*.

ὄχθη, ης, ἡ, *height, bank, bluff*.

πλὴν, conj., *except*; improper prep.
with gen., *except*.

πλησίος, ᾱ, ον (cf. πλησιάζω), *near*;
neut. as adv., *πλησίον, near*.

πῦρ, πυρός, τό, *fire*.

σημαίνω (σημαν), σημανῶ, ἐσήμνηα,
σεσήμασμαι, ἐσημάνθην, *give the
signal, make known*.

τήκω (τακ), τήξω, ἔτηξα, τέτηκα, ἐτάκην
and ἐτήχθην, *melt*; intrans., *thaw*,
melt.

(639). 1. τὰ δὲ ἄλλα εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐρρίψαμεν. 2. τοῖς οὖν
θεοῖς χάρις ἔστω ὅτι ἡμᾶς οὐ βεβλάφασιν οἱ πολέμιοι.
3. εἰκαζον τὴν χιόνα τετηκέαι¹. καὶ ἐτετήκει διὰ κρήνην ἣ
πλησίον ἦν ἐν νάπῃ. 4. εἶπον ὅτι Κῦρον ἀπεκτόνοι βασι-
λεύς. 5. φυγῇ² ἔφη αὐτοὺς λελοιπέναι τὸ χωρίον. 6. ἦσθετο
γὰρ τοὺς πολεμίους ἤδη εἰληφότας τὰ ἄκρα. 7. πεπόμφασί
με ἄνδρες πιστοὶ ὄντες Κῦρῳ καὶ ὑμῖν εὖνοι. 8. ἐν δὲ τῇ
πολεμίᾳ³ διατέτριφεν ἡμέρας πολλὰς. 9. λάθρα δὲ τῶν
στρατιωτῶν⁴ ἐπεπόμφει Κῦρῳ ἄγγελον. 10. τοὺς πεζοὺς
ἐπὶ ταῖς ὄχθαις τέταχεν ἄνω τῶν ἱππέων.⁵ 11. Κῦρος
οὔτε ἄλλον πέπομφε σημανοῦντα⁶ ὃ τι χρὴ ποιεῖν οὔτε
αὐτὸς πέφηνεν. 12. ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἐπετετρόφει διαρπά-
σαι τοῖς Ἑλλησι πλὴν ἀνδραπόδων.

(640). 1. The enemy have not escaped. 2. He has sent many
gifts to Menon. 3. But the satrap had written a letter to the
king. 4. He said that he had sent a guide to the army. 5. He
announces that the guide has stolen the money.

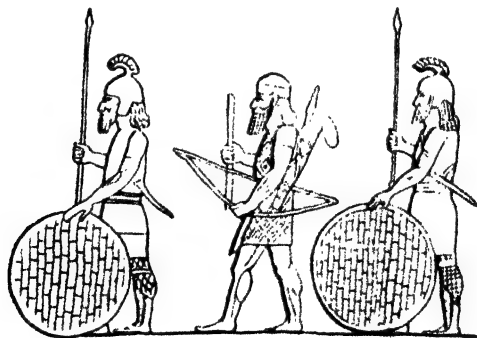
NOTES. — ¹ Infinitive in indirect discourse (469). — ² Dative of *manner* (866). — ³ *Sc.* χώρῃ. — ⁴ The genitive depends on the adverb λάθρῃ (856). — ⁵ The genitive depends on the adverb ἄνω (856). — ⁶ The participle expresses *purpose* (495, 4). — ⁷ The infinitive expresses *purpose* (461, 7).

641.

Advance. The Great Trench.

ἐντεῦθεν Κῦρος ἐξελαύνει συντεταγμένῳ τῷ στρατεύματι παντὶ καὶ τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ καὶ τῷ βαρβαρικῷ· ὤψετο γὰρ ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ μαχεῖσθαι βασιλεῖᾶ· κατὰ γὰρ μέσον τὸν σταθμὸν τοῦτον τάφρος ἦν ὄρυκτὴ βαθεῖα, παριτέτατο δὲ ἄνω διὰ τοῦ πεδίου μέχρι τοῦ Μηδιάς τείχους. ἦν δὲ παρὰ τὸν Εὐφράτην πάροδος στενὴ μεταξὺ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς τάφρου· ταύτην δὲ τὴν τάφρον βασιλεὺς μέγας ποιεῖ ἀντὶ ἐρύματος, ἐπειδὴ πυνθάνεται Κῦρον προσελαύνοντα.

NOTES. — 1. συντεταγμένῳ τῷ στρατεύματι: *with his troops formed in line of battle, a dative of accompaniment* (869). — 3. κατὰ . . . τοῦτον: *about the middle of this day's march*. — 4. παριτέτατο: *pluperfect passive of παρα-τείνω*. — 8. προσελαύνοντα: *participle in indirect discourse* (628).



No. 48. Assyrian Soldiers.

LESSON LXIX.

Perfect Middle System of Vowel and of Mute Verbs.

642. Review 553, 5; 209, 210; 217; 220.

643. Conjugate the perfect middle system of λύω, *loose*, in 769, λείπω, *leave*, in 775, ἄγω, *lead*, in 776, and πείθω, *persuade*, in 777.

Give the synopsis of each verb, first of its perfect and pluperfect, then of its future perfect.

644.

VOCABULARY.

ἀπο-σπάω, *draw off, separate.*

ἐκ-πλήττω, *strike out of one's senses, terrify.*

θωράκίζω (θωράκιδ), ἰθωράκισα, τεθωράκισμαι, ἰθωράκισθην (cf. θώραξ), *arm with a corselet.*

μάντις, *εως, ὁ, seer, diviner.*

μνησκειν (μνα), μνήσω, ἔμνησα, μέμνημαι, ἐμνήσθην, *remind; mid. and pass., remember, with perf. as pres.*

ὀρύττω (ὀρυχ), ὀρύξω, ὤρυξα, ὀρώρυχα, ὀρώρυγμαί, ὠρύχθην, *dig.*

παρα-τάττω, *draw up side by side, draw up in line of battle.*

πλήττω (πληγ, πλαγ), πλήξω, ἔπληξα, πέπληγα, πέπληγμαι, ἐπλήγην and ἐπλάγην, *strike, hit.*

ὑπο-λείπω, *leave behind.*

χρῦσιον, *ου, τό (cf. χρῦσοῦς), piece of gold, gold.*

645. 1. οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐγγύς τέ¹ εἰσι καὶ παρατεταγμένοι. 2. διέσπαστο γὰρ τὰ στρατεύματα. 3. ἐπύθετο δὲ τάφρον ὀρωρυγμένην διὰ τοῦ πεδίου. 4. τῷ δὲ ἀνδρὶ² τοῦτῳ ἡδέως πέπεισμαι. 5. Κῦρον δὲ φᾶσι τῷ μάντει ὑπεσχησθαι χρῦσιον πολὺ. 6. εἶποντο δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι τῶν Περσῶν τεθωράκισμένοι εἰς³ τριακοσίους. 7. πολλάκις γὰρ ἐν νυκτὶ πορευόμενος ἀπέσπασμαι ἀπὸ τῶν πεζῶν. 8. πόσοι τῶν

ἀνδραπόδων ὑπολελείφονται; 9. καὶ ὅστις ὑμῶν βούλεται οἰκαδὲ ἀπελθεῖν, μεμνήσθω ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι. 10. ἤλανυν ἐπὶ τοὺς Μένωνος στρατιώτας, ὥστ' ἐκείνους ἐκπεπλήχθαι⁴ καὶ τρέχειν ἐπὶ τὰ ὅπλα.

646. 1. I had been shot through my corselet. 2. The army will have been cut to pieces. 3. He says that the Greeks have obeyed their commanders in all (particulars).⁵ 4. All had often urged Cyrus not to fight. 5. Cyrus and his horsemen had been armed with corselets.

NOTES. — ¹ For the accent, see 169, 3. — ² The dative follows *πιέθομαι* (860). — ³ to the number of. — ⁴ Perfect (instead of present) infinitive, for emphasis, were thoroughly frightened. — ⁵ πάντα (834).

647. Silanus the Soothsayer is rewarded

ταύτην δὴ τὴν πάροδον Κῦρός τε καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ παρῆλθε καὶ ἐγένοντο εἰσω τῆς τάφρου. ταύτῃ μὲν οὖν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οὐκ ἐμαχέσατο βασιλεὺς. ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος Σιλᾶνὸν καλέσας τὸν μάντιν ἔδωκεν δᾶρεικούς τρισχιλίουσ, ὅτι τῇ ἐνδεκάτῃ ἀπ' ἐκείνης ἡμέρας προθυόμενος εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὅτι βασιλεὺς οὐ μαχεῖται δέκα ἡμερῶν, Κῦρος δ' εἶπεν, "Οὐκ ἄρα ἔτι μαχεῖται, εἰ ἐν ταύταις οὐ μαχεῖται ταῖς ἡμέραις· ἂν δ' ἀληθεύσης, ὑπισχνούμαι σοι δέκα τάλαντα." τοῦτο τὸ χρῦσιόν τότε ἔδωκεν, ἐπεὶ παρῆλθον αἱ δέκα ἡμέραι.

NOTES. — 4. ἔδωκεν: gave (him). — 5. ὅτι: because. — ἀπ' ἐκείνης: i.e. before that (day). — 6. ἡμερῶν: the time within which, but ἡμέρα preceding, the time when. — 7. Οὐκ ἄρα ἔτι μαχεῖται: he will not fight then at all. — 8. ἀληθεύσης: shall prove to be speaking the truth.

LESSON LXX.

Perfect Middle System of Liquid Verbs.

648. Liquid verbs suffer in the main the same changes in the perfect middle system as in the first perfect system (623-626).

Thus, ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ), ἤγγελμαι (623); στέλλω (στελ), ἔσταλμαι, φθείρω (φθερ), ἔφθαρμαι (624); κρίνω (κριν), κέκριμαι; τείνω (τεν), τέταμμι (625); βάλλω (βαλ), βέβλημαι; τέμνω (τεμ), τέτμημαι (626).

649. Conjugate the perfect middle systems of **στέλλω** and **φαίνω** in 778 and 779.

Give their synopses.

650. If *ν* is not dropped (625), it is changed to *σ* before *μ*, as φαίνω (φαν). πέφισμαι.

651. In the inflection, *σ* between two consonants is dropped.

652.

VOCABULARY.

ἀπο-στέλλω, *send away, despatch.*

δια-σπείρω, *scatter about, scatter.*

θαρρῖω, θαρρήσω, ἰθάρρησα, τιθάρρηκα,

be bold or courageous.

οἰωνός, οὔ, ὁ, *omen.*

οὐδαμῶς (*cf.* οὐ), *adiv., nowhere.*

ὀφθαλμός, οὐ, ὁ (*cf.* ὀφθαλμοί), *eye.*

παρ-αγγέλλω, *pass along an order, give orders, order.*

σπείρω (σπερ), σπείρω, ἔσπειρα, ἔσπαρμαι, ἑσπάρην, *sow, throw about, scatter, disperse.*

σφόδρα, *adv., exceedingly.*

σωτηρίᾱ, ἄς, ἡ (*cf.* σωτήρ), *safety, deliverance.*

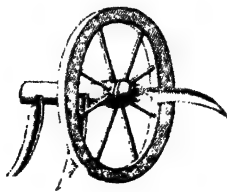
ταράττω (ταραχ), *ταράξω, ἐτάραξα, τετάραγμαi, ἐταράχθην, trouble, disturb, agitate.*

653. 1. θαυμάζω ὅτι οὐδαμῶς Κύρος πέφανται. 2. παρήγγελτο¹ δὲ τοῖς ἱππεύσι θαρροῦσι² διώκειν. 3. καὶ ταῦτα

ἀκούσας ἐταράχθη σφόδρα καὶ ἠρώτησεν εἰ ἤδη ἀποκεκριμένοι εἶεν.³ 4. οἱ δ' ἰππεῖς ἐσπαρμένοι εἰσίν. 5. συνηγμένοι ἦσαν τῶν διεσπαρμένων οἱ πλεῖστοι. 6. Κλέαρχος δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἠγεῖτο κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα,⁴ οἱ δ' εἶποντο. 7. ἰπεσταλμένοι εἰσὶν οἱ ἄγγελοι καὶ σὺν αὐτοῖς στρατηγός τις ἀγαθός. 8. ἐλείποντο δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν οἱ διεφθαρμένοι ὑπὸ τῆς χιόνος τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς.⁵ 9. τοὺς δὲ Κρήτας ἔφη ἀπεστάλθαι. 10. περὶ σωτηρίᾳς ἡμῖν θυομένους οἶωνός τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ σωτήρος πέφανται.

654. 1. Boats had already been despatched to the army by Cyrus. 2. But the cavalry have been dispersed. 3. The army has been corrupted. 4. None have appeared (who are) able to help us. 5. Orders had been given the peltasts to follow.

NOTES.—¹ *orders had been given.* The subject is the following infinitive. Cf. 461, 4 and 5.—² *courageously.* The participle (in the dative plural) expresses manner (495, 3).—³ For the optative, see 569. Give the question in its original form.—⁴ *I.e. according to orders, literally according to the orders that had been given.*—⁵ οἱ διεφθαρμένοι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, *those who (literally had been injured) had had their eyes blinded.* The active construction would be ἡ χιών διαφθεῖραι τινὲ (861) τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς. In the passive the dative becomes the subject and the accusative remains. Cf. 616, 5, and the note.



No. 49. Wheel and Axle of Scythe-bearing Chariot.

655.

Cyrus advances with Less Caution.

ἐπεὶ δ' ἐπὶ τῇ τάφρῳ οὐκ ἐκώλυε βασιλεὺς τὸ Κῦρου
στράτευμα διαβαίνειν, ἔδοξε καὶ Κῦρῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις οὐ
μέλλειν μαχεῖσθαι· ὥστε τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ Κῦρος ἐπορεύετο
ἡμελημένως μᾶλλον. τῇ δὲ τρίτῃ ἐπὶ τε τοῦ ἄρματος
καθήμενος τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο καὶ ὀλίγους ἐν τάξει ἔχων
πρὸ αὐτοῦ, τὸ δὲ πολὺ αὐτῷ ἀνατεταραγμένον ἐπορεύετο
καὶ τῶν ὄπλων τοῖς στρατιώταις πολλὰ ἐπὶ ἀμαξῶν ἤγετο
καὶ ὑποζυγίων.

NOTES. — 1. ἐκώλυε : imperfect of attempted action. — 2. ἔδοξε : personal construction, the subject being a pronoun referring to βασιλεὺς. — 5. καθήμενος : *sitting*, participle of the verb κάθημαι, *sit*. Both καθήμενος and ἔχων are participles of *manner* (495, 3). — 6. αὐτῷ : dative of *disadvantage* (861); στρατιώταις, in the next line, is a dative of *advantage*.

LESSON LXXI.

First Passive System. Complex Sentences in Indirect Discourse.

656. Review 553, 6.

657. Conjugate the first passive system of λύω, *loose*, in 770.

. Give its synopsis, first in the first aorist, then in the first future.

658. Liquid verbs suffer in the main the same changes in the first passive system as in the first perfect system (623–626).

Thus, ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ), ἡγγέλθην (623); τείνω (τεν), ἐτάθην (624, 625); κρίνω (κριν), ἐκρίθην (625); βάλλω (βαλ), ἐβλήθην; τέμνω (τεμ), ἐτμήθην (626).

659. If *v* is not dropped (625), it remains unchanged, as φαίνω (φαν), ἐφάνθη.

660. When a complex sentence, *i.e.* a sentence consisting of a leading and a dependent clause or clauses, is indirectly quoted, its *leading* verb follows the rule for simple sentences (569, 572, 590, 469, 608, 628), but its *dependent* verb or verbs are subject to the law illustrated in the following examples:

661. 1. λέγει ὅτι φλυᾶρεῖ ὅστις ταῦτα λέγει, *he says that whoever says this talks nonsense.*

2. καλῶς ἔξειν φησίν, ἐὰν τοῦτο πράττωσι, *he says that it will be well if they do this.*

3. ὑπισχνεῖται αὐτοῖς μὴ πρόσθεν παύσεσθαι πρὶν ἂν αὐτοὺς καταγάγῃ οἴκαδε, *he promises them not to stop until he brings them back home.*

4. τοὺς ἡγεμόνας φησίν ἄξειν οὓς μετεπέμψαντο, *he says that he will bring the guides whom they sent for.*

5. λέγει ὅτι καλῶς ἂν ἔσχεν εἰ ἐπράξαν τοῦτο, *he says that it would have been well if they had done this.*

6. φησὶ πράξαι ἂν ὃ τι βούλονται, *he says that he would do whatever they might wish.*

Each complex sentence is here quoted after a primary tense, and the verb of its *dependent* clause changes neither its mood nor its tense.

Convert each quoted complex sentence above into its original form.

662. 1. εἶπεν ὅτι φλυᾶροίη ὅστις ταῦτα λέγοι (this might be ὅστις ταῦτα λέγει), *he said that whoever said this talked nonsense.*

2. καλῶς ἔξειν ἔφη, εἰ τοῦτο πράττειεν (this might be ἐὰν τοῦτο πράττωσι), *he said that it would be well if they did this.*

3. **ὑπέσχετο αὐτοῖς μὴ πρόσθεν παύσεσθαι πρὶν αὐτοὺς καταγάγει οἴκαδε** (this might be **πρὶν ἂν αὐτοὺς καταγάγῃ**), *he promised them not to stop until he brought them back home.*

Here the dependent clause follows a secondary tense, and its verb (originally a *primary* tense of the indicative or a subjunctive) may either be changed to the same tense of the optative or retained in the original mood and tense. When the subjunctive becomes the optative, **ἂν** is dropped (**ἴαν** becoming **ι**).

4. **τοὺς ἡγεμόνας ἔφη ἄξειν οὓς μετεπέμψαντο** (this could not be **οὓς μεταπέμψαιντο**), *he said that he would bring the guides, whom they had sent for.*

5. **ἔλεξεν ὅτι καλῶς ἂν ἔσχεν εἰ ἐπρᾶξαν τοῦτο** (here no change is possible), *he said that it would have been well, if they had done this.*

6. **ἔφη πρᾶξαι ἂν ὃ τι βούλονται** (no change is possible), *he said that he would do whatever they might wish.*

Here the dependent clause follows a secondary tense, but its verb (originally a *secondary* tense of the indicative or an optative) retains its mood and tense.

§33. When a complex sentence is indirectly quoted, after primary tenses the *dependent* verbs retain the same mood and tense. After past tenses, dependent primary tenses of the indicative and all dependent subjunctives may either be changed to the *same tense* of the optative, or retain their original mood and tense. When a subjunctive becomes optative, **ἂν** is dropped. But dependent *secondary* tenses of the indicative and dependent optatives remain unchanged.

664.

VOCABULARY.

αἰσχύνω (αἰσχύω), αἰσχύω, ἡσχύω,
ἡσχύνθην (cf. αἰσχύος), *ashamed*; αἰσχό-
μαι as pass. dep., *feel ashamed*,
feel ashamed before.

ἄλλως (cf. ἄλλος). adv., *otherwise*.

ἀν-οίγω, ἀν-οίξω, ἀν-έφα, ἀν-έφα and
ἀν-έψχα, ἀν-έψγμαι, ἀν-έψχθην, *open*
up, *open*.

δῶ, δήσω, ἔδῃσα, δέδεκο, δέδεμαι, ἐδέ-
θην, *bind*, *fetter*.

κατα-σχίζω, *split open*, *burst open*.

ὅσος, η, ον, rel. pron., *how much* or

great, *how many*, *as*.

πῶς, adv., *in any way*, *at all* (enclitic).

σωφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *self-control*.

τιτρώσκω (τρο). τρώσω, ἔτρωσα, τέτρω-
μαι, ἐτρώθην, *wound*.

τοσούτος, η, ον, dem. pron., *so much*,
so many.

τυγχάνω (τυχ), τεύξομαι, ἔτυχον, τετύ-
χηκα and τέτευχα, *hit*, *attain*, *get*,
happen.

φλυᾶρέω, φλυᾶρήσω, *talk nonsense*, *talk*
bosh.

Give the original forms of all the indirect quotations and questions in the following exercise (665).

665. 1. ἡσχύνημεν καὶ θεοὺς καὶ ἀνθρώπους τὸν ἡγε-
μόνα δῆσαι. 2. ἡρώτων πολλοὶ εἰ ἡσθήσεται βασιλεύς, ἐὰν
οἴκαδε πορευόμεθα. 3. Κῦρος γὰρ ἐνόμιζεν ὅσω¹ θάττον
ἔλθοι, τοσούτῳ¹ ἀπαρασκευοτέρῳ βασιλεῖ μαχεῖσθαι.² 4. κα-
τασχίσειν τε τὰς πύλας ἔφασαν, εἰ μὴ ἐκόντες ἀνοίξειαν.
5. ἐνθα πολλήν σωφροσύνην³ ἐδιδάχθησαν οἱ παῖδες.
6. Κῦρος ὑπέσχετο αὐτοῖς, εἰ καλῶς καταπράξειε τὸν στό-
λον, μὴ πρόσθεν παύσεσθαι πρὶν αὐτοὺς καταγάγοι οἴκαδε.
7. καὶ πολλοὶ ἐτρώθησαν τῶν πελταστῶν. 8. οὗτος δ'
εἶπεν ὅτι φλυᾶροῖ ὅστις λέγοι ἄλλως πῶς σωτηριᾶς⁴. ἂν
τυχεῖν.⁵ 9. οἱ μὲν δὲ στρατηγοὶ οὕτω ληφθέντες ἤχθησαν
πρὸς βασιλεῆ⁶ καὶ ἀποτμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς⁶ ἐτελεύτησαν.
10. τοῦτο δὲ δεῖ λέγειν, πῶς ἂν πορευοίμεθά τε ὡς ἀσφα-
λέστατα⁷ καὶ εἰ μάχεσθαι δέοι ὡς κράτιστα μαχοίμεθα.⁸

666. 1. The soldiers were drawn up⁹ and forced to proceed. 2. But the enemy flee in fear¹⁰ that they will be encircled on both sides. 3. You will be forced to open the gates. 4. If these should be worsted, nobody would be left. 5. He promised him that if he would come he would make him a friend to Cyrus.

NOTES. — ¹ ὅσῳ . . . τοσούτῳ, *by how much . . . by so much*, i.e. in English, *the . . . the*, datives of the *degree of difference* (867). — ² Cyrus thought, ὅσῳ ἂν θάπτον ἔλθω, τοσούτῳ ἀπαρσκευοτέρῳ βασιλεῖ μαχοῦμαι. — ³ The passive construction after a verb signifying *to teach* (838), in which the accusative of the thing taught is retained. — ⁴ The genitive follows verbs signifying *to attain* (815). — ⁵ In the original ἂν τύχοιμι. — ⁶ Cf. 616, 5. — ⁷ *as safely as possible*. For ὡς with superlative, i. Latin *quam*, see the general vocabulary. — ⁸ ἂν belongs also with μαχοίμεθα. — ⁹ Use the aorist participle. — ¹⁰ Use the aorist participle of δειδῶ.

667.

“The King is coming!”

καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν ἀμφὶ ἀγορὰν πλήθουσαν καὶ πλησίον ἦν ὁ σταθμὸς ἐνθα Κῦρος ἐμελλε καταλῦειν, ἥνικα ἀνὴρ Πέρσης προφαίνεται ἐλαύνων ἀνὰ κράτος καὶ εὐθὺς πᾶσιν οἷς ἐνετύγχανεν ἐβόᾳ καὶ βαρβαρικῶς καὶ Ἑλληνικῶς ὅτι
 5 βασιλεὺς σὺν στρατεύματι πολλῷ προσέρχεται ὡς (as if) εἰς μάχην παρεσκευασμένος. ἐνθα δὲ πολὺς τάραχος ἐγένετο· αὐτίκα γὰρ ἐδόκουν οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ πάντες δὲ ἀτάκτοις σφίσιν ἐπιπεσεῖσθαι.

NOTES. — 1. ἦν . . . πλήθουσαν: *it was about the time of full market*. — 2. σταθμός: *halting place*. — 3. προφαίνεται . . . κράτος: *comes in sight riding at full speed*. — 4. καὶ πάντες δέ: *and (δέ) all alike*, i.e. Persians as well as Greeks. — 5. ἐπιπεσεῖσθαι: *their thought was, ἀτάκτοις (in disorder) ἡμῖν ἐπιπεσεῖται βασιλεὺς*. See ἐπι-πίπτω.

LESSON LXXII.

Second Passive System.

668. The second passive system includes the second aorist and second future passive.

669. Conjugate the second passive system of **στέλλω**, *send*, in 780.

Give its synopsis, first in the second aorist, then in the second future.

670. The stem of the second aorist passive is formed by adding the tense suffix **ε** to the verb stem, as **στέλλω** (**στελ**), *send*, second aorist passive stem **σταλε** (672). This is lengthened to **η** in the indicative, and in the other moods before a single consonant in the ending. As a secondary tense the second aorist passive has augment in the indicative. It follows the inflection of the first aorist passive (770).

671. The second future passive adds **σ^ο/ε** to the stem of the second aorist passive, with the tense suffix **ε** lengthened to **η**. It follows the inflection of the first future passive (770).

672. An **ε** in the verb stem generally becomes **α**.

673.

VOCABULARY.

βιαίως (cf. **βιάζομαι**), adv., *violently*.

ἱερόσμοι, αἱ, α, *600*.

κονιορτός, οὗ, ὁ, *cloud of dust*.

λευκός, ἡ, ὅν, *white*.

μέχρι, conj., *until*.

νεφέλη, ης, ἡ, *cloud*.

νεκρός, οὗ, ὁ, *corpse*; οἱ νεκοί, *the dead*.

παλτόν, οὗ, τό, *spear, javelin*.

τροπή, ἧς, ἡ (cf. **τρέπω**), *roul, defeat*.

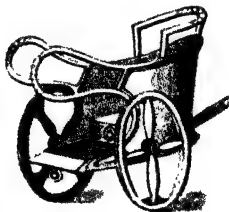
ὑστεραίος, ᾶ, ον (cf. **ὑστερος**), *later, following*.

674. 1. **Κῦρος ἐπλήγη παλτῶ ὑπὸ τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν βιαίως.**
2. **εἰ πορευθεὶς ἐπὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας, ἐκπλαγεῖεν αὐν.** 3. **ἐφάνη**

κονιορτὸς ὥσπερ νεφέλη λευκή. 4. οὐ πολλῶ¹ δὲ ὕστερον οἱ λοχαγοὶ κατακοπήσονται. 5. ὁμως δὲ λέξον, ἔφη, ἐκ τίνος² ἐπλήγης. 6. ἐνταῦθα οἱ πελτασταὶ ἐδίωκον μέχρι τὸ δεξιὸν αὐτῶν διεσπάρη. 7. τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ³ οὐκ ἐφάνησαν οἱ πολέμιοι, οὐδὲ τῇ τρίτῃ. 8. ὥς (*when*) ἡ τροπὴ ἐγένετο, διεσπάρησαν καὶ οἱ Κύρου ἑξακόσιοι⁴ εἰς τὸ διώκειν⁵ ὁρμήσαντες. 9. ἔφασαν τοὺς λόχους κατακοπήναι ὑπὸ τῶν Κιλικῶν. 10. εἰ μέντοι πλείους συλλεγεῖν, κινδυνεύσειεν ἂν διαφθαρῆναι πολὺ τοῦ στρατεύματος. 11. καὶ ἐβουλεύόμεθα σὺν τούτοις πῶς ἂν ταφείησαν οἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων νεκροί.

675. 1. The general appeared again with a thousand horsemen. 2. The barbarians turned⁶ and fled. 3. The soldiers came together⁶ and deliberated. 4. Show yourselves⁷ the bravest of the captains. 5. If the army should be scattered, it would be destroyed by the enemy.

NOTES. —¹ Dative of the *degree of difference* (867) with ὕστερον, literally *later by much*, i.e. *much later*. —² *in consequence of what*, i.e. *why*. —³ Dative of the *time when* (870). —⁴ Cyrus's bodyguard of 600 horse. —⁵ *in pursuit*. The infinitive with the article may, like a noun, depend on a preposition. —⁶ Use the aorist passive participle. —⁷ Use the aorist passive.



No. 50. ἄρμα.

676.

The Order of Battle.

καὶ Κύρος ἐθωρᾷκίζετο καὶ τὰ παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας
 ἔλαβε, τοῖς τε ἄλλοις πᾶσι παρήγγελλεν ἐξοπλίζεσθαι.
 ἔνθα δὴ σὺν πολλῇ σπουδῇ ἐτάττοντο, Κλέαρχος μὲν τὸ
 δεξιὸν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἔχων πρὸς τῷ Εὐφράτῃ ποταμῷ,
 5 Πρόξενος δὲ ἐχόμενος, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι μετὰ τοῦτον, Μένων δὲ
 καὶ τὸ στράτευμα τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας ἔσχε τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ.
 τοῦ δὲ βαρβαρικοῦ ἵππεῖς μὲν Παφλαγόνες εἰς χιλίους
 παρὰ Κλέαρχον ἐτάχθησαν ἐν τῷ δεξιῷ καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν
 πελταστικόν, ἐν δὲ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ Ἀριαῖός τε ὁ Κύρου
 10 ὑπαρχος καὶ τὸ ἄλλο βαρβαρικόν.

NOTES.— For the disposition of the forces, see No. 56. — 5. *ἐχόμενος* : *being next*. — 7. *εἰς χιλίους* : sc. *ἱππέας*, *to the number of a thousand (horse)*. — 9. *τῷ εὐωνύμῳ* : of the entire Greek force.

LESSON LXXIII.

Verbal Adjectives.

677. Verbal adjectives are derived from verb stems, and are generally equivalent to passive participles in meaning. They are formed by adding *τός* and *τέος* to the verb stem, which generally has the same form as in the first aorist passive (with the change of *φ* and *χ* to *π* and *κ* before *τ*).

Thus, *ποιέω*, *do*, *ἐποιήθην*, *ποιητός*; *πορεύομαι*, *advance*, *ἐπορεύθην*, *πορευτός*; *πέμπω*, *send*, *ἐπέμφθην*, *πεμπτός*; *θαυμάζω*, *wonder at*, *ἐθαυμάσθην*, *θαυμαστός*; *πείθω*, *persuade*, *mid. obey*, *ἐπείσθην*, *πειστός*; *διώκω*, *persecute*, *ἐδιώχθην*, *διωκτός*.

678. The verbal in **τέος** has both a *personal* and an *impersonal* construction, of which the latter is more common.

679. 1. ἄλλαι νῆες μεταπεμπτέαι εἰσίν, *other ships must be sent for.*

2. ὠφελιτέα σοι ἡ πόλις ἐστίν, *the city must be succored by you.*

680. In the *personal* construction, the verbal in **τέος** is *passive* in sense, and expresses *necessity*, like the Latin participle in *duo*, agreeing with the subject. The *agent* is expressed by the dative.

681. 1. ταῦτα ἡμῖν ποιητέον ἐστίν, *we must do this.*

2. πεμπτέα ἐστὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν ὑμῖν, *you must send your general.*

3. τὴν πορείαν ὑμῖν πεζῇ ποιητέον, *you must make the journey on foot.*

682. In the *impersonal* construction the verbal is in the *neuter* of the *nominative singular* (sometimes *plural*), with **ἐστί** expressed or understood. The expression is equivalent to *δεῖ*, *one must*, with the infinitive. It is practically *active* in sense, and allows *transitive verbs* to have an *object* like their verbs. The *agent* is expressed by the dative.

683. 1. ἔλαθε τὸν Κῦρον ἀπελθών, *he went off unnoticed by Cyrus.*

2. ἔτυχε γὰρ τάξις αὐτῷ ἐπομένη τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, *as it chanced, a division of heavy-armed men was following him.*

3. φθάσει τοὺς ἄλλους Κῦρος ἀφικόμενος, *Cyrus will arrive before the others.*

684. The participle with **λανθάνω**, *escape the notice of*, **τυγχάνω**, *happen*, and **φθάνω**, *anticipate*, contains the leading idea of the expression and is usually translated by a verb. The aorist participle here coincides in time with the verb (unless this expresses duration) and does not denote past time in itself.

685.

VOCABULARY.

ἀπο-πορεύομαι, *go off, depart*.

ζηλωτός, ἡ, ὅν (cf. **ζηλόω**, *envy*), *to be envied, envidious*.

θαυμαστός, ἡ, ὅν (cf. **θαυμάζω**), *wonderful, surprising*.

ἵππικός, ἡ, ὅν (cf. **ἵππος**), *for cavalry, τὸ ἵππικόν, the cavalry, the horse*.

λανθάνω (**λαθ'**), **λήσω**, **ἔλαθον**, **ἔληθα**, **ἔλησμαι**, *escape the notice of; mid., forget*.

μανθάνω (**μαθ'**), **μαθήσομαι**, **ἔμαθον**, **μεμάθηκα**, *learn, esp. by inquiry, find out, hear of*.

μετάπεμπος, ὅν (cf. **μεταπέμπομαι**), *sent for*.

μή-ποτε (**μή + ποτέ**), *never*.

ξίφος, οὐς, τό, *sword*. No. 40.

φθάνω (**φθα**), **φθήσομαι** and **φθάσω**, **ἔφθην** and **ἔφθασα**, *anticipate, outstrip*.

686. 1. εἰς καλὸν¹ ἦκετε· ἐπὶ γὰρ τὸ ὄρος πορευτέον. 2. σκεπτέον μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ὅπως τὰ ὄπλα ἔξομεν, τὰ δόρατα καὶ τὰ ξίφη καὶ τὰ ἄλλα. 3. καὶ οἱ ἱππεῖς ἐλάνθανον αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τῷ γηλόφῳ γενόμενοι.² 4. οὐκ ἂν εἴη θαυμαστὸν εἰ τύχοιεν ταῦτα μαθόντες. 5. οὗτος δὲ τεταγμένος ἐτύγχανεν ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ τοῦ ἱππικοῦ³ ἄρχων. 6. ὦ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, τὴν πορείαν πεζῇ ποιητέον· οὐ γάρ ἐστι πλοῖα. 7. παρὴν δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιός τις ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν, μετάπεμπος ὑπὸ Κῦρου. 8. καὶ φθάνουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ ἄκρῳ γενόμενοι τοὺς πολεμίους. 9. ἡμῖν δὲ πάντα ποιητέα ὥς μήποτ' ἐπὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις γενώμεθα. 10. ἐγὼ δὲ ὑμῶν τὸν οἶκαδε βουλόμενον ἀποπορεύεσθαι τοῖς οἴκοι ζηλωτὸν⁴ ποιήσω.

687. 1. This it seems to me must be considered. 2. On the following day the generals resolved that they must advance through the mountains. 3. For there are many⁶ (reasons) why⁶ I must not do this. 4. It would not be surprising if Cyrus should think that he must pursue these men. 5. He says that the generals ought to consider what the hindrance is.

NOTES. — ¹ Sc. χρόνον, in the nick of time. — ² Note αὐτοῦς, they got there before they knew it. — ³ With ἄρχων, as commander of the horse. — ⁴ an object of envy to his (friends) at home. For the two accusatives after ποιέω, see 840. — ⁵ Use the neuter plural. — ⁶ δι' αἰ.

688. Armor of Cyrus and his Bodyguard. The Enemy appea.

Κῦρος δὲ καὶ οἱ ἱππεῖς τούτου ὅσον ἑξακόσιοι ὠπλισμέ-
νοι ἦσαν θώραξι μὲν αὐτοὶ καὶ παραμηριδίοις καὶ κράνεσι
πάντες πλὴν Κύρου· Κῦρος δὲ ψιλὴν εἶχε τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐν
τῇ μάχῃ. οἱ δ' ἵπποι πάντες οἱ μετὰ Κύρου εἶχον καὶ
προμετωπίδια καὶ προστερνίδια· εἶχον δὲ καὶ μαχαίρας
οἱ ἱππεῖς Ἑλληνικάς. καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν μέσον ἡμέρας καὶ
οὐπω καταφανεῖς ἦσαν οἱ πολέμιοι· ἥνικα δὲ δειλὴ
ἐγίγνετο, ἐφάνη κονιορτὸς ὥσπερ νεφέλῃ λευκῇ, χρόνῳ
δὲ πολλῷ ὕστερον ὥσπερ μελανία τις ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ
ἐπὶ πολὺ.

NOTES. — 1. ὅσον: neuter as adverb, with numerals, about. — 3. πλὴν Κύρου: the exception extends only to κράνεσι. — 7. ἥνικα . . . ἐγίγνετο: when it began to be (literally, was becoming) afternoon. — 8. ἐφάνη: there was seen. — χρόνῳ . . . ἐπὶ πολὺ: considerably later (the cloud of dust appeared) just like a sort of blackness in the plain for a great distance (ἐπὶ πολὺ). For χρόνῳ, a dative of the degree of difference, see 807.

LESSON LXXIV.

Regular Verbs in MI, τίθημι.

689. Some verbs form the present and second aorist systems by adding the personal endings directly to the verb stem, omitting the tense suffix ω (135, 606), except in the subjunctive. In these verbs, therefore, the present and second aorist stems are the simple verb stem, which is, however, often reduplicated with ι in the present system.

690. Compare the following forms of the present indicative active of τίθημι ($\theta\epsilon$), *place, put*, with those of λύω ($\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}$), *loose*:

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
1	τί-θη-μι		τί-θε-μεν	λύω		λύο-μεν
2	τί-θη-ς	τί-θε-τον	τί-θε-τε	λύεις	λύε-τον	λύε-τε
3	τί-θη-σι	τί-θε-τον	τί-θε-σσι	λύει	λύε-τον	λύουσι

691. Such verbs are called **Verbs in μ** , because they retain the personal ending μ in the first person singular of the present indicative active. Verbs like λύω are called **Verbs in ω** .

692. Learn the conjugation of the present and second aorist systems of τίθημι ($\theta\epsilon$), *place, put*, in 781 and 788.

693. Review the endings and suffixes given in 136, 145, 175, 401, 413, 455, 484, 493.

Read and note the following in explanation of the paradigms:

694. 1. In the singular of the present indicative active, and in the first person of the singular of the imperfect indicative active, $\theta\epsilon$ is lengthened to $\theta\eta$, and the third person plural of the present ends in $\sigmaσι$ (for $\nuσι$).

2. In the imperfect indicative active, *ἔτιθεις*, *ἔτιθει* are formed as if from a contract verb *τιθέω*. (Cf. *ἐποίεις* and *ἐποίει* (782). Similarly *τίθει* in the present imperative active. (Cf. *ποίει* (782).

3. The subjunctive has the long vowel *ω* or *η*, as in verbs in *ω* (315, 332), but this contracts with the final vowel of the verb stem (340).

4. The optative has the mood suffix (362, 379), *ι* or *ιη*, but the latter only before active endings. The mood suffix is added directly to the verb stem and contracts with it. In these forms the accent cannot pass beyond the mood suffix.

5. The singular of the second aorist indicative active does not occur. It is supplied by the first aorist forms *ἔθηκα*, *ἔθηκας*, *ἔθηκε*, formed with the tense suffix *κα* for *σα* (148).

6. In the second aorist imperative active, *θές* is irregular, and the infinitive *θεῖναι* (for *θε-εναι*) is formed with the ending *εναι* (for simple *ναι*).

7. The active participles *τιθείς* and *θεῖς* are declined like *λυθείς* (754).

605.

VOCABULARY.

αἰχμάλωτος, *ον*, captured; as noun, *οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι*, prisoners of war, captives.

ἀνα-τίθημι, set up, dedicate.

αὐτοῦ (cf. *αὐτός*), adv., in the very place, here, there.

βακτηρίδ, *ās. ἡ*, staff, cane, walking-stick. Nos. 1, 30, 36.

γέρον, *ον. τό*, wicker shield.

γόνυ, *γόνατος. τό*, knee.

δέρμα, *ατος. τό*, hide, skin.

δια-τίθημι, set out in order, arrange, dispose.

ἐν-τίθημι, put or place in; of ignis, instil in, inspire in.

ἐπι-τίθημι, impose on, inflict; mid., put oneself on, attack.

συν-τίθημι, put or place together; mid., contract, agree on, make an agreement.

τίθημι (*θε*), *θήσω*, *ἔθηκα*, *τίθεικα*, *τίθειμαι*, *ἐτίθεν*, put, set, place.

606. 1. *ἐπιθήσεται ἡμῖν*.¹ 2. *τούτους δὲ ἐκέλευε θέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα*² *περὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ σκηνὴν*. 3. *τὴν δίκην χρήζω ἐπιθεῖναι αὐτῷ*. 4. *καὶ κελεύουσι φυλάττεσθαι μὴ ὑμῖν*

ἐπιθῶνται τῆς νυκτὸς οἱ βάρβαροι. 5. καὶ πάσας τὰς οἰκίας ἑκάεν, ἵνα φόβον ἐνβρίῃ τοῖς ἄλλοις.¹ 6. οὐκέτι ἐπετίθεντο οἱ πολέμιοι τοῖς Ἑλλησι, δεδουκότες μὴ ἀποσμηθεῖσαν. 7. τοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας αὐτοῦ³ ἐκέλευσε μεῖναι, τὰς ἀσπίδας πρὸς τὰ γόνατα θέντας. 8. ἐνταῦθα ἀνετίθεσαν οἱ στρατιῶται δερμάτων πλήθος καὶ βακτηριᾶς καὶ τὰ αἰχμάλωτα γέρρα.⁴ 9. καὶ συντιθέμεθα τὴν νύκτα,⁵ ἣν λάβωμεν τὸ ἄκρον, τὸ χωρίον φυλάττειν. 10. πάντας οὕτω διατιθεῖς ἀπεπέμπετο ὥστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον φίλους εἶναι ἢ βασιλεῖ.

697. 1. The hoplites grounded arms. 2. They feared that the Greeks would attack them during the night. 3. He will inflict punishment on them. 4. I fear that he may take⁶ and inflict punishment on me. 5. And when they had made this agreement,⁷ they proceeded to the river.

NOTES. — ¹ The dative follows many verbs compounded with *ἐν*, *σύν*, or *ἐπί* (865). — ² For the phrase *θέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα*, see the general vocabulary. — ³ The adverb. — ⁴ They dedicated these in thanksgiving for their safe arrival at the sea. — ⁵ An accusative of *extent of time* (836). Construe with *φυλάττειν*. — ⁶ Use the aorist participle. — ⁷ *ταῦτα* (*cognate accusative*) *συντιθέμεναι*.

698. The Enemy's Array. Cyrus wishes to attack the Persian Centre.

ὅτε δὲ ἐγγύτερον ἐγίγνοντο, τάχα δὴ καὶ χαλκός τις ἥστραπτε καὶ αἱ λόγχαι καὶ αἱ τάξεις καταφανεῖς ἐγίγνοντο· καὶ ἦσαν ἵππεῖς μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐωνύμου τῶν πολεμίων, ἐχόμενοι δὲ γερροφόροι, ἐχόμενοι δὲ ὀπλίται
 6 *σὺν* ξυλίναις ἀσπίσι. πάντες δὲ οὗτοι κατὰ ἔθνη ἐν πλαισίῳ πλήρει ἀνθρώπων ἐπορεύοντο. πρὸ δὲ αὐτῶν ἦν

READING LESSON.

ἄρματα τὰ δρεπανηφόρα καλούμενα. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Κῦρος
 παρελαύνων αὐτοὺς σὺν Πίγρητι τῷ ἑρμηνεῖ καὶ ἄλλοις
 τρισὶν ἢ τέτταρσι τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἐβόᾳ ἄγειν τὸ στράτευμα
 10 κατὰ μέσον τὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ὅτι ἐκεῖ βασιλεὺς ἦν. “Κἂν
 τοῦτ’,” ἔφη, “νικῶμεν, πάνθ’ ἡμῖν πεποιήται.”

NOTES. — 1. χαλκός τις ἡστραπτε: *here and there (τις) their bronze armor began to flash.* — 5. κατὰ ἔθνη: *nation by nation.* — ἐν πλασιῳ πλήρει ἀνθρώπων: *in a solid square.* — 7. καλούμενα: *so called.* — 10. κἂν: *i.e. καὶ ἐάν.* — 11. πεποιήται: *although a perfect in form, this refers vividly to the future, — our whole work is (will have been) done.* Cf. 317.



LESSON LXXV.

Regular Verbs in MI, *δίδωμι*.

699. Learn the conjugation of the present and second aorist systems of *δίδωμι* (*δο*), *give*, in 785 and 789.

Read and note the following in explanation of the paradigms :

700. 1. In the singular of the present indicative active *δο* is lengthened to *δω*, and the third person plural ends in *ουσι*.

2. In the imperfect indicative active, *ἔδιδουν*, *ἔδιδους*, *ἔδιδου* are formed as if from a contract verb *διδόω*. (Cf. *ἐδήλουν*, *ἐδήλους*, *ἐδήλου* (783). Similarly *ἔδιδον* in the present imperative active. (Cf. *δῆλον* (783).

3. For the formation of the subjunctive and optative, see 694, 3 and 4, but here in the subjunctive *ο* + *η* = *φ*, not *αι* (340).

4. The singular of the second aorist indicative active does not occur. It is supplied by the first aorist forms *ἔδωκα*, *ἔδωκας*, *ἔδωκε*, formed with the tense suffix *κα* for *σα* (148).

5. In the second aorist imperative active, *δος* is irregular, and the infinitive *δοῦναι* (for *δο-εναι*) is formed with the ending *εναι*.

6. The active participles *διδούς* and *δούς* are declined like *λύων* (754), except in the nominative singular masculine.

701.

VOCABULARY.

αἰσχομαι (*αἰλ*, *αἰλο*), *αἰσσομαι*, *αἶλιν* and *ἔλιν*, *αἶλωκα* and *ἔλωκα*, *be captured, taken, or caught, used as pass. to αἰρέω*.

ἀνα-γινώσκω, *know again, recognize, read*.

γινώσκω (*γιν*), *γνώσομαι*, *ἔγνων*, *ἔγνωκα*, *ἔγνωσμαι*, *ἔγνώσθην*, *know, perceive, feel, experience, learn, think*.

δίδωμι (*δο*), *δώσω*, *ἔδωκα*, *ἔδωκα*, *ἔδωμαι*, *ἔδοθην*, *give, grant, permit*.

κάνδυν, vos, ὁ, caftian, a long outer garment. No. 11.

παρα-δίδωμι, pass along, give up, surrender, hand over.

πλίω (πλυ), πλεύσομαι and πλευσοῦμαι, ἔπλευσα, πέπλευκα, πέπλευσμαι, sail.

προ-δίδωμι, give over, betray, abandon.

στέφανος, ου, ὁ, crown, wreath, chaplet, garland. No. 51.

χρῦσο-χάλινος, ον (χρῦσός, gold + χάλι- vos, bridle), with gold mounted bridle.

a. Although not μι-verbs, ἀλίσκομαι and γιγνώσκω have second aorists of the μι-form.

702. 1. ἀναγνούς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἔδωκε Σωκράτει. 2. Κῦρος δὲ ἐκείνῳ δίδωσιν ἵππον χρῦσοχάλινον καὶ κἀνδυν. 3. ἡρώτων ἐκεῖνοι εἰ δοῖεν ἂν τούτων τὰ πιστά. 4. ὑμῶν δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ στέφανον ἐκάστω χρῦσοῦν δώσω. 5. καὶ δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν πιστὰ ἐθέλομεν. 6. καὶ εὐθὺς ἔγνωσαν πάντες ὅτι ἐγγὺς ἐστὶ βασιλεὺς. 7. ἐπὶ Σάρδεις οὐ πλευσοῦνται, ἔὰν μὴ αἰτοῖς χρήματα διδῶτε. 8. καὶ ἵπποι ἤλωσαν εἰς¹ εἴκοσι καὶ ἡ σκηνὴ ἐάλω. 9. τῇ γὰρ πρόσθεν ἡμέρᾳ πέμπων βασιλεὺς τὰ ὄπλα παραδιδόναι ἐκέλευεν. 10. ἀνάγκη² δὴ μοι ὑμᾶς προδόντα³ τῇ Κῦρον φιλίᾳ χρῆσθαι. 11. πρὸς δὲ βασιλεῆα πέμπων ἡξίου Κῦρος ἀδελφὸς ὦν⁴ αὐτοῦ δοθῆναι οἷ⁵ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρην ἀρχεῖν αὐτῶν.

703. 1. And he did not give them pay. 2. They bound the guide and handed (him) over to them. 3. She is said to have given much money to Cyrus. 4. They gave the Greeks barbarian spears. 5. He took the letter and gave it to Cyrus.

NOTES. — ¹ about. — ² Sc. ἐστί. — ³ In agreement with μέ, the unexpressed subject of χρῆσθαι. — ⁴ The participle expresses cause (495, 2). — ⁵ See 437 and 435.

704. Clearchus refuses. The Barbarians' Advance.

ὁρῶν δὲ ὁ Κλέαρχος τὸ μέσον στίφους καὶ ἀκούων βασιλεῆ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ ἔξω ὄντα οὐκ ἤθελεν ἀποσπᾶσαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας, φοβούμενος μὴ κυκλωθεῖν ἑκατέρωθεν, τῷ δὲ Κύρῳ ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι αὐτῷ μέλει ὅπως καλῶς ἔχοι. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ βασιλεὺς μὲν σὺν τῷ ἑαυτοῦ στρατεύματι προσέρχεται, τὸ δὲ Ἑλληνικὸν ἔτι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ μένῳ συντάττεται. καὶ ὁ Κῦρος παρελαύνων οὐ πᾶν πρὸς αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι κατεθεᾶτο ἑκατέρωσε ἀποβλέπων εἰς τε τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ τοὺς φίλους.

NOTES. — 1. ὁρῶν . . . στίφος : although he saw the compact body at the centre, i.e. the 6000 cavalry mentioned in 618. — ἀκούων : also concessive. — 2. βασιλεῆ . . . ὄντα : what he heard was. βασιλεὺς τοῦ εὐωνύμου (i.e. τοῦ Κύρου) ἔξω ἐστί. See 628. See also No. 56. — 4. ὅτι . . . ἔχοι : his answer was, ἐμοὶ μέλει ὅπως καλῶς ἔχῃ, it is my concern that all shall be well. See 663. — 8. οὐ πᾶν πρὸς : not very near. — κατεθεᾶτο : was surveying the field. — ἑκατέρωσε ἀποβλέπων : looking in each direction.

LESSON LXXVI.

Regular Verbs in MI, ἴστημι.

705. Learn the conjugation of the present and second aorist systems of ἴστημι (στα), set, make stand, in 756 and 790.

Read and note the following in explanation of the paradigms :

706. 1. ἴστημι is for σι-στη-μι, the rough breathing representing the σ of the reduplicating syllable.

2. In the singular of the present and imperfect indicative active, **στα** is lengthened to **στη**, and the third person plural of the present ends in **ἵσι**, **ἵσται** arising from **ἵστα-ᾶσι** by contraction.

3. In the imperfect indicative, **ι** is due to the augment (67, 2).

4. For the formation of the subjunctive and optative, see 694, 3 and 4, but here in the subjunctive **α + η = η**, not **ᾶ**, and **α + η = η**, not **ε** (340).

5. In the present imperative active, **ἵστη** (for **ἵστα-θι**) rejects **θι** and lengthens the final vowel of the stem.

6. The lengthening of **στα** to **στη** occurs also in the second aorist indicative, imperative (except in **στάντων**), and infinitive active.

7. The active participles **ἱστάς** and **στάς** are declined like **λύσας** (754).

8. The second aorist middle of **ἵστημι** does not occur.

707.

VOCABULARY.

ἀν-ἵστημι, *make rise, rouse*; mid., with perf. and second aor. act., intrans., *stand up, rise*.

ἀπο-διδράσκω, *run away, escape by stealth*.

βαίνω (**βα**), **βήσομαι**, **ἔβην**, **βέβηκα**, **βίβηκα**, **βίβηκα**, *go, walk*.

δια-βαίνω, *go over, cross*.

διδράσκω (**δρα**), **δράσομαι**, **ἔδρην**, **ἔδρην**, *run*.

δύναμαι (**δυνα**), **δυνήσομαι**, **δεδύνημαι**, **ἔδυνήθην**, *be able or capable, be worth, amount to, signify*.

ἐμ-πλήνυμι, *fill full, satisfy*.

ἐπιστάμαι (**πιστα**), **ἐπιστήσομαι**, **ἤπιστήθην**, *understand, know*.

ἐφ-ἵστημι, *bring to a stand, make halt*; mid., with perf. and second aor. act., intrans., *halt, stop*.

ἵστημι (**στα**), **στήσω**, **ἵστησα** and **ἵστην**, **ἵστηκα**, **ἵσταμαι**, **ἱστάθην**, *set, make stand, make halt*; mid. (except first aor.), with perf. and second aor. act., intrans., *stand, stop, halt*.

καθ-ἵστημι, *set down or in order, settle, station, establish*; mid., with perf. and second aor. act., intrans., *take one's place*.

πλήνυμι (**πλη**), **πλήσω**, **ἔπλησα**, **πέπληκα**, **πέπλημαι** and **πέπλησμαι**, **ἔπλησθην**, *fill*.

a. Although not **μι**-verbs, **βαίνω**, **διδράσκω**, and **φθάνω** (685) have second aorists of the **μι**-form.

708. 1. οἱ δὲ πολέμοι οὐκέτι ἔστησαν. 2. εἴαν τι δύναμαι,¹ ταῦτα ποιήσω. 3. τὰς διφθέρᾱς ἐπίμπλασαν χιλοῦ.² 4. ἀνέστησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ εἶπον ὅτι ὥρᾱ τοὺς φύλακας καθιστάναι. 5. καὶ ἔφθησαν³ ἐπὶ τῷ ἴκρῳ γενόμενοι τοὺς ἱππέας. 6. ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦτό γε ἐπίστασθε. 7. τοῦτο⁴ δὲ οὐδὲν ἄλλο δύναται ἢ⁵ ἀποδρᾶναι. 8. ἐβουλευόντο ὅπως ἂν κάλλιστα διαβαίεν. 9. ἐπέστη ὁ Κῦρος σὺν τοῖς περὶ αὐτὸν ἀρίστοις. 10. ὁ δὲ ἐμπιμπλᾶς ἀπάντων τὴν γνώμην⁶ ἀπέπεμπεν. 11. στάντων οἱ ὀπλῖται. 12. ἀλλ' εὖ ἐπιστάσθων ὅτι οὐκ ἀποδεδράκῳσιν.

709. 1. He halted his men. 2. Xenophon rose and spoke, as follows. 3. He was not able to rise. 4. They made those who had been wounded⁷ rise. 5. You must cross the river, that the enemy may not escape by stealth.

NOTES. — ¹ With recessive accent, disregarding the contraction. Cf. *ιστῶμαι* (786), and see 694, 3. — ² Verbs signifying to *fill* take the accusative of the thing filled and the genitive of material (848). — ³ Second aorist of the μι-form. — ⁴ Refers to a course of conduct. — ⁵ *than*. — ⁶ *satisfying the desire*. — ⁷ Use the perfect participle with the article (487, 3 and 4).

710. The Sacrifices are favorable. The Watchword.

ιδὼν δὲ Κῦρον ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Ξενοφῶν Ἀθηναῖος, πελάσας ὥστε συναντῆσαι ἤρετο εἴ τι παραγγέλλου· ὁ δ' ἐπιστήσας εἶπε καὶ λέγειν ἐκέλευσε πᾶσιν ὅτι τὰ ἱερὰ καλά. ταῦτα δὲ τῷ Ξενοφῶντι λέγων βορύβου ἤκουσε, καὶ ἤρετο τίς ὁ θόρυβος εἷη. ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος εἶπεν ὅτι σύνθημα παρέρχεται δεύτερον ἤδη διὰ τῶν τάξεων. καὶ ἐθαύμασε Κῦρος τίς παραγγέλλει, καὶ ἤρετο ὃ τι εἷη τὸ

σύνθημα. ὁ δ' ἀπεκρίνατο, "Ζεὺς Σωτήρ καὶ Νίκη." ὁ δὲ
 Κῦρος ἀκούσας, "Ἀλλὰ δέχομαί τε," ἔφη, "καὶ τοῦτο
 10 ἔστω." ταῦτα δ' εἰπὼν εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ χώραν ἀπήλυνεν.

NOTES. — 2. *πιδάσας κτλ.*: *approuching him so as to meet him.* — *ἤρετο*: the second aorist of poetic *ἔρομαι*, equivalent to *ἐρωτάω*. — *εἰ τι παραγγέλλοι*: *whether he had any commands.* For the optative in the indirect question, see 569. — 3. *ἐπιστήσας*: first aorist, transitive, *pulling up (his horse).* — 4. *θεοῦβου*: for the genitive following *ἀκούω*, see 846. — 5. *Κλίαρχος εἶπεν*: he had ridden up in the meantime. — 7. *τίς παραγγέλλει*: *who was giving it out*, without his approval.



No. 52. Ζεὺς Σωτήρ καὶ Νίκη.

LESSON LXXVII.

Regular Verbs in MI, δεικνῦμι.

711. Learn the conjugation of the present system of **δεικνῦμι** (*δεικ*), *show*, in 787, and the second aorist system of **εἶδω** (*δύ*), *enter*, in 791. No second aorist of *δεικνῦμι* occurs.

Read and note the following in explanation of the paradigms:

712. 1. In the present system of *δεικνῦμι*, the personal endings are not added directly to the verb stem *δεικ* (689), but to the verb stem increased by *νυ*.

2. In the singular of the present and imperfect indicative active, *δεικνυ* is lengthened to *δεικνῦ*, and the third person plural of the present ends in *ουσι*.

3. The subjunctive and optative are formed as in verbs in *ω*.

4. In the present imperative active, *δεικνῦ* (for *δεικνυ-θι*) rejects *θι* and lengthens the final vowel of the stem.

5. In the second aorist active, *δύ* is lengthened to *εἶ* in the indicative, imperative (except in *δύντων*), and infinitive.

6. The active participles *δεικνύς* and *εἶς* are declined *δεικνύς*, *δεικνῦσα*, *δεικνύν*, genitive *δεικνύτος*, *δεικνύσης*, *δεικνύτος*, etc.

7. The second aorist middle does not occur.

713.**VOCABULARY.**

ἀπο-δεικνῦμι, *set forth, make known, appoint*; mid., *set forth one's views, declare*.

ἀπ-άλλωμι, *destroy utterly, kill*; mid., with second perf. act., *perish, die, be lost*.

Ἀπόλλων, *ἄνος, ὁ, Apollo*. No. 53.

δεικνῦμι (*δεικ*), *δείξω, εἶδειξα, εἰδείξα, εἰδείγμαι, εἰδείχθην, show*.

εἶρω, εἶρώ, εἶρα, εἰσαρμαι, εἰσάργη (cf. *είρμα*), *flay*.

εἶδω, εἶδῶ, εἶδῶσα and εἶδῶν, εἰσέκα, εἰσεκαί, εἰσέθην, make enter; intrans., *enter*.

ἐκ-δέρω, strip off the skin, flay.

ἐν-δύω, put on, clothe oneself in.

ἐπι-δείκνυμι, show to, exhibit, disclose.

εὐρίσκω (εὐρ), εὐρήσω, ἡύρον, ἡύρηκα,

ἡύρημαι, ἡύρέθην, find, discover;

mid., find for oneself, procure.

κρεμάννυμι (κρεμα). κρεμῶ, ἐκρέμασα,

ἐκρεμάσθην, hang up.

Μαρσύης, ου, ὁ, Marsyas, a satyr.

No. 53.

δύλλυμι (δύλ), ὀλώ, ὤλισα and ὀλόμην,

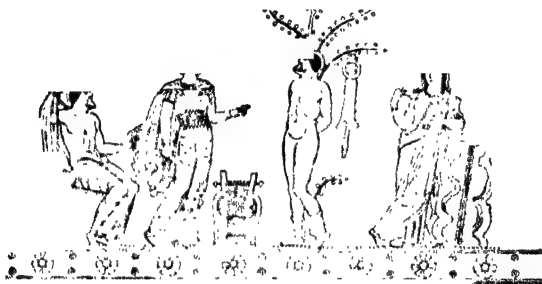
ὀλώλεκα and ὤλωλα, destroy, lose;

mid., with second perf. act., perish.

ὀμνύμι (ὀμ, ὀμο), ὀμοῦμαι, ὤμοσα, ὀμώμο-

κα, ὀμώμομαι and ὀμώμοσμαι, ὤμωσθην

and ὤμωσθην, swear, take an oath.



No. 53. Apollo flays Marsyas.

714. 1. ἀποδείκνυνται οἱ μάντιες πάντες γνώμην ὅτι μάχη οὐκ ἔσται. 2. τοὺς ἄνδρας αὐτοὺς οἷς ὤμνυτε ἀπολωλέκατε. 3. οἱ δὲ ὀπλῖται τοῦ Μένωνος ὑπολειφθέντες καὶ οὐ δυνάμενοι εὐρεῖν τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα ἀπώλοντο. 4. καὶ ἀποτεμόντες τὰς κεφαλὰς τῶν νεκρῶν, ἐπέδεικνυσαν τοῖς ἑαυτῶν πολεμίοις. 5. τοῖς παισὶν ἐδείκνυσαν ὃ τι δέοι ποιεῖν. 6. ἐνταῦθα λέγεται Ἀπόλλων ἐκδεῖραι Μαρσύαν καὶ τὸ δέρμα κρεμάσαι. 7. κώμην δὲ δείξας αὐτοῖς ὅπου σκηνησούσι ἀπεπορεύθη. 8. Κῦρος τὸν θώρακα ἐνέδω.

9. βουλόμενος οὖν Κῦρος ἐπιδεικνύναι τὸ στράτευμα, ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων.

715. 1. Hereupon he expresses his opinion. 2. After him another rose up, pointing out what must be done. 3. He disclosed the plot to the general. 4. They put on their breast-plates and ordered arms. 5. Many of the beasts of burden perished.

716. The Greeks charge on the Run, and the Enemy take to Flight.

καὶ οὐκέτι τρία ἢ τέτταρα στάδια διειχέτην τὸ φάλαγγε
 ἀπ' ἀλλήλων ἡνίκα ἐπαιάνιζόν τε οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ ἤρχοντο
 ἀντίοι ἰέναι τοῖς πολεμίοις. ὥς δὲ πορευομένων τῶν
 Ἑλλήνων ἐξεκῦμαινε μέρος τι τῆς φάλαγγος, τὸ ὑπολει-
 5 πόμενον ἤρξατο δρόμῳ θεῖν· καὶ ἅμα ἐφθέγγαντο πάντες,
 καὶ πάντες δὲ ἔθεον. λέγουσι δέ τινες ὡς καὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσι
 πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ἐδούπησαν, φόβον ποιοῦντες τοῖς ἵπποις.
 πρὶν δὲ τόξευμα ἐξικνεῖσθαι ἐκκλίνουσιν οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ
 φεύγουσι. καὶ ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐδίωκον μὲν κατὰ κράτος οἱ
 10 Ἕλληνες, ἐβόων δὲ ἀλλήλοις μὴ θεῖν δρόμῳ, ἀλλ' ἐν τάξει
 ἔπεσθαι.

NOTES. — 1. καὶ οὐκέτι . . . ἀλλήλων: i.e. the two lines (dual) were less than three or four stades (accusative of extent of space, 836) apart. This was less than half a mile. — 2. ἐπαιάνιζον: began to sing the paean, as an omen of victory. — 3. ἀντίοι ἰέναι: to go to meet, to go against. For the following dative, see 863. — 4. ὥς δὲ . . . φάλαγγος: when, as the Greeks proceeded (genitive absolute, 516) a part of the phalanx surged forward (see ἐκκῦμαινω), literally billowed out. — 5. τὸ ὑπολειπόμενον: equivalent to οἱ ἄλλοι. See 487, 3 and 4. — 6. καὶ πάντες δὲ: cf. 667, 7. — 7. ἀσπίσι: dative of instrument (866). — 8. ἵπποις: dative of disadvantage (861). — 9. πρὶν . . . ἐξικνεῖσθαι: before an arrow reached them (536), i.e. before the Greeks were within bowshot.

LESSON LXXVIII.

Second Perfect System without Tense Suffix.

717. A few verbs have second perfects and pluperfects formed without tense suffix, after the analogy of verbs in *μι*, the personal endings being added directly to the verb stem.

718. Learn the conjugation of the second perfect system without tense suffix of *ἴστημι* in 792.

719. 1. The indicative singular does not occur. *ἴστας* (for *ἑ-στα-ώς*) is declined *ἴστώς*, *ἴστώσα*, *ἴστώς*, genitive *ἴστώτος*, *ἴστώσης*, *ἴστώρος*, etc.

2. Other verbs have forms in the second perfect without suffix. Thus, *βαίνω* (*βα*), *go*, *βεβᾶσι*, *they have gone*, participle *βεβώς*; *θνήσκω* (*θαν*), *die*, *τεθνᾶσι*, *they are dead*, participle *τεθνέως*; *δέδια* (*δε*), *fear* (cf. *δέδοικα*), *δεδιάσι*, *they fear*, participle *δεδίως*.

720. Here belongs also the irregular verb in *μι*, *οἶδα* (*ιδ*, *εἶδ*), *know*, a second perfect with present force, formed without reduplication, the pluperfect (as imperfect) being *ἤδη* or *ἤδειν*.

721. Learn the conjugation of *οἶδα* in 793.

722.

VOCABULARY.

Ἀρκάς, *ἄρκος*, *δ*, an Arcadian.

καίπερ, conj., *although*, used with the concessive participle.

μισθο-φορέ, *ἄρ*, *ή* (cf. *μισθο-φόρος*), *pay*.

οἶδα, *είσθαι*, *know*, *know of*.

οἶχμαι, *οἶχέσθαι*, pres. with perf. force, *have gone*, *be gone*.

προ-διαβαίνω, *cross first*.

προ-ελαύνω, *ride forward*, *push on*.

πῶ, adv., *yet*, *up to this time* (enclitic).

συμμαχίᾱ, *ἄρ*, *ή* (cf. *σύμ-μαχος*), *alliance*.

σύν-οἶδα, *share in knowledge*, *be conscious*.

723. 1. οὐκ ἴστε ὃ τι ποιεῖτε. 2. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἔστασαν, ἀποροῦντες τῷ πράγματι.¹ 3. οἱ πολέμοι οὐκ ἰσᾶσί πω τὴν ἡμετέραν συμμαχίαν. 4. τοὺς προδιαβεβῶτας λαβὼν ὤχετο. 5. δεδίᾳσι τοὺς στρατιώτας οἱ τὴν μισθοφορὰν ὑπεσχημένοι.² 6. ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, τῶν Ἀρκάδων οἱ μὲν³ τεθνήσιν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ ἐπὶ γηλόφῳ τινὸς πολιορκοῦνται. 7. πάρεστι δὲ ὁ σατράπης βουλόμενος εἰδέναι τί πράχθησεται. 8. οὐ γὰρ ᾔδεσαν οἱ Ἕλληνες Κῦρον τεθνηκότα,⁴ ἀλλ' εἰκαζον ἢ διώκοντα οἴχεσθαι⁵ ἢ καταληψόμενόν τι προεληλακέναι.⁶ 9. τῷ δὲ ἀνδρὶ⁶ πείσομαι, ἵνα εἰδῆτε ὅτι καὶ ἄρχεσθαι ἐπίσταμαι. 10. Ὀρόντων προσεκύνησαν, καίπερ εἰδότες ὅτι ἐπὶ θάνατον ἄγοιτο. 11. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἐφέστασαν ἔξω τῶν δένδρων· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἀσφαλὲς ἐν τοῖς δένδροις ἐστάναι. 12. σύνοιδα γὰρ ἐμαντῷ πάντα⁷ ἐψευσμένος⁸ αὐτόν.

724. 1. They said that the generals knew this. 2. Be assured that they will follow you. 3. They were standing among the trees. 4. Whether, then, I shall do what is just,⁹ I do not know. 5. I am not willing to go, fearing that he may take me and inflict punishment on (me).

NOTES. — ¹ Dative of cause (866). — ² those who have promised (487, 3 and 4). — ³ some (815). Here in the second member we have a fuller expression οἱ λοιποί, *the rest*, for οἱ δέ, *others*. — ⁴ Participle in indirect discourse (628). The original thought was Κῦρος τίθνηκε (*first perfect*). — ⁵ Infinitive in indirect discourse (469). Their thought was ἢ διώκων οἴχεται ἢ καταληψόμενός τι προεληλακε. — ⁶ Dative following πείσομαι, *I will obey* (800). — ⁷ Accusative of specification (834). — ⁸ that I have deceived. The participle is in indirect discourse (628). — ⁹ just (*things*). See 806.

725. The King's Chariots are useless. Cyrus on the Alert.

τῶν δ' ἄρμάτων τὰ μὲν δι' αὐτῶν τῶν πολεμίων ἐφέ-
 ροντο, τὰ δὲ καὶ διὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, κενὰ ἡνιόχων. οἱ δ'
 ἐπεὶ προΐδουεν, δίσταντο· καὶ κατελήφθη τις ὥσπερ ἐν
 ἵπποδρόμῳ ἐκπλαγεῖς· καὶ
 5 οὐδὲν μέντοι οὐδὲ τοῦτον
 παθεῖν ἔφασαν, οὐδ' ἄλλος
 τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ
 μάχῃ ἔπαθεν οὐδεὶς οὐδέν.
 πλὴν ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ τοξεν-
 10 θῆναί τις ἐλέγετο. Κῦρος δ'
 ὁρῶν τοὺς Ἕλληνας νικῶντας
 τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς καὶ διώκοντας, ἡδόμενος καὶ προσκυνού-
 μενος ἤδη ὡς βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφ' αὐτόν, οὐδ' ὡς
 ἐξήχθη διώκειν, ἀλλὰ ἐπεμελείτο ὃ τι ποιήσῃ βασι-
 15 λεύς. καὶ γὰρ ᾔδει αὐτόν ὅτι μέσον ἔχοι τοῦ Περσικοῦ
 στρατεύματος.



No. 54. Persian Charioteer.

NOTES. — 1. τῶν ἄρμάτων: i.e. of the enemy. — τὰ μὲν . . . τὰ δέ: some . . . others (815). — 2. ἡνιόχων: genitive following the adjective signifying *went* (855). — 3. οἱ δέ: and they, i.e. the Greeks. — 4. ἐπεὶ προΐδουεν, δίσταντο: opened a gap, whenever they saw them coming on, optative in general supposition (533, 5). — κατελήφθη τις ἐκπλαγεῖς: one Greek was caught in his consternation. He was "rattled" and failed to get out of the way! — 4. καὶ . . . ἔφασαν: and yet, in fact (καὶ μέντοι), they said that not even he suffered any harm. For the emphatic negative expressed by the accumulation of negatives, see the note on 616, 10. Cf. the next line. — 10. τις: a single man. — 11. ὁρῶν: when he saw (495, 1). — νικῶντας, διώκοντας: participles in indirect discourse (628). — 12. ἡδόμενος, προσκυνούμενος: concessive participles (495, 6). — 13. οὐδ' ὡς: not even then (thus, under these circumstances). — 15. ᾔδει αὐτόν ὅτι ἔχοι: knew him that he had, i.e. knew that he had.

LESSON LXXIX.

Irregular Verbs in MI, φημί, εἰμί, εἶμι.

726. Certain important verbs follow the analogy of regular verbs in **μι** in the present and second aorist systems, but are more or less irregular in formation. Some of them lack the second aorist system entirely. In their other systems, so far as these occur, they follow verbs in **ω**.

727. Learn the conjugation of **φημί**, **εἰμί**, and **εἶμι** in 794, 795, 796, and review 166, 168, 167, 467.

728.

VOCABULARY.

ἀπ-εἰμι (εἰμι), *go off or away, depart.*

εἰμί (ἐσ). **ἴσσομαι**, *be.*

εἶμι (ἴ), *go, proceed, march*; pres. indic. with fut. force, *shall go.*

ἔπ-εἰμι (εἶμι), *go or come on, advance, make an attack.*

κατα-πέω, *burn down, burn up.*

κρίσις, *ews, ῆ* (cf. κρίνω), *decision, trial.*

πρό-εἰμι (εἶμι), *go forward, advance.*

ῥέω (ῥν), **ῥεύσομαι**, **ἔρρύηκα**, **ἔρρύην**, *flow.*

σαλπίζω (σαλπίζει), **ἐσάλπιγξα**, *blow the trumpet.* No. 55.

ὑπ-οπτεύω, **ὑπ-οπτεύσω**, **ὑπ-ώπτευσα**, **ὑπ-ώπτεύθην** (cf. ἔβρομαι), *suspect, apprehend.*

φέρω (φερ. οἰ, ἔνεα, ἔνεγα), **οἶσω**, **ἤνεγκα** and **ἤνεγκον**, **ἐνήνοχα**, **ἐνήνεγμαι**, **ἤνέχθην**, *bear, bring, carry, produce, endure*; **χαλεπῶς φέρω**, *be troubled.*

φημί (φα), **φήσω**, **ἔφησα**, *say, declare, state.*

φλυᾶρία, *ās, ῆ* (cf. φλυᾶρέω), *nonsense; plur., hosh.*

χαλεπῶς (cf. χαλεπός), *painfully, with difficulty.*

729. 1. ἀλλ' ἐγὼ φημι ταῦτα φλυᾶρίᾱς εἶναι.¹ 2. παρὰ Κύρου οὐδεὶς ἀπῆε πρὸς βασιλέᾱ. 3. καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξεν,²

ἐπήρσαν. 4. οὕτω γὰρ ἀπιόντες ἀσφαλῶς ἂν ἀπίοιμεν. 5. ἐμοί, ὦ ἄνδρες, θυομένῳ ἰέναι³ ἐπὶ βασιλεῇ οὐκ ἐγίγνετο τὰ ἱερά. 6. ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, μὴ θαυμάζετε ὅτι χαλεπῶς φέρω τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν.⁴ 7. διὰ μέσον δὲ τοῦ παραδείσου ῥεῖ ὁ Μαϊάνδρος ποταμός· αἱ δὲ πηγαὶ αὐτοῦ εἰσιν ἐκ τῶν βασιλείων.⁵ 8. τὰ δὲ πλοῖα οὗτος προῖων κατέκαυσεν, ἵνα μὴ Κῦρος διαβαίῃ τὸν ποταμόν. 9. νῦν μὲν οὖν ἄπιτε,⁶ καταλιπόντες τόνδε τὸν ἄνδρα· ὕστερον δὲ πάρεστε πρὸς τὴν κρίσιν. 10. καὶ οὐ φαῖσιν ἰέναι,⁷ ἕάν μή τις αὐτοῖς χρήματα διδῶ. 11. οἱ δὲ ὑπώπτευνον καὶ τούτου ἕνεκα αὐτὸν λέγειν, ὥς μὴ πεζῇ ἰόντες τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων τι χώρᾱν κακὸν ἐργάζονται.⁸

730. 1. Let us go to the men. 2. They made the attack with a great shout. 3. *I* say, therefore, that you ought to cross the Euphrates. 4. But (while) saying this, he heard a noise⁹ going through the ranks. 5. They went frequently to his headquarters and demanded their pay.

NOTES. — ¹ φημί takes the infinitive in indirect discourse (469). — ² *I.e.* the trumpeter. — ³ *for going*. Construe with οὐκ ἐγίγνετο, *were not favorable*. The infinitive expresses *purpose* (461. 7). — ⁴ Dative of cause (866). — ⁵ It would be more natural to say ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις, but the speaker has in mind the flow of the living water *from* the palace. — ⁶ Imperative. — ⁷ *say they will not go*. They said, οὐκ ἔμεν. — ⁸ For two accusatives after verbs of *doing*, see 839. — ⁹ Use the genitive (846).

731. The King begins to move, and Cyrus charges.

καὶ πάντες δ' οἱ τῶν βαρβάρων ἄρχοντες μέσον ἔχοντες τὸ αὐτῶν ἡγοῦνται, νομίζοντες οὕτως ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ εἶναι. καὶ βασιλεὺς δὴ τότε μέσον ἔχων τῆς αὐτοῦ στρα-

τιᾶς ὁμως ἔξω ἐγένετο τοῦ Κύρου εὐωνύμου κέρατος. ἐπεὶ
 5 δ' οὐδείς αὐτῷ ἐμύχετο ἐκ τοῦ ἀντίου οὐδὲ τοῖς αὐτοῦ
 τεταγμένοις ἐμπροσθεν, ἐπέκαμπεν ὥς εἰς κύκλωσιν.
 ἔνθα δὴ Κύρος, δεισᾶς μὴ ὀπισθεν γινόμενος κατακόψει
 τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, ἐλαύνει ἀντίος· καὶ ἐμβαλὼν σὺν τοῖς
 ἑξακισίοις νικᾷ τοὺς πρὸ βασιλέως τεταγμένους καὶ εἰς
 10 φυγὴν ἔτρεψε τοὺς ἑξακισχιλίους, καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι λέγεται
 αὐτὸς τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χειρὶ Ἀρταγέρσην τὸν ἄρχοντα αὐτῶν.

NOTES. — 1 μέσον . . . ἡγούμεναι : i.e. they always command their own centres. — 2. οὕτως : thus, repeats the thought of μέσον ἔχοντες τὸ αὐτῶν. — 3. ἐν ἀσφαλιστάτῃ : in the safest (position). — 4. καὶ βασιλεὺς . . . ὁμως : the king accordingly (δὴ) on this occasion *hele* concessive participle, 495, 6) the centre, out still, etc. — 5. αὐτοῦ : with ἐμπροσθεν, in front of him (856). — 6. ἐπέκαμπεν . . . κύκλωσιν : he wheeled round (literally against), as if to encircle (the enemy). See No. 56. — 7. ἐλαύνει ἀντίος : charged to meet (him). — 8. αὐτὸς τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χειρὶ : himself with his own hand (866).



No. 55. The Trumpeter.

LESSON LXXX.

Irregular Verbs in MI (continued), ἵμι, κεῖμαι, ἦμαι.

732. Learn the conjugation of ἵμι, *send*, κεῖμαι, *lie*, and κάθημαι, *sit*, in 797, 798, and 799.

733.

VOCABULARY.

Ἀθηναῖος, *ā, ov, from Athens, Athenian*
 ἀμαρτάνω (ἀμαρτ), ἀμαρτήσομαι, ἡμαρ-
 τον, ἡμάρτηκα, ἡμάρτημαι, ἡμαρτή-
 θην, *miss the mark, miss, err, do*
wrong.

ἀφ-ἵμι, *send away, let go or depart.*

δι-ελαύνω, *drive or ride through.*

ἐπί-κειμαι, *lie upon, attack.*

ἵμι (ἐ), ἥσω, ἤκα, εἵκα, εἵμαι, εἵθην, *send,*
throw, hurl at; mid., rush, charge.

κάθ-ημαι (ἦσ), *sit down, be seated, sit.*

κεῖμαι, κείσομαι, *lie, be laid, lie dead,*
be situated.

λίθος, *ov, ó, stone.*

προ-ἵμι, *send forth; mid., give one-*
self up, entrust, surrender, abandon.

734. 1. ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄρματος καθήμενος Κῦρος τὴν πορείαν ἐποιεῖτο. 2. τοῖς διαβαίνουσιν¹ ἐπικείμενοι οἱ πολέμοι ὀπισθεῖν. 3. ἔνθα δὴ λοχαγός τις Ἀθηναῖος αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευσεν ἀφίεναι ἑαυτόν. 4. οὗτοι δέ, ὅτι οὐκ ᾔθελε Κῦρος τοὺς φεύγοντας προέσθαι, ἐφοβούντο αὐτόν. 5. οὐκ ἄξιόν ἐστι βασιλεῖ ἀφεῖναι τοὺς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν στρατευσαμένους. 6. κράτιστον ἡμῖν ἴεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον. 7. ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύθησαν πρὸς τεῖχος ἔρημον μέγα, πρὸς τῇ πόλει κείμενον. 8. τῶν δὲ Μένωνος στρατιωτῶν ξύλα σχίζων τις, ὡς εἶδε Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα, ἵησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ·² καὶ οὗτος μὲν αὐτοῦ³ ἡμαρτεν· ἄλλος δὲ λίθῳ⁴ καὶ ἄλλος, εἶτα πολλοί, κραυγῆς γενομένης.

735. 1. Straightway they rushed into the boats. 2. He says he will never abandon his friends. 3. But crying out,⁵ "I see the man," he rushed upon him. 4. The enemy were encamped in the open road. 5. They surprised the guards sitting round a fire.

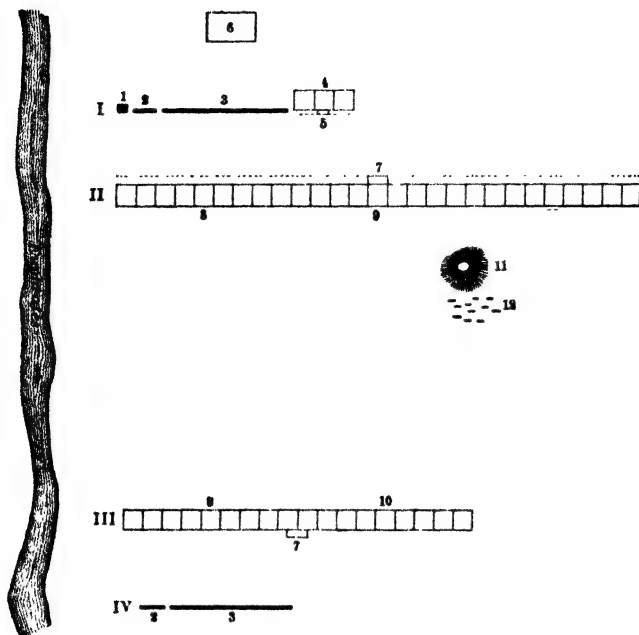
NOTES. — ¹ The dative follows: ἐπικαίσονται (865). — ² Dative of instrument (866). — ³ The genitive follows verbs signifying to hit or miss (845).
⁴ See ἴησι. — ⁵ εἰπών.

736. Cyrus attacks the King in Person, and is slain.

ὥς δ' ἡ τροπή ἐγένετο, διασπείρονται καὶ οἱ Κύρου
 ἐξακόσιοι εἰς τὸ διώκειν ὀρμήσαντες, πλὴν πάνι ὀλίγοι
 ἀμφ' αὐτὸν κατελείφθησαν. σὺν τούτοις δὲ ὦν καθορᾶ
 βασιλεῶ καὶ τὸ ἀμφ' ἐκείνον στῖφος· καὶ εἰπών, "Τὸν
 5 ἄνδρα ὄρῳ," ἵετο ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ παίει κατὰ τὸ στέρνον
 καὶ τιτρώσκει διὰ τοῦ θώρακος· παίοντα δ' αὐτὸν ἀκον-
 τίζει τις παλτῶ ὑπὸ τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν βιαίως. καὶ ἐνταῦθα
 ἐμάχοντο καὶ βασιλεὺς καὶ Κῦρος καὶ οἱ ἀμφ' αὐτοὺς
 ὑπὲρ ἑατέρου· καὶ τῶν μὲν ἀμφὶ βασιλεῶ ἀπέθνησκον
 10 πολλοί, Κῦρος δὲ αὐτὸς ἀπέθανε καὶ ὀκτῶ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν
 περὶ αὐτὸν ἔκειντο ἐπ' αὐτῷ. οὕτως οὖν ἐτελεύτησε
 Κῦρος, ἀνὴρ ὦν Περσῶν τῶν μετὰ Κῦρον τὸν ἀρχαῖον
 γενομένων βασιλικώτατός τε καὶ ἄρχειν ἀξιώτατος.

NOTES. — 2. εἰς τὸ διώκειν: in pursuit. Cf. 674, 8. — πλὴν: here a conjunction, except. — 4. στῖφος: the king's immediate attendants, who now rallied round him in a compact body (στῖφος) for his protection. — 6. αὐτόν: i.e. Cyrus. — 12. Περσῶν . . . γενομένων: the Persians meant are those of the royal line born (γενομένων) after the time of Cyrus the Great.

PLAN OF THE BATTLE.



- I. — First position of Cyrus facing down stream.
 II. — First position of King facing up stream.
 III. — Second position of King facing down stream.
 IV. — Second position of Greek Troops facing up at:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Paphlagonian Cavalry. | 5. Position of Cyrus. | 9. Troops of Gobryas. |
| 2. Greek light-armed Troops. | 6. Cyreian Camp. | 10. Troops of Arbaces. |
| 3. Greek Phalanx. | 7. Position of King. | 11. Hill. |
| 4. Native Troops of Cyrus. | 8. Troops of Tissaphernes. | 12. Cunaxa. |

The dotted lines indicate the scythe-bearing chariots, posted in front of the Persian forces in both armies.

APPENDIX.

CONTAINING MATERIALS FOR USE IN THE PRECEDING LESSONS.

Contraction of Vowels.

737. 1. Two vowels which can form a diphthong simply unite in one syllable.

Thus, εὔρει. εὔρει (747-749); κρείῃ, κρείαι (747); ἀληθεί, ἀληθεῖ (752).

2. Two *like* vowels (*i.e.* two **a** sounds, two **e** sounds, or two **o** sounds, without regard to quantity) unite to form the common long (**ᾱ**, **η**, or **ω**).

Thus, μνάᾱ, μνᾱ (742); ποιέητε, ποιήτε (752); δηλώω, δηλώ (753).
Exception: κρέηαι, κρέαι (747).

a. But **ε** + **ε** gives **ει**, and **ο** + **ο** gives **ου**.

Thus, ποιέετε, ποιείτε (752); εὔρει, εὔραι, τριήρεις, τριήραι (747-749); ἀληθεί, ἀληθεί, ἀληθείς, ἀληθεῖς (752); δηλούμεν, δηλούμεν (753); νόος, νοός (742); ἀπλός, ἀπλούς (751).

3. When an **ο** sound precedes or follows an **a** or an **e** sound, the two become **ω**.

Thus, τιμάω, τιμῶ, τιμάομεν, τιμῶμεν (751); κρέας, κρέας, κρεάων, κρεῶν (747); δηλόητε, δηλῶτε (753); ποιέω, ποιῶ (752); τριηρέων, τριηρῶν (747); ἀληθέων, ἀληθῶν (752).

a. But $o + \epsilon$ and $\epsilon + o$ give **ου**.

Thus, δηλόετε, δηλούτε (783); νόε, νοῦ (742); ποιέομεν, ποιούμεν (782); χρύσεος, χρυσοῦς (751); εὔρεος, εὔρους (747); ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς (752).

4. When an **a** sound precedes or follows an **e** sound, the first (in order) prevails, and we have **ᾱ** or **η**.

Thus, τιμάετε, τιμάτε, τιμάητε, τιμάτε (781); εὔρεα, εὔρη, τριήρεα, τριήρη, ἄσπεα, ἄσπη (747, 748); ἀληθέα, ἀληθῆ (752).

5. A vowel disappears by absorption before a diphthong beginning with the *same* vowel, and ϵ is always absorbed before **οι**.

Thus, ποιέει, ποιῇ (782); δηλόουσι, δηλούσι, δηλόοι, δηλοῖ (783); ποιέοι, ποιοῖ (782); εὔρέειν, εὔροιν, τριηρέειν, τριηροῖν (747); ἀληθέειν, ἀληθοῖν (752).

6. In other cases a simple vowel followed by a diphthong is contracted with the *first* vowel of the diphthong, and a following **ι** remains as *iota subscript*, but a following **υ** disappears.

Thus, τιμάει, τιμάῃ, τιμάουσι, τιμάωσι, τιμάῃη, τιμάῃ, τιμάοι, τιμάῃ (781); ποιέουσι, ποιοῦσι, ποιέῃη, ποιῇ (782).

a. But in verbs in **οω**, $o + \epsilon i$ and $o + \eta$ give **οι**.

Thus, δηλόει, δηλοῖ, δηλόῃη, δηλοῖ (783).

b. Infinitives in **αειν** and **οειν** contract into **ᾱν** and **ουν**.

Thus, τιμάειν, τιμᾶν (781); δηλόειν, δηλοῦν (783).

7. (*Special Rule for Vowel Declension.*) In contracts of the Vowel Declension, every short vowel before **a**, or before a long vowel or a diphthong, is absorbed. See 742; 751.

a. But in the *singular* of the **A Declension** **εᾱ** is contracted regularly to **η** (after a vowel or **ρ**, to **ᾱ**). See 742; 751.

Changes of Consonants.

728. 1. The only consonants which can end a Greek word are **ν**, **ρ**, and **ς**. If others are left at the end in forming words, they are dropped. See 251; 253; 254.

2. Initial **ρ** is doubled when a vowel precedes it in forming a compound word, and after the syllabic augment.

Thus, ἀναρρίπτω (ἀνά + ῥίπτω); ἔρριπτον (imperfect of ῥίπτω).

MUTES BEFORE OTHER MUTES.

3. Before a **τ**-mute, a **π**-mute or a **κ**-mute is made co-ordinate (8); another **τ**-mute becomes **ττ**.

Thus, πέμπω, ἐπέμφθην, ἄγω, ἤχθην, πείθω, ἐπέισθην (196); λείπω, λλειπται (209, 1); ἄγω, ἤκται (217, 1); πείθω, πέπισται (220, 1). See also 677.

4. Before **κ**, a **τ**-mute is dropped.

Thus, ἀθροίζω, ἡθροικα, ἀρπάζω, ἡρπακα (113).

MUTES BEFORE Σ.

5. A **π**-mute with **σ** forms **ψ**; a **κ**-mute forms **ξ**; a **τ**-mute is dropped.

Thus, πέμπω, πέψω, ἔπεψα, διώκω, διώξω, ἔδωκα, ἀρπάζω, ἀρπάσω, ἤρτασα (90); λείπω, λλειψαι (209, 1); ἄγω, ἤξαι (217, 1); πείθω, πέπεισαι (220, 1). See also 243, 250.

MUTES BEFORE Μ.

6. Before **μ** a **π**-mute becomes **μ**; a **κ**-mute becomes **γ**; a **τ**-mute becomes **σ**.

Thus, λείπω, λλειμμαι (209, 1); ἄγω, ἤγμαι (217, 1); πείθω, πέπεισμαι (220, 1).

N BEFORE OTHER CONSONANTS.

7. Before a π-mute ν becomes μ; before a κ-mute it becomes γ-nasal (10); before a τ-mute it is unchanged.

Thus, ἐμπίπτω (έν + πίπτω); συμβουλεύω (σύν + βουλεύω); συμφέρω (σύν + φέρω); φαίνω, πίδαγκα (625); φαίνω, ἐφάνθη (659).

8. Before another liquid ν is changed to that liquid.

Thus, συλλέγω (σύν + λέγω); ἐμμένω (έν + μένω); συρρέω (σύν + ρέω).

9. Before σ, ν is generally dropped, and the preceding vowel is lengthened (α to ᾱ; ε to ει; ο to ου). But ν is dropped before σι of the dative plural without lengthening the vowel.

Thus, μέλας (for μελαν-ς); εἰς (for έν-ς); λῶουσι (for λῶονσι); ἡγεμών, ἡγεμόσι (346).

10. Before σ and a consonant, ν in σύν is dropped.

Thus, συστρατεύομαι (σύν + στρατεύομαι).

11. The combinations ντ and νθ are dropped before σ and the preceding vowel is lengthened, as above (9).

Thus, γίρων, γίρουσι (251); χαρίης (for χαριεντ-ς), πᾶς (for παντ-ς); πείσομαι (for πενθ-σεται). See 262.

CHANGES OF Σ.

12. Between two consonants or two vowels, σ is sometimes dropped.

Thus, λείπω, λλοιφεῖ (209, 2); ἄγω, ᾄχθεῖ (217, 2); παίθω, πέπεισθε (220, 2); εὔρου (for εὔρις-ος); κρέως (for κρις-ος), ἀληθεῖς (for ἀληθεις-ος). See 395; 428.

13. At the beginning of a word, an original σ sometimes appears as the rough breathing.

Thus, ιστημι (for $\sigmaιστημι$): ισομαι (for $\sigmaεσομαι$).

CHANGES IN ASPIRATES.

14. When a smooth mute ($\pi \kappa \tau$) is brought before a rough vowel, it is itself made rough.

Thus, ἀφίημι (for ἀπ-ίημι): ἀφ' ὧν (for ἀπὸ ὧν).

15. In reduplications, an initial rough mute is always made smooth.

Thus, θύω , τίθουκα (100).

16. The ending $\thetaι$ of the first aorist imperative passive becomes $τι$ after $\thetaη$ of the tense stem.

Thus, λύθητι (for λυθθ-θι).

17. There is a transfer of the aspirate in a few verbs which are supposed to have had originally two rough consonants in the stem.

Thus, τρέφω (τρεφ for θρεφ). θρέψω , etc.: θάπτω (ταφ for θαφ), ἐτάφην .



No. 57. *βάρβαροι*

PARADIGMS.

NOUNS.

739.

A DECLENSION, FEMININES.

	χώρᾱ, ἡ, COUNTRY.	στρατιᾶ, ἡ. ARMY.	κώμη, ἡ, VILLAGE.	σκηνή, ἡ, TENT.	γέφυρα, ἡ, BRIDGE.	θάλαττα, ἡ, SEA.
S. N. V.	χώρᾱ	στρατιᾶ	κώμη	σκηνή	γέφυρα	θάλαττα
G.	χώρῃς	στρατιᾶς	κώμης	σκηνῆς	γεφύρῃς	θαλάττης
D.	χώρῃ	στρατιᾷ	κώμῃ	σκηνῇ	γεφύρῃ	θαλάττῃ
A.	χώρην	στρατιᾶν	κώμην	σκηνήν	γεφύραν	θάλατταν
D. N. A. V.	χώρᾱ	στρατιᾶ	κώμᾱ	σκηνᾶ	γεφύρᾱ	θαλάττᾱ
G. D.	χώραιν	στρατιαιν	κώμαιν	σκηναῖν	γεφύραιν	θαλάτταιν
P. N. V.	χωραι	στρατιαί	κῶμαι	σκηναί	γέφυραι	θάλατται
G.	χωρῶν	στρατιῶν	κωμῶν	σκηνῶν	γεφύρων	θαλαττῶν
D.	χωραῖς	στρατιάις	κώμαις	σκηναῖς	γεφύραις	θαλάτταις
ᾶ	χωρᾶς	στρατιάς	κώμας	σκηνάς	γεφύρας	θαλάττας

740.

A DECLENSION, MASCULINES.

	νεανίας, ὁ, YOUNG MAN.	στρατιώτης, ὁ, SOLDIER.	πυλαστής, ὁ, TARGETEER.	Πέρσης, ὁ PERSIAN.
S. N.	νεανίας	στρατιώτης	πυλαστής	Πέρσης
G.	νεανίου	στρατιώτου	πυλαστοῦ	Πέρσου
D.	νεανίᾳ	στρατιώτῃ	πυλαστοῇ	Πέρσῃ
A.	νεανίαν	στρατιώτην	πυλαστήν	Πέρσην
V.	νεανίᾱ	στρατιῶτα	πυλαστοᾶ	Πέρσα
D. N. A. V.	νεανίᾱ	στρατιώτᾱ	πυλαστοᾶ	Πέρσᾱ
G. D.	νεανίαιν	στρατιώταιν	πυλαστοῖν	Πέρσαιν
P. N. V.	νεανίαι	στρατιῶται	πυλαστοί	Πέρσαι
G.	νεανιῶν	στρατιωτῶν	πυλαστῶν	Περσῶν
D.	νεανίαις	στρατιώταις	πυλαστοῖς	Πέρσαις
A.	νεανίᾳς	στρατιώταις	πυλαστοῖς	Πέρσῃς

741.

O DECLENSION

	λόγος, ó. WORD.	οἶνος, í. WINE.	ἄνθρωπος, ó. ἡ. MAN.	ὁδός, ἡ. ROAD.	δῶρον, τό. GIFT.
S. N.	λόγος	οἶνος	ἄνθρωπος	ὁδός	δῶρον
G.	λόγου	οἶνου	ἀνθρώπου	ὁδοῦ	δῶρου
D.	λόγῳ	οἶνῳ	ἀνθρώπῳ	ὁδῷ	δῶρῳ
A.	λόγον	οἶνον	ἄνθρωπον	ὁδόν	δῶρον
V.	λόγε	οἶνε	ἄνθρωπε	ὁδί	δῶρον
D. N. A. V.	λογε	οἶνε	ἀνθρώπε	ὁδί	δῶρε
G. D.	λόγων	οἶνων	ἀνθρώπων	ὁδοῖν	δῶρων
D. N. V.	λόγοι	οἶνοι	ἄνθρωποι	ὁδοί	δῶρα
G.	λόγων	οἶνων	ἀνθρώπων	ὁδῶν	δῶρων
D.	λόγοις	οἶνοις	ἀνθρώποις	ὁδοῖς	δῶροις
A.	λόγους	οἶνους	ἀνθρώπους	ὁδοὺς	δῶρα

742. CONTRACT NOUNS OF THE O AND A DECLENSIONS.

	νοῦς, ó. MIND.	μῆνᾱ, ἡ. MINA.	γῆ, ἡ. EARTH.
S. N.	(νόος) νοῦς	(μνᾱῖ) μνᾱ	(γᾱῖ) γῆ
G.	(νόου) νοῦ	(μνᾱῖς) μνᾱς	(γᾱῖς) γῆς
D.	(νόῳ) νοῷ	(μνᾱῖ) μνᾱῖ	(γᾱῖ) γῆῃ
A.	(νόον) νοῦν	(μνᾱῖν) μνᾱν	(γᾱῖν) γῆν
V.	(νόε) νοε	(μνᾱῖ) μνᾱῖ	(γᾱῖ) γῆ
D. N. A. V.	(νόω) νόε	(μνᾱῖ) μνᾱῖ	
G. D.	(νόου) νοῖν	(μνᾱῖν) μνᾱῖν	
D. N. V.	(νόοι) νοί	(μνᾱῖ) μνᾱῖ	
G.	(νόων) νοῶν	(μνᾱῖν) μνᾱῖν	
D.	(νόοις) νοίς	(μνᾱῖς) μνᾱῖς	
A.	(νόουσι) νοῦσι	(μνᾱῖσι) μνᾱῖσι	

CONSONANT DECLENSION.

743.

Labial and Palatal Mute Stems.

	κλώψ, ὁ, THIEF.	φύλαξ, ὁ, GUARD.	φάλαγξ, ἡ, PHALANX.	διώρυξ, ἡ, CANAL.
N. N. V.	κλώψ	φύλαξ	φάλαγξ	διώρυξ
G.	κλωπ-ός	φύλακ-ος	φάλαγγ-ος	διώρυχ-ος
D.	κλωπ-ί	φύλακ-ι	φάλαγγ-ι	διώρυχ-ι
A.	κλωπ-α	φύλακ-α	φάλαγγ-α	διώρυχ-α
D. N. A. V.	κλωπ-ε	φύλακ-ε	φάλαγγ-ε	διώρυχ-ε
G. D.	κλωπ-οιν	φυλάκ-οιν	φαλάγγ-οιν	διωρύχ-οιν
P. N. V.	κλωπ-ες	φύλακ-ες	φάλαγγ-ες	δι' ουχ-ες
G.	κλωπ-ων	φυλάκ-ων	φαλάγγ-ων	διωρύχ-ων
D.	κλωψί	φύλαξι	φάλαγξι	διώρυξι
A.	κλωπ-ας	φύλακ-ας	φάλαγγ-ας	διώρυχ-ας

744.

Lingual Mute Stems.

	νύξ, ἡ, NIGHT.	ἀσπίς, ἡ, SHIELD.	ὄρνις, ὁ. ἡ, BIRD.	γέρον, ὁ, OLD MAN.	ἄρμα, τό, CHARIOT.
N. N.	νύξ	ἀσπίς	ὄρνις	γέρον	ἄρμα
G.	νυκτ-ός	ἀσπίδ-ος	ὀρνιθ-ος	γέροντ-ος	ἄρματ-ος
D.	νυκτ-ί	ἀσπίδ-ι	ὀρνιθ-ι	γέροντ-ι	ἄρματ-ι
A.	νύκτ-α	ἀσπίδ-α	ὀρνιν	γέροντ-α	ἄρμα
V.	νύξ	ἀσπί	ὄρνις	γέρον	ἄρμα
D. N. A. V.	νύκτ-ε	ἀσπίδ-ε	ὀρνιθ-ε	γέροντ-ε	ἄρματ-ε
G. D.	νυκτ-οιν	ἀσπίδ-οιν	ὀρνιθ-οιν	γερόντ-οιν	ἀρμάτ-οιν
P. N. V.	νύκτ-ες	ἀσπίδ-ες	ὀρνιθ-ες	γέροντ-ες	ἄρματ-α
G.	νυκτ-ων	ἀσπίδ-ων	ὀρνιθ-ων	γερόντ-ων	ἀρμάτ-ων
D.	νυξί	ἀσπί-σι	ὀρνισι	γέρονσι	ἄρμασι
A.	νύκτ-ας	ἀσπίδ-ας	ὀρνιθ-ας	γέροντ-ας	ἄρματ-α

745.

Liquid Stems.

	ἀγών, ὁ, CONTEST.	ἡγεμών, ὁ, GUIDE.	μήν, ὁ, MONTH.	ῥήτωρ, ὁ, ORATOR.
R. N.	ἀγών	ἡγεμών	μήν	ῥήτωρ
G.	ἀγών-ος	ἡγεμόν-ος	μήν-ος	ῥήτορ-ος
D.	ἀγών-ι	ἡγεμόν-ι	μήν-ι	ῥήτορ-ι
A.	ἀγών-α	ἡγεμόν-α	μήν-α	ῥήτορ-α
V.	ἀγων	ἡγεμών	μήν	ῥήτορ
D. N. A. V.	ἀγών-ε	ἡγεμόν-ε	μήν-ε	ῥήτορ-ε
G. D.	ἀγών-οιν	ἡγεμόν-οιν	μήν-οιν	ῥήτορ-οιν
P. N. V.	ἀγών-ες	ἡγεμόν-ες	μήν-ες	ῥήτορ-ες
G.	ἀγών-ων	ἡγεμόν-ων	μήν-ων	ῥήτορ-ων
D.	ἀγῶσι	ἡγεμόσι	μήσι	ῥήτορ-σι
A.	ἀγών-ας	ἡγεμόν-ας	μήν-ας	ῥήτορ-ας

746.

Syncopated Liquid Stems.

	πατήρ, ὁ, FATHER.	μήτηρ, ἡ, MOTHER.	άνήρ, ὁ, MAN.
R. N.	πατήρ	μήτηρ	άνήρ
G.	(πατέρ-ος) πατέρ-ός	(μητέρ-ος) μητέρ-ός	(άνερ-ος) άνερ-ός
D.	(πατέρ-ι) πατέρ-ι	(μητέρ-ι) μητέρ-ι	(άνερ-ι) άνερ-ι
A.	πατέρ-α	μητέρ-α	(άνερ-α) άνερ-α
V.	πάτερ	μήτερ	άνερ
D. N. A. V.	πατέρ-ε	μητέρ-ε	(άνερ-ε) άνερ-ε
G. D.	πατέρ-οιν	μητέρ-οιν	(άνερ-οιν) άνερ-οιν
P. N. V.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρ-ες	(άνερ-ες) άνερ-ες
G.	πατέρ-ων	μητέρ-ων	(άνερ-ων) άνερ-ων
D.	πατρά-σι	μητρά-σι	άνερά-σι
A.	πατέρ-ας	μητέρ-ας	(άνερ-ας) άνερ-ας

747.

Stems in σ.

	εὖρος, τό, BREADTH.	τριήρης, ἡ, TRIEME.	κρέας, τό, MEAT.
S. N.	εὖρος	τριήρης	κρέας
G.	(εὔρε-ος) εὔρους	(τριήρε-ος) τριήρους	(κρέα-ος) κρέως
D.	(εὔρε-ι) εὔρει	(τριήρε-ι) τριήρει	(κρέα-ι) κρέαι
A.	εὖρος	(τριήρε-α) τριήρη	κρέας
V.	εὖρος	τριήρης	κρέας
D. N. A. V.	(εὔρε-ε) εὔρει	(τριήρε-ε) τριήρει	
G. D.	(εὔρε-οιν) εὔροιν	(τριήρε-οιν) τριήροιν	
P. N. V.	(εὔρε-α) εὔρη	(τριήρε-ες) τριήρεις	(κρέα-α) κρέα
G.	εὔρε-ων εὔρων	(τριήρε-ων) τριήρων	(κρέα-ων) κρέων
D.	εὔρε-σι	τριήρε-σι	κρέα-σι
A.	(εὔρε-α) εὔρη	τριήρεις	(κρέα-α) κρέα

748.

Stems in ι and υ.

	πόλις, ἡ, CITY.	πῆχυς, ὁ, FORE-ARM.	ἄστυ, τό, TOWN.	ἰχθύς, ὁ, FISH.
S. N.	πόλις	πῆχυς	ἄστυ	ἰχθύς
G.	πόλι-ως	πῆχε-ως	ἄστυ-ως	ἰχθύ-ος
D.	(πόλι-ι) πόλει	(πῆχε-ι) πῆχει	(ἄστυ-ι) ἄστυι	ἰχθύ-ι
A.	πόλι-ν	πῆχυ-ν	ἄστυ	ἰχθύ-ν
V.	πόλι	πῆχυ	ἄστυ	ἰχθύ
D. N. A. V.	(πόλι-ε) πόλει	(πῆχε-ε) πῆχει	(ἄστυ-ε) ἄστυι	ἰχθύ-ε
G. D.	πολι-οιν	πηχε-οιν	ἄστυ-οιν	ἰχθύ-οιν
P. N. V.	(πόλι-ε) πόλει	(πῆχε-ε) πῆχει	(ἄστυ-ε) ἄστυι	ἰχθύ-ε
G.	πολι-ων	πῆχε-ων	ἄστυ-ων	ἰχθύ-ων
D.	πολι-σι,	πῆχε-σι	ἄστυ-σι	ἰχθύ-σι
A.	πόλει	πῆχει	(ἄστυ-ε) ἄστυι	ἰχθύς

749.

Stems in a Diphthong.

	βασιλεύς, ὁ, KING	βοῦς, ὁ, ἡ, OX. COW.	γραις, ἡ, OLD WOMAN.	ναῦς, ἡ, SHIP.
S. N.	βασιλεύς	βοῦς	γραις	ναῦς
G.	βασιλέ-ωι	βο-ως	γραι-ός	νε-ός
D.	(Βασιλέ-ι) βασιλεῖ	βο-ι	γραι-ι	νη-ι
A.	βασιλέ-η	βοῦ-ν	γραι-ον	ναῦ-ν
V.	βασιλεῖ	βοῦ	γραι	ναῦ
D. S. A. V.	βασιλέ-ε	βό-ε	γραι-ε	νη-ε
G. D.	βασιλέ-οιν	βο-οῖν	γραι-οῖν	νε-οῖν
P. N. V. (Βασιλέ-ις)	βασιλέ-ις	βό-ες	γραι-ες	νη-εις
G.	βασιλέ-ων	βο-ῶν	γραι-ῶν	νε-ῶν
D.	βασιλέ-σι	βου-σί	γραι-σί	ναυ-σί
A.	βασιλέ-ας	βοῦ-ς	γραι-ς	ναῦ-ς



. No 58. The Stricken Persian.

ADJECTIVES.

750. ADJECTIVES OF THE VOWEL DECLENSION.

ἀγαθός, GOOD.			ἄξιος, WORTHY.			
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
S. N.	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	ἄξιος	ἄξιᾱ	ἄξιον
G.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ	ἄξιου	ἄξιᾶς	ἄξιου
D.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ	ἄξιῳ	ἄξιᾳ	ἄξιῳ
A.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν	ἄξιον	ἄξιᾱν	ἄξιον
V.	ἀγαθί	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	ἄξιε	ἄξιᾱ	ἄξιον
D. N. A. V.	ἀγαθῶ	ἀγαθᾷ	ἀγαθῶ	ἄξιῳ	ἄξιᾱ	ἄξιῳ
G. D.	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθοῖν	ἄξιῳιν	ἄξιᾶιν	ἄξιῳιν
P. N. V.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαί	ἄξια
G.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἄξιων	ἄξιων	ἄξιων
D.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς	ἄξιοις	ἄξιαῖς	ἄξιοις
A.	ἀγαθοῦς	ἀγαθᾶς	ἀγαθά	ἄξιοις	ἄξιᾶς	ἄξια

751. CONTRACT ADJECTIVES OF THE VOWEL DECLENSION.

χρῦσοῦς, GOLDEN.			
	M.	F.	N.
N.	(χρῦσεος) χρῦσοῦς	(χρῦσῆ) χρῦσῆ	(χρῦσεον) χρῦσοῦν
G.	(χρῦσέου) χρῦσοῦ	(χρῦσῆς) χρῦσῆς	(χρῦσέου) χρῦσοῦ
D.	(χρῦσέῳ) χρῦσῷ	(χρῦσῆ) χρῦσῇ	(χρῦσέῳ) χρῦσῷ
A.	(χρῦσεον) χρῦσοῦν	(χρῦσῆν) χρῦσῆν	(χρῦσεον) χρῦσοῦν
N. A.	(χρῦσέῳ) χρῦσῶ	(χρῦσῆ) χρῦσᾶ	(χρῦσέῳ) χρῦσῶ
G. D.	(χρῦσέου) χρῦσοῖν	(χρῦσῆιν) χρῦσῆιν	(χρῦσέου) χρῦσοῖν
N.	(χρῦσεος) χρῦσοί	(χρῦσεαί) χρῦσαῖ	(χρῦσεα) χρῦσᾶ
G.	(χρῦσέων) χρῦσῶν	(χρῦσέων) χρῦσῶν	(χρῦσέων) χρῦσῶν
D.	(χρῦσέοις) χρῦσοῖς	(χρῦσῆις) χρῦσαις	(χρῦσέοις) χρῦσοῖς
A.	(χρῦσέοις) χρῦσοῦς	(χρῦσῆς) χρῦσᾶς	(χρῦσεα) χρῦσᾶ

ἁπλοῦς, SIMPLE, SINCERE.

S. N.	(ἀπλός) ἀπλόος	(ἀπλόη) ἀπλή	(ἀπλόον) ἀπλοῦν
G.	(ἀπλόου) ἀπλοῦ	(ἀπλόης) ἀπλῆς	(ἀπλόου) ἀπλοῦ
D.	(ἀπλόω) ἀπλῶ	(ἀπλόῃ) ἀπλή	(ἀπλόω) ἀπλῶ
A.	(ἀπλόον) ἀπλοῦν	(ἀπλόην) ἀπλήν	(ἀπλόον) ἀπλοῦν
D. N. A.	(ἀπλόω) ἀπλῶ	(ἀπλόῃ) ἀπλή	(ἀπλόω) ἀπλῶ
G. D.	(ἀπλόου) ἀπλοῖν	(ἀπλόαιν) ἀπλαῖν	(ἀπλόου) ἀπλοῖν
P. N.	(ἀπλόσι) ἀπλοῖ	(ἀπλόαι) ἀπλαῖ	(ἀπλόα) ἀπλά
G.	(ἀπλόων) ἀπλῶν	(ἀπλόων) ἀπλῶν	(ἀπλόων) ἀπλῶν
D.	(ἀπλόσις) ἀπλοῖς	(ἀπλόαις) ἀπλαῖς	(ἀπλόσις) ἀπλοῖς
A.	(ἀπλόους) ἀπλοῦς	(ἀπλόῃς) ἀπλάς	(ἀπλόα) ἀπλά

ἀργυροῦς, OF SILVER.

S. N.	(ἀργύρεος) ἀργυροῦς	(ἀργυρεῖ) ἀργυρεῖ	(ἀργύρεον) ἀργυροῦν
G.	(ἀργυρέου) ἀργυροῦ	(ἀργυρεῖς) ἀργυρεῖς	(ἀργυρέου) ἀργυροῦ
D.	(ἀργυρέω) ἀργυρεῶ	(ἀργυρεῖ) ἀργυρεῖ	(ἀργυρέω) ἀργυρεῶ
A.	(ἀργύρεον) ἀργυροῦν	(ἀργυρεῖν) ἀργυρεῖν	(ἀργύρεον) ἀργυροῦν
D. N. A.	(ἀργυρέω) ἀργυρεῶ	(ἀργυρεῖ) ἀργυρεῖ	(ἀργυρέω) ἀργυρεῶ
G. D.	(ἀργυρέου) ἀργυροῖν	(ἀργυρεῖν) ἀργυρεῖν	(ἀργυρέου) ἀργυροῖν
P. N.	(ἀργύρεσι) ἀργυροῖ	(ἀργυρεῖ) ἀργυρεῖ	(ἀργύρεα) ἀργυρεῖ
G.	(ἀργυρέων) ἀργυρεῶν	(ἀργυρέων) ἀργυρεῶν	(ἀργυρέων) ἀργυρεῶν
D.	(ἀργυρέσις) ἀργυροῖς	(ἀργυρεῖς) ἀργυρεῖς	(ἀργυρέσις) ἀργυροῖς
A.	(ἀργυρέους) ἀργυροῦς	(ἀργυρεῖς) ἀργυρεῖς	(ἀργύρεα) ἀργυρεῖ



No. 59. Attic Obol.

752. ADJECTIVES OF THE CONSONANT OR CONSONANT AND A DECLENSIONS.

χαρίεις (χαριεντ), PLEASING.

πᾶς (παρτ), ALL.

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
S. N.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
G.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος	παντός	πᾶσης	παντός
D.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσση	χαρίεντι	παντί	πᾶσῃ	παντί
A.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
V.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν			
D. N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσᾶ	χαρίεντε			
G. D.	χαρίέντοιιν	χαρίέσσαιιν	χαρίέντοιιν			
P. N. V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
G.	χαρίέντων	χαρίεσσῶν	χαρίέντων	πάντων	πᾶσῶν	πάντων
D.	χαρίεσι	χαρίεσσαις	χαρίεσι	πᾶσι	πᾶσαις	πᾶσι
A.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσσᾶς	χαρίεντα	πάντας	πᾶσᾶς	πάντα

ἑκών (ἐκοντ), WILLING.

μέλῃς (μελαν), BLACK.

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
S. N.	ἑκών	ἑκούσα	ἑκόν	μέλῃς	μέλαινα	μέλαν
G.	ἑκόντος	ἑκούσης	ἑκόντος	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
D.	ἑκόντι	ἑκούσῃ	ἑκόντι	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
A.	ἑκόντα	ἑκούσαν	ἑκόν	μέλανα	μελαινὰν	μέλαν
V.	ἑκόν	ἑκούσα	ἑκόν	μέλαν	μελαινα	μέλαν
D. N. A. V.	ἑκόντι	ἑκούσᾶ	ἑκόντι	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
G. D.	ἑκόντοιιν	ἑκούσαιιν	ἑκόντοιιν	μελάνοιν	μελαίναιιν	μελάνοιν
P. N. V.	ἑκόντες	ἑκούσαι	ἑκόντα	μέλανες	μελαιναι	μέλανα
G.	ἑκόντων	ἑκουσῶν	ἑκόντων	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
D.	ἑκούσι	ἑκούσαις	ἑκούσι	μέλασι	μελαίναις	μέλασι
A.	ἑκόντας	ἑκούσᾶς	ἑκόντα	μέλανας	μελαίνᾶς	μέλανα

εὐδαίμων (εὐδαιμων), FORTUNATE.

ἀληθής (αληθης), TRUE.

	N. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
S. N.	εὐδαίμων	εὐδαιμον	ἀλήθης	ἀληθής ^κ
G.	εὐδαίμονος	εὐδαίμονος	(ἀληθεί-ος) ἀληθοῦς	(ἀληθεί-ος) ἀληθοῦς ^κ
D.	εὐδαίμονι	εὐδαιμονι	(ἀληθεί-ου) ἀληθεὶ	(ἀληθεί-ου) ἀληθεὶ ^κ
A.	εὐδαίμονα	εὐδαιμον	(ἀληθεί-ω) ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθεῖς
V.	εὐδαιμον	εὐδαιμον	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθεῖς
D. N. A. V.	εὐδαίμονε	εὐδαίμονε	(ἀληθεί-ω) ἀληθεὶ	(ἀληθεί-ω) ἀληθεὶ
G. D.	εὐδαιμόνοι	εὐδαιμόνοι	(ἀληθεί-ων) ἀληθεῖν	(ἀληθεί-ων) ἀληθεῖν
P. N. V.	εὐδαίμονες	εὐδαίμονα	(ἀληθεί-ες) ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθεί-α) ἀληθεῖ
G.	εὐδαιμόνων	εὐδαιμόνων	(ἀληθεί-ων) ἀληθῶν	(ἀληθεί-ων) ἀληθῶν
D.	εὐδαίμοσι	εὐδαίμοσι	ἀληθεῖσι	ἀληθεῖσι
A.	εὐδαίμονας	εὐδαίμονα	ἀληθεῖς	(ἀληθεί-α) ἀληθεῖ

ἡδύς (ἡδυ), SWEET.

ἡδίων (ἡδιον), SWEETER.

	M.	F.	N.	M. F.	N.
S. N.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ	ἡδίω	ἡδιον
G.	ἡδέος	ἡδεῖας	ἡδέος	ἡδιον-ος	ἡδιον-ος
D.	(ἡδέ-ι) ἡδεῖ	ἡδεῖα (ἡδέ-ι) ἡδεῖ	ἡδέι	ἡδιον-ι	ἡδιονι
A.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ	ἡδιον-α, ἡδίω	ἡδιον
V.	ἡδύ	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ		
D. N. A. V.	(ἡδέ-ε) ἡδεῖ	ἡδεῖα (ἡδέ-ε) ἡδεῖ	ἡδεῖ	ἡδιον-ε	ἡδιον-ε
G. D.	ἡδιον	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδιον	ἡδιον-οιν	ἡδιον-οιν
P. N. V.	(ἡδέ-ες) ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδεῖα	ἡδιον-ες, ἡδιους	ἡδιον-α, ἡδίω
G.	ἡδεῖων	ἡδεῖων	ἡδεῖων	ἡδιον-ων	ἡδιον-ων
D.	ἡδεῖσι	ἡδεῖαις	ἡδεῖσι	ἡδιοισι	ἡδιοισι
A.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖας	ἡδεῖα ^κ	ἡδιον-ας, ἡδιους	ἡδιον-α, ἡδίω

753.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

μέγας (μεγα, μεγαλο), GREAT.			πολύς (πολυ, πολλο), MUCH, MANY.			
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
8. N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
V.	μεγάλε	μεγάλη	μέγα			
D. N. A. V.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ			
‡ G. D.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλοι			
Γ. N. V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλῃς	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλῆς	πολλά

754.

PARTICIPLES.

	λύων (λύοντ), LOOSING.			λύσας (λύσαντ), HAVING LOOSED.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
S. N. V.	λύων	λύουσα	λύον	λύσας	λύσασα	λύσαν
G.	λύοντος	λύούσης	λύοντος	λύσαντος	λύσάσης	λύσαντος
D.	λύοντι	λύούσῃ	λύοντι	λύσαντι	λύσασῃ	λύσαντι
A.	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λύον	λύσαντα	λύσασαν	λύσαν
D. N. A. V.	λύοντι	λύούσῃ	λύοντι	λύσαντι	λύσασῃ	λύσαντι
G. D.	λύόντων	λύούσαιν	λύόντων	λύσάντων	λύσάσαιν	λύάντων
P. N. V.	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντά	λύσαντες	λύσασαι	λύσαντα
G.	λύόντων	λύουσῶν	λύόντων	λύσάντων	λύσασῶν	λύάντων
D.	λύουσι	λύούσαις	λύουσι	λύσασι	λύσάσαις	λύάσαις
A.	λύοντας	λύούσῃς	λύοντα	λύσαντας	λύσάσῃς	λύάντα

λελυκός (ἔλυκον),
HAVING LOOSED.

λυθείς (λύοντι),
HAVING BEEN LOOSED.

S. N. V.	λελυκός	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός	λυθείς	λυθείσα	λυθέν
G.	λελυκότος	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότος	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος
D.	λελυκότι	λελυκυῖα	λελυκότι	λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι
A.	λελυκῆα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός	λυθέντα	λυθείσαν	λυθέν
D. N. A. V.	λελυκότε	λελυκυῖε	λελυκότε	λυθέντι	λυθείσε	λυθέντι
G. D.	λελυκότοιιν	λελυκυῖαιιν	λελυκότοιιν	λυθέντοιιν	λυθείσαιιν	λυθέντοιιν
P. N. V.	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότε	λυθέντες	λυθείσαι	λυθέντα
G.	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖων	λελυκότων	λυθέντων	λυθείσων	λυθέντων
D.	λελυκόσι	λελυκυῖαις	λελυκόσι	λυθείσι	λυθείσαις	λυθείσι
A.	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖες	λελυκότε	λυθέντες	λυθείσες	λυθέντα

755.

PARTICIPLES OF CONTRACT VERBS.

τίμων (τίμα-οντ),
HONORING.

ποιών (ποιε-οντ),
DOING, MAKING.

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
S. N. V.	τίμων	τιμῶσα	τίμων	ποιών	ποιούσα	ποιών
G.	τιμώντος	τιμώσης	τιμώντος	ποιούντος	ποιούσης	ποιούντος
D.	τιμώντι	τιμώσῃ	τιμώντι	ποιούντι	ποιούσῃ	ποιούντι
A.	τιμώντα	τιμώσαν	τιμών	ποιούντα	ποιούσαν	ποιούν
D. N. A. V.	τιμώντι	τιμώσε	τιμώντι	ποιούντι	ποιούσε	ποιούντι
G. D.	τιμώντοιιν	τιμώσαιιν	τιμώντοιιν	ποιούντοιιν	ποιούσαιιν	ποιούντοιιν
P. N. V.	τιμώντες	τιμῶσαι	τιμώντα	ποιούντες	ποιούσαι	ποιούντα
G.	τιμώντων	τιμῶσων	τιμώντων	ποιούντων	ποιούσων	ποιούντων
D.	τιμῶσι	τιμῶσαις	τιμῶσι	ποιούσι	ποιούσαις	ποιούσι
A.	τιμώντες	τιμῶσες	τιμώντα	ποιούντες	ποιούσες	ποιούντα

7543.

NUMERALS.

	CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.	ADVERB.
1	εἷς, μία, ἓν, <i>one</i>	πρῶτος, -η, -ον, <i>first</i>	ἅπαξ, <i>once</i>
2	δύο, <i>two</i>	δεύτερος, ᾱ-, -ον, <i>second</i>	δὶς, <i>twice</i>
3	τρῖς, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	τέτταρες, τέτταρα	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ἐπτά	ἑβδομος	ἐπτάκις
8	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	ἐννέα	ἑνάτος	ἐνάκις
10	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ἑνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12	δωδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	τρεῖςκαίδεκα	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος	
14	τετταρεσκαίδεκα	τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος	
15	πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος	
16	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος	
17	ἐπτακαίδεκα	ἑβδομος καὶ δέκατος	
18	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀγδοος καὶ δέκατος	
19	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἑνάτος καὶ δέκατος	
20	εἴκοσι	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
21	εἷς καὶ εἴκοσι, εἴκοσι καὶ εἷς, ἢ εἴκοσιν εἷς		
30	τριᾶκοντα	τριᾶκοστός	τριᾶκοντάκις
40	τετταράκοντα	τετταράκοστός	τετταράκοντάκις
50	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
80	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	ἐννήκοντα	ἐννηκοστός	ἐννηκοντάκις
100	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
200	διακόσιοι, -αι, -α	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις
300	τριακόσιοι, -αι, α	τριακοσιοστός	
400	τετρακόσιοι, -αι, -α	τετρακοσιοστός	
500	πεντακόσιοι, -αι, -α	πεντακοσιοστός	
600	ἑξακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ἑξακοσιοστός	

	CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.	ADVERB.
700	ἑπτακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ἑπτακοσιοστός	
800	ὀκτακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ὀκτακοσιοστός	
900	ἐνακόσιοι, -αι, -α	ἐνακοσιοστός	
1,000	χίλιοι, -αι, -α	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2,000	δισχίλιοι, -αι, -α	δισχιλιοστός	
3,000	τρισχίλιοι, -αι, -α	τρισχιλιοστός	
10,000	μύριοι, -αι, -α	μυριοστός	μυριάκις
20,000	δισμύριοι, -αι, -α		
100,000	δεκακισμύριοι, -αι, -α		

757. DECLENSION OF THE FIRST FOUR CARDINALS.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.	PLURAL.
N. εἰς μία ἓν	N. ἄ δύο	N. τρεῖς τρία	τέτταρες τέτταρα
G. ἑνός μιᾶς ἐνός	G. D. δυοῖν	G. τριῶν τριῶν	τεττάρων τεττάρων
D. ἐνὶ μιᾷ ἐνὶ		D. τρισὶ τρισὶ	τέτταρσι τέτταρσι
A. ἓνα μίαν ἓν		A. τρεῖς τρία	τέτταρας τέτταρα



No. 60. Athena.



No. 61. Zeus.

DEFINITE ARTICLE AND PRONOUNS.

758. ARTICLE.

	M.	F.	N.
R. N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
A.	τόν	τήν	τό

D. N. A.	τό	τά	τά
G. D.	τοῖν	τοῖν	τοῖν

P. N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A.	τούς	τάς	τά

759. PERSONAL AND INTENSIVE PRONOUNS.

	M.	F.	N.
ἐγώ	σὺ		
ἐμεῖς, μεῖ	σοῦ	οὐ	
ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἶ	
ἐμέ, μέ	σε	ἔ	

	M.	F.	N.
αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό	
αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ	
αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ	
αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό	

ἐγώ	σφώ	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
ἐμῶν	σφῶν	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	σφείς	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφῖν	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς	αὐτούς	αὐτέας	αὐτά

760.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
S. G.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς	σαυτοῦ	σαυτῆς
D.	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ	σεαυτῷ	σεαυτῇ	σαυτῷ	σαυτῇ
A.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν	σαυτόν	σαυτήν
P. G.	ἑμῶν αὐτῶν	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν		
D.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἡμῖν αὐταῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὑμῖν αὐταῖς		
A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ἡμᾶς αὐτάς	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς	ὑμᾶς αὐτάς		

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
S. G.	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ		αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D.	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτῷ	ΟΓ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A.	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό		αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
P. G.	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν		αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς	ΟΓ	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτές	ἐαυτά		αὐτούς	αὐτές	αὐτά

761.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

	M.	F.	N.
D. G. D.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις
A.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλῃ	ἀλλήλω
P. G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
D.	ἀλλήλοισ	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοισ
A.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἀλλήλας

762.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
οὗτος	αὕτη	τούτο	ὁδε	ἥδε	τόδε	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τοῦδε	τῆςδε	τοῦδε	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκεῖνου
τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκεῖνῳ
τούτων	ταύτων	τούτων	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο
ταῦτα	αὗτα	αὗτα	τάδε	ἅδε	τάδε	ἐκεῖνα	ἐκείνα	ἐκεῖνα
τούτων	ταύτων	ταύτων	ταῖνδε	ταῖνδε	ταῖνδε	ἐκεῖνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε	ἐκεῖνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκεῖνοις
τούτους	ταύτους	ταύτους	τούσδε	αὗτους	αὗτους	ἐκεῖνους	ἐκείνους	ἐκεῖνους

763.

INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

				N.
A. N.	τίς	τί	τις	τί
G.	τίνος, τοῦ	τίνος, τοῦ	τινός, του	τινός, του
D.	τίνι, τῷ	τίνι, τῷ	τινί, τῷ	τινί, τῷ
A.	τίνα	τί	τινά	τί
D. N. A.	τίς	τίς	τις	τις
G. D.	τίνων	τίνων	τινῶν	τινῶν
P. N.	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά
G.	τίνων	τίνων	τινῶν	τινῶν
D.	τίσιν	τίσιν	τισίν	τισίν
A.	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά

764.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

S. N.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	ὅστις	ἣτις	ὃ τι
G.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	οὗτινος, οὗτου	ἧστινος	οὗτινος, οὗτου
D.	ᾧ	ᾧ	ᾧ	ᾧτινι, ᾧτῳ	ἧτινι	ᾧτινι, ᾧτῳ
A.	ὃν	ἥν	ὃν	ὃντινα	ἣντινα	ὃ τι
D. N. A.	ὃς	ὃς	ὃς	ὃτινι	ὃτινι	ὃτινι
G. D.	οἷν	οἷν	οἷν	οἷντινῶν	οἷντινῶν	οἷντινῶν
P. N.	οἷ	αἷ	ᾧ	οἷτινες	αἷτινες	ᾧτινα, ᾧττα
G.	ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧντινων, ᾧτων	ᾧντινων	ᾧντινων, ᾧτων
D.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς	οἷστίσι, ᾧτοισ	αἷστίσι	οἷστίσι, ᾧτοισ
A.	οἷς	αἷς	ᾧ	οἷστίνας	αἷστίνας	ᾧτινα, ᾧττα



No. 62. δεξιὰς λαβεῖν καὶ δοῦναι.

765.

Present System of λύω, LOOSE.

		ACTIVE.		MIDDLE and PASSIVE.	
		PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
INDICATIVE.	S. 1	λύω	ἔ-λυο-ν	λύο-μαι	ἔ-λυό-μην
	2	λύεις	ἔ-λυε-ς	λύει	ἔ-λθου
	3	λύει	ἔ-λυε	λύε-ται	ἔ-λθε-το
	D. 2	λύε-τον	ἔ-λθι-τον	λύε-σθον	ἔ-λθι-σθον
	3	λύε-τον	ἔ-λθι-την	λύε-σθον	ἔ-λθι-σθην
	P. 1	λύο-μεν	ἔ-λυο-μεν	λύό-μεθα	ἔ-λυό-μεθα
	2	λύε-τε	ἔ-λθι-τε	λύε-σθε	ἔ-λθι-σθε
	3	λύουσι	ἔ-λυο-ν	λύο-νται	ἔ-λυο-ντο
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S. 1	λύω		λύω-μαι	
	2	λύῃς		λύῃ	
	3	λύῃ		λύῃ-ται	
	D. 2	λύῃ-τον		λύῃ-σθον	
	3	λύῃ-τον		λύῃ-σθον	
	P. 1	λύω-μεν		λύώ-μεθα	
	2	λύῃ-τε		λύῃ-σθε	
	3	λύωσι		λύω-νται	
OPTATIVE.	S. 1	λύοι-μι		λύοι-μην	
	2	λύοι-ς		λύοι-ο	
	3	λύοι		λύοι-το	
	D. 2	λύοι-τον		λύοι-σθον	
	3	λύοι-την		λύοι-σθην	
	P. 1	λύοι-μεν		λύοι-μεθα	
	2	λύοι-τε		λύοι-σθε	
	3	λύοι-ν		λύοι-ντο	
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2	λθε		λθου	
	3	λθι-τω		λθι-σθε	
	D. 2	λθι-τον		λθι-σθον	
	3	λθι-των		λθι-σθων	
	P. 2	λθι-τε		λθι-σθε	
	3	λθι-ντων		λθι-σθων	
INFIN.		λθειν		λθει-σθαι	
PARTIC.		λθων, -ουσα, -ον		λθό-μενος, -η, -ον	

766.

Future System
of λύω

		ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
		FUTURE.	
INDICATIVE.	α. 1	λύσω	λύσο-μαι
	2	λύσεις	λύσει
	3	λύσει	λύσει-τα
	π. 2	λύσει-τον	λύσει-σθον
	3	λύσει-τον	λύσει-σθον
	π. 1	λύσο-μεν	λύσο-μεθα
SUBJUNCTIVE.	2	λύσει-τι	λύσει-σθι
	3	λύσουσι	λύσονται
	α. 1		
	2		
	3		
	π. 2		
OPTATIVE.	3		
	α. 1	λύσοι-μι	λύσοι-μην
	2	λύσοι-ς	λύσοι-ο
	3	λύσοι	λύσοι-το
	π. 2	λύσοι-τον	λύσοι-σθον
	3	λύσοι-την	λύσοι-σθην
IMPERATIVE.	π. 1	λύσοι-μεν	λύσοι-μεθα
	2	λύσοι-τι	λύσοι-σθι
	3	λύσοι-ν	λύσοι-ντο
α. 2			
π. 2			
3			
INFIN.		λύσειν	λύσει-σθαι
PARTIC.		λύσαν, -ουσα,	λύσά-μενος
		-ον	-η, -ον

767.

First Aorist System
of λύω.

ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
FIRST AORIST.	
ἔ-λυσα	ἔ-λυα-μην
ἔ-λύσας	ἔ-λύσω
ἔ-λυσε	ἔ-λύσα-το
ἔ-λύσα-τον	ἔ-λύσα-σθον
ἔ-λύ-α-την	ἔ-λύσά-σθην
ἔ-λύσα-μεν	ἔ-λύσά-μεθα
ἔ-λύσα-τι	ἔ-λύσα-σθι
ἔ-λύσαν	ἔ-λύσαν-το
λύσω	λύσω-μαι
λύσῃς	λύσῃ
λύσῃ	λύσῃ-ται
λύσῃ-τον	λύσῃ-σθον
λύσῃ-τον	λύσῃ-σθον
λύσω-μεν	λύσά-μεθα
λύσῃ-τι	λύσῃ-σθι
λύσωσι	λύσονται
λύσαι-μι	λύσαι-μην
λύσαι-ς, λύσαι-ι	λύσαι-ο
λύσαι, λύσαι	λύσαι-το
λύσαι-τον	λύσαι-σθον
λύσαι-την	λύσαι-σθην
λύσαι-μεν	λύσαι-μεθα
λύσαι-τι	λύσαι-σθι
λύσαι-ν, λύσαι-ν	λύσαι-ντο
λύσον	λύσαι
λύσά-τω	λύσά-σθω
λύσα-τον	λύσα-σθον
λύσά-των	λύσά-σθων
λύσα-τι	λύσα-σθι
λύσά-ντων	λύσά-σθων
λύσαι	λύσα-σθαι
λύσας, -σας,	λύσά-μενος,
-σαν	-η, -ον

768. First Perfect System
of λέω.

ACTIVE.

		FIRST PERF.	FIRST PLUP.
INDICATIVE.	S. 1	λέωκα	ἔ-λελύκη
	2	λέωκα-ς	ἔ-λελύκη-ς
	3	λέωκει	ἔ-λελύκει
	D. 2	λελύκα-τον	ἔ-λελύκει-τον
	3	λελύκα-τον	ἔ-λελύκε-την
	P. 1	λελύκα-μεν	ἔ-λελύκει-μεν
	2	λελύκα-τε	ἔ-λελύκει-τε
	3	λελύκασι	ἔ-λελύκει-σαν

FIRST PERFECT.

SUBJUNCTIVE.	S. 1	λελύκω
	2	λελύκης
	3	λελύκη
	D. 2	λελύκη-τον
	3	λελύκη-τον
	P. 1	λελύκω-μεν
	2	λελύκη-τε
	3	λελύκωσι

OPTATIVE.

IMPERATIVE.	S. 1	λελύκοι-μι
	2	λελύκοι-ς
	3	λελύκοι
	D. 2	λελύκοι-τον
	3	λελυκοί-την
	P. 1	λελύκοι-μεν
	2	λελύκοι-τε
	3	λελύκοι-ν

INFIN.

λελυκέ-ναι

PARTIC.

λελυκός, -κυία, -κός

769. Perfect Middle System
of λέω (see next page).

MIDDLE and PASSIVE.

	PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
	λέλυ-μαι	ἔ-λελύ-μην
	λέλυ-σαι	ἔ-λέλυ-σο
	λέλυ-ται	ἔ-λέλυ-το
	λέλυ-σθον	ἔ-λέλυ-σθον
	λέλυ-σθον	ἔ-λελύ-σθην
	λέλυ-μεθα	ἔ-λελύ-μεθα
	λέλυ-σθε	ἔ-λέλυ-σθε
	λέλυ-νται	ἔ-λέλυ-ντο

PERFECT.

λέλυ-μένος	ᾶ
λέλυ-μένος	ῆς
λέλυ-μένος	ῆ
λέλυ-μένω	ῆτον
λέλυ-μένω	ῆτον
λέλυ-μένοι	ῶμεν
λέλυ-μένοι	ῆτε
λέλυ-μένοι	ῶσι
λέλυ-μένος	εἶην
λέλυ-μένος	εἶης
λέλυ-μένος	εἶη
λέλυ-μένω	εἶτον or εἶητον
λέλυ-μένω	εἶτην εἶήτην
λέλυ-μένοι	εἶμεν εἶημεν
λέλυ-μένοι	εἶτε εἶητε
λέλυ-μένοι	εἶεν εἶησαν

λέλυ-σο

λελύ-σθω

λέλυ-σθον

λελύ-σθων

λέλυ-σθε

λελύ-σθων

λελύ-σθαι

λελυ-μένος, -η, -ον

Perfect Middle System
of λέω (continued).

MIDDLE and PASSIVE.

		FUTURE PERFECT.	
INDICATIVE.	S. 1	λελύσομαι	
	2	λελύσει	
	3	λελύσει-ται	
	D. 2	λελύσει-σθον	
	3	λελύσει-σθον	
	P. 1	λελύσοι-μεθα	
SUBJUNCTIVE.	2	λελύσει-σθι	
	3	λελύσοι-νται	
	S. 1		
	2		
	3		
	D. 2		
OPTATIVE.	3		
	P. 1		
	2		
	3		
	S. 1	λελύσοι-μην	
	2	λελύσοι-ο	
IMPERATIVE.	3	λελύσοι-το	
	D. 2	λελύσοι-σθον	
	3	λελύσοι-σθην	
	P. 1	λελύσοι-μεθα	
	2	λελύσοι-σθι	
	3	λελύσοι-ντο	
		S. 2	
		3	
		D. 2	
		3	
		P. 2	
		3	
INFIN.		λελύσει-σθαι	
PARTIC.		λελύσας-μενος, -η, -ον	

770. First Passive System
of λέω.

PASSIVE.

		FIRST AORIST.	FIRST FUTURE.
INDICATIVE.	S. 1	ἐ-λύθη-ν	λυθήσομαι
	2	ἐ-λύθη-ς	λυθήσῃ
	3	ἐ-λύθη	λυθήσεται
	D. 2	ἐ-λύθη-τον	λυθήσε-σθον
	3	ἐ-λύθη-την	λυθήσε-σθον
	P. 1	ἐ-λύθη-μεν	λυθήσο-μεθα
SUBJUNCTIVE.	2	ἐ-λύθη-τε	λυθήσε-σθι
	3	ἐ-λύθη-σαν	λυθήσονται
	S. 1	λυθῶ	
	2	λυθῇς	
	3	λυθῇ	
	D. 2	λυθῇ-τον	
OPTATIVE.	3	λυθῇ-τον	
	P. 1	λυθῶ-μεν	
	2	λυθῇ-τε	
	3	λυθῶσι	
	S. 1	λυθεί-ν	λυθήσοι-μην
	2	λυθεί-ς	λυθήσοι-ο
IMPERATIVE.	3	λυθεί	λυθήσοι-το
	D. 2	λυθεί-τον or λυθείη-τον	λυθήσοι-σθον
	3	λυθεί-την λυθείη-την	λυθήσοι-σθην
	P. 1	λυθεί-μεν λυθείη-μεν	λυθήσοι-μεθα
	2	λυθεί-τε λυθείη-τε	λυθήσοι-σθι
	3	λυθείε-ν λυθείη-σαν	λυθήσοι-ντο
		S. 2	
		3	
		D. 2	
		3	
		P. 2	
		3	
INFIN.		λυθῇ-ναι	λυθήσε-σθαι
PARTIC.		λυθείς, -είσα, -έν	λυθήσας-μενος, -η, -ον

771. Future System of Liquid

Verbs: φαίνω (φαν-), SHOW.

ACTIVE. MIDDLE.

FUTURE.

INDICATIVE.	S. 1	φανῶ	φανοῦμαι
	2	φανῆς	φανῆ
	3	φανεῖ	φανεῖται
	D. 2	φανῆ-τον	φανεῖ-σθον
	3	φανεῖ-τον	φανεῖ-σθον
	P. 1	φανοῦ-μεν	φανοῦ-μεθα
SUBJUNCTIVE.	2	φανεῖ-τε	φανεῖ-σθαι
	3	φανοῦσι	φανοῦ-νται
	S. 1		
	2		
	3		
	D. 2		
OPTATIVE.	3		
	P. 1		
	2		
	3		
	S. 1	φανοίη-ν or φανοί-μι	φανοί-μην
	2	φανοίη-ς φανοί-ς	φανοί-ο
IMPERATIVE.	3	φανοίη φανοί	φανοί-το
	D. 2	φανοί-τον	φανοί-σθον
	3	φανοί-την	φανοί-σθην
	P. 1	φανοί-μεν	φανοί-μεθα
	2	φανοί-τε	φανοί-σθαι
	3	φανοί-ν	φανοί-ντο
PARTIC.	S. 2		
	3		
	D. 2		
	3		
	P. 2		
	3		
INFIN.		φανῆν	φανεῖ-σθαι
		φανῶν, -ούσα,	φανοῦ-μενος
		-όν	-η, -ον

772. First Aorist System of Liquid

Verbs: φαῖνω (φαν-), SHOW.

ACTIVE. MIDDLE.

FIRST AORIST.

ἔ-φην	ἔ-φηνά-μην
ἔ-φην	ἔ-φηνά-ς
ἔ-φην	ἔ-φηνά-το
ἔ-φηνά-τον	ἔ-φηνά-σθον
ἔ-φηνά-την	ἔ-φηνά-σθην
ἔ-φηνά-μεν	ἔ-φηνά-μεθα
ἔ-φηνά-τε	ἔ-φηνά-σθαι
ἔ-φηνά-ν	ἔ-φηνά-ντο
φῆν	φῆνά-μην
φῆν	φῆνά-ς
φῆν	φῆνά-το
φῆνά-τον	φῆνά-σθον
φῆνά-την	φῆνά-σθην
φῆνά-μεν	φῆνά-μεθα
φῆνά-τε	φῆνά-σθαι
φῆνωσι	φῆνω-νται
φῆναι-μι	φῆναι-μην
φῆναι-ς, φῆναι-ς	φῆναι-ο
φῆναι, φῆναι	φῆναι-το
φῆναι-τον	φῆναι-σθον
φῆναι-την	φῆναι-σθην
φῆναι-μεν	φῆναι-μεθα
φῆναι-τε	φῆναι-σθαι
φῆναι-ν, φῆναι-ν	φῆναι-ντο
φῆνον	φῆναι
φῆνά-τω	φῆνά-σθαι
φῆνά-τον	φῆνά-σθον
φῆνά-των	φῆνά-σθαι
φῆνά-τε	φῆνά-σθαι
φῆνά-ντων	φῆνά-σθαι
φῆναι	φῆνά-σθαι
φῆναι, -ῶσα,	φῆναι-μενος
-εν	-η, -ον

775. Perfect Middle System of Labial Mute Verbs:

λείπω (λιπ), LEAVE.

MIDDLE and PASSIVE.

		PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
INDICATIVE.	S. 1	(λελειπ-μαι) λῆλειμ-μαι	(έ-λελειπ-μην) έ-λελειμ-μην
	2	(λελειπ-σαι) λῆλειψαι	(έ-λελειπ-σο) έ-λελειψο
	3	(λελειπ-ται) λῆλειπ-ται	(έ-λελειπ-το) έ-λελειπ-το
	D. 2	(λελειπ-σθον) λῆλειφ-θον	(έ-λελειπ-σθον) έ-λελειφ-θον
	3	(λελειπ-σθον) λῆλειφ-θον	(έ-λελειπ-σθην) έ-λελειφ-θην
	P. 1	(λελειπ-μεθα) λῆλειμ-μεθα	(έ-λελειπ-μεθα) έ-λελειμ-μεθα
	2	(λελειπ-σθε) λῆλειφ-θε	(έ-λελειπ-σθε) έ-λελειφ-θε
	3	(λελειπ-μενοι) λῆλειμ-μένοι εἰσι	(λελειπ-μενοι) λῆλειμ-μένοι ἦσαν

		PERFECT.
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S.	(λελειπ-μενος) λῆλειμ-μένος ᾶ, etc.
	D.	(λελειπ-μενω) λῆλειμ-μένω ἦτον, etc.
	P.	(λελειπ-μενοι) λῆλειμ-μένοι ᾶμεν, etc.
OPTATIVE.	S.	(λελειπ-μενος) λῆλειμ-μένος εἴην, etc.
	D.	(λελειπ-μενω) λῆλειμ-μένω εἶτον, etc.
	P.	(λελειπ-μενοι) λῆλειμ-μένοι εἶμεν, etc.
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2	(λελειπ-σο) λῆλειψο
	3	(λελειπ-σθω) λῆλειφ-θω
	D. 2	(λελειπ-σθον) λῆλειφ-θον
	3	(λελειπ-σθων) λῆλειφ-θων
	P. 2	(λελειπ-σθε) λῆλειφ-θε
	3	(λελειπ-σθων) λῆλειφ-θων
INFIN.		(λελειπ-σθαι) λῆλειφ-θαι
PARTIC.		(λελειπ-μενος) λῆλειμ-μένος, -η, -ον

FUTURE PERFECT.

INDIC.	(λελειπ-σο-μαι) λῆλειψο-μαι, etc.
OPT.	(λελειπ-σοι-μην) λῆλειψοί-μην, etc.
INFIN.	(λελειπ-σε-σθαι) λῆλειψε-σθαι
PARTIC.	(λελειπ-σο-μενος) λῆλειψό-μενος, -η, -ον

776. Perfect Middle System of

Palatal Mute Verbs:

ἔγω (εγ), LEARN.

MIDDLE and PASSIVE

PERFECT.

1	(ἔγ-μαι)	ἔγ-μαι
2	(ἔγ-σαι)	ἔξαι
3	(ἔγ-αι)	ἔκ-ται
2	(ἔγ-σθον)	ἔχ-θον
3	(ἔγ-σθε)	ἔχ-θον
1	(ἔγ-μεθα)	ἔγ-μεθα
2	(ἔγ-σθε)	ἔχ-θε
3	(ἔγ-μενοι)	ἔγ-μένοι εἰσι

PLUPERFECT.

INDICATIVE.

κ.	1	(ἔγ-μην)	ἔγ-μην
	2	(ἔγ-σο)	ἔξο
	3	(ἔγ-το)	ἔκ-το
Δ.	2	(ἔγ-σθον)	ἔχ-θον
	3	(ἔγ-σθην)	ἔχ-σθην
Π.	1	(ἔγ-μεθα)	ἔγ-μεθα
	2	(ἔγ-σθε)	ἔχ-θε
	3	(ἔγ-μενοι)	ἔγ-μένοι ἦσαν

PERFECT.

SUBJ.		(ἔγ-μενος)	ἔγ-μένος ᾶ, etc.	
OPT.		(ἔγ-μενοι)	ἔγ-μένοι εἴην, etc.	
IMPERATIVE.	κ.	2	(ἔγ-σο)	ἔξο
		3	(ἔγ-σθω)	ἔχ-θω
	Δ.	2	(ἔγ-σθον)	ἔχ-θον
		3	(ἔγ-σθων)	ἔχ-θων
	Π.	2	(ἔγ-σθε)	ἔχ-θε
		3	(ἔγ-σθω)	ἔχ-θων
INFIN.		(ἔγ-σθαι)	ἔχ-θαι	
PARTIC.		(ἔγ-μενος)	ἔγ-μένος, -η, -ον	

NO FUTURE PERFECT.

777. Perfect Middle System of

Lingual Mute Verbs:

πειθω (πειθ), PERSUADE.

MIDDLE and PASSIVE.

PERFECT.

(πειθ-μαι)	πέπεισ-μαι
(πειθ-σαι)	πέπει-σαι
(πειθ-ται)	πέπεισ-ται
(πειθ-σθον)	πέπεισ-θον
(πειθ-σθε)	πέπεισ-θον
(πειθ-μεθα)	πέπεισ-μεθα
(πειθ-σθε)	πέπεισ-θε
(πειθ-μενοι)	πέπεισ-μένοι εἰσι

PLUPERFECT.

(ἐ-πειθ-μην)	ἐ-πέπεισ-μην
(ἐ-πειθ-σο)	ἐ-πέπεισ-σο
(ἐ-πειθ-το)	ἐ-πέπεισ-το
(ἐ-πειθ-σθον)	ἐ-πέπεισ-σθον
(ἐ-πειθ-σθην)	ἐ-πέπεισ-σθην
(ἐ-πειθ-μεθα)	ἐ-πέπεισ-μεθα
(ἐ-πειθ-σθε)	ἐ-πέπεισ-θε
(ἐ-πειθ-μενοι)	ἐ-πέπεισ-μένοι ἦσαν

PERFECT.

(πειθ-μενος)	πέπεισ-μένος ᾶ, etc.
(πειθ-μενοι)	πέπεισ-μένοι εἴην, etc.
(πειθ-σο)	πέπεισ-σο
(πειθ-σθω)	πέπεισ-θω
(πειθ-σθον)	πέπεισ-θον
(πειθ-σθων)	πέπεισ-θων
(πειθ-σθε)	πέπεισ-θε
(πειθ-σθω)	πέπεισ-θων
(πειθ-σθαι)	πέπεισ-θαι
(πειθ-μενος)	πέπεισ-μένος, -η, -ον

NO FUTURE PERFECT.

778. Perfect Middle System of Liquid Verbs: στέλλω (στέλ), SEND.

779. Perfect Middle System of Liquid Verbs: φαίνω (φαν), SHOW.

MIDDLE and PASSIVE.

MIDDLE and PASSIVE.

		MIDDLE and PASSIVE.		MIDDLE and PASSIVE.	
		PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.	PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
INDICATIVE.	S. 1	ἵσταλ-μαι	ἵστάλ-μην	πέφασ-μαι	ἑ-πέφάσ-μην
	2	ἵσταλ-σαι	ἵσταλ-σο		
	3	ἵσταλ-ται	ἵσταλ-το	πέφαν-ται	ἑ-πέφαν-το
	D. 2	ἵσταλ-θον	ἵσταλ-θον	πέφαν-θον	ἑ-πέφαν-θον
	3	ἵσταλ-θον	ἵστάλ-θην	πέφαν-θον	ἑ-πέφάν-θην
	P. 1	ἵστάλ-μεθα	ἵστάλ-μεθα	πεφάσ-μεθα	ἑ-πεφάσ-μεθα
	2	ἵσταλ-θε	ἵσταλ-θε	πέφαν-θε	ἑ-πέφαν-θε
	3	ἵσταλ-μένοι	ἵσταλ-μένοι	πεφασ-μένοι	πεφασ-μένοι
		εἰσὶ	ἦσαν	εἰσὶ	ἦσαν
SUBJUNCTIVE.		PERFECT.		PERFECT.	
	S.	ἵσταλ-μένος ᾧ, etc.		πεφασ-μένος ᾧ, etc.	
	D.	ἵσταλ-μένω ἦτον, etc.		πεφασ-μένω ἦτον, etc.	
	P.	ἵσταλ-μένοι ᾧμεν, etc.		πεφασ-μένοι ᾧμεν, etc.	
OPTATIVE.		PERFECT.		PERFECT.	
	S.	ἵσταλ-μένος εἶην, etc.		πεφασ-μένος εἶην, etc.	
	D.	ἵσταλ-μένω εἶτον, etc.		πεφασ-μένω εἶτον, etc.	
	P.	ἵσταλ-μένοι εἶμεν, etc.		πεφασ-μένοι εἶμεν, etc.	
IMPERATIVE.		PERFECT.		PERFECT.	
	S. 2	ἵσταλ-σο			
	3	ἵστάλ-θω		πεφάν-θω	
	D. 2	ἵσταλ-θον		πέφαν-θον	
	3	ἵστάλ-θων		πεφάν-θων	
	P. 2	ἵσταλ-θε		πέφαν-θε	
	3	ἵστάλ-θων		πεφάν-θων	
INFIN.		ἵστάλ-θαι		πεφάν-θαι	
PARTIC.		ἵσταλ-μένος, -η, -ον		πεφασ-μένος, -η, -ον	

NO FUTURE PERFECT.

NO FUTURE PERFECT.

780. Second Passive System of *στέλλω* (*στέλλ*), SEND.

		PASSIVE	
		SECOND AORIST.	SECOND FUTURE.
INDICATIVE.	S. 1	ἐ-στάλη ν	σταλήσο-μαι
	2	ἐ-στάλῃ-ς	σταλήσει
	3	ἐ-στάλη	σταλήσει-τοί
	D. 2	ἐ-στάλη-τοί	σταλήσι-σθον
	3	ἐ-σταλή-την	σταλήσει-σθον
	P. 1	ἐ-στάλη-μεν	σταλήσόμεθα
SUBJUNCTIVE.	2	ἐ-στάλη-τι	σταλήσει-σθι
	3	ἐ-στάλη-σαν	σταλήσο-νται
IMPERATIVE.	S. 1	σταλῶ	
	2	σταλῆς	
	3	σταλῆ	
	D. 2	σταλή-τον	
	3	σταλή-τον	
	P. 1	σταλῶ-μεν	
OPTATIVE.	2	σταλή-τι	
	3	σταλῶσι	
	S. 1	σταλείη-ν	σταλήσοί-μην
	2	σταλείη-ς	σταλήσοι-ο
	3	σταλείη	σταλήσοι-το
	D. 2	σταλεί-τον (or) σταλείη-τον	σταλήσοι-σθον
INFINITIVE.	3	σταλεί-την	σταλήσοί-σθην
	P. 1	σταλεί-μεν	σταλήσοί-μεθα
	2	σταλεί-τι	σταλήσοι-σθι
	3	σταλείν-ν	σταλήσοι-ντο
	S. 2	στάλη-θι	
	3	σταλή-τω	
PARTIC.	D. 2	στάλη-τον	
	3	σταλή-των	
	P. 2	στάλη-τι	
	3	σταλεί-ντων	
	INFIN.	σταλή-ναι	σταλήσι-σθαι
	PARTIC.	σταλείς, -είσα, -έν	σταλήσόμενος, -η, -ον

781.

Present System of τιμάω, HONOR.

		ACTIVE.		MIDDLE and PASSIVE.	
INDICATIVE.	S. 1	(τιμάω)	τιμῶ	(τιμάομαι)	τιμῶμαι
	2	(τιμάεις)	τιμάῃς	(τιμάει)	τιμάῃ
	3	(τιμάει)	τιμᾷ	(τιμάεται)	τιμάται
	D. 2	(τιμάετον)	τιμάτον	(τιμάεσθον)	τιμάσθον
	3	(τιμάετον)	τιμάτον	(τιμάεσθον)	τιμάσθον
	P. 1	(τιμάομεν)	τιμῶμεν	(τιμαόμεθα)	τιμῶμεθα
	2	(τιμάετε)	τιμάτε	(τιμάεσθε)	τιμάσθε
	3	(τιμάουσι)	τιμῶσι	(τιμάονται)	τιμῶνται
		IMPERFECT.		IMPERFECT.	
INDICATIVE.	A. 1	(ἐτίμαον)	ἐτίμων	(ἐτιμαόμην)	ἐτιμῶμην
	2	(ἐτίμαες)	ἐτίμαῖς	(ἐτιμάου)	ἐτιμῶ
	3	(ἐτίμαε)	ἐτιμά	(ἐτιμάετο)	ἐτιμάτο
	D. 2	(ἐτιμάετον)	ἐτιμάτον	(ἐτιμάεσθον)	ἐτιμάσθον
	3	(ἐτιμάετην)	ἐτιμάτην	(ἐτιμάεσθην)	ἐτιμάσθην
	P. 1	(ἐτιμάομεν)	ἐτιμῶμεν	(ἐτιμαόμεθα)	ἐτιμῶμεθα
	2	(ἐτιμάετε)	ἐτιμάτε	(ἐτιμάεσθε)	ἐτιμάσθε
	3	(ἐτίμαον)	ἐτίμων	(ἐτιμάοντο)	ἐτιμῶντο
		PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S. 1	(τιμάω)	τιμῶ	(τιμάομαι)	τιμῶμαι
	2	(τιμάῃς)	τιμάῃς	(τιμάῃ)	τιμάῃ
	3	(τιμάῃ)	τιμάῃ	(τιμάηται)	τιμάται
	D. 2	(τιμάητον)	τιμάτον	(τιμάησθον)	τιμάσθον
	3	(τιμάητον)	τιμάτον	(τιμάησθον)	τιμάσθον
	P. 1	(τιμάωμεν)	τιμῶμεν	(τιμαώμεθα)	τιμῶμεθα
	2	(τιμάητε)	τιμάτε	(τιμάησθε)	τιμάσθε
	3	(τιμάωσι)	τιμῶσι	(τιμάωνται)	τιμῶνται

Present System of τιμάω, HONOR (continued).

		ACTIVE.		MIDDLE and PASSIVE.	
		PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
OPTATIVE.	1	(τιμάωμι)	τιμάωμι	(τιμαοίμην)	τιμάωμην
	2	(τιμάω)	τιμάω	(τιμαίησθε)	τιμάησθε
	3	(τιμάοι)	τιμάοι	(τιμάοιτο)	τιμάοιτο
	2	(τιμάοιτον)	τιμάοιτον	(τιμάοισθον)	τιμάοισθον
	3	(τιμαοίτην)	τιμαοίτην	(τιμαοίσθην)	τιμαοίσθην
	1	(τιμάοιμεν)	τιμάοιμεν	(τιμαοίμεθα)	τιμαοίμεθα
	2	(τιμάοιτε)	τιμάοιτε	(τιμάοισθε)	τιμάοισθε
	3	(τιμάοιεν)	τιμάοιεν	(τιμάοιντο)	τιμάοιντο
		or	or		
OPTATIVE.	1	(τιμαοίην)	τιμαοίην		
	2	(τιμαοίης)	τιμαοίης		
	3	(τιμαοίη)	τιμαοίη		
	2	(τιμαοίητον)	[τιμαοίητον]		
	3	(τιμαοίητην)	τιμαοίητην]		
	1	(τιμαοίημεν)	[τιμαοίημεν]		
	2	(τιμαοίητε)	τιμαοίητε		
	3	(τιμαοίησαν)	τιμαοίησαν]		
IMPERATIVE.	2	(τιμάε)	τίμάε	(τιμάου)	τίμά
	3	(τιμάτω)	τιμάτω	(τιμάεσθω)	τιμάεσθω
	2	(τιμάετον)	τιμάετον	(τιμάεσθον)	τιμάεσθον
	3	(τιμάετων)	τιμάετων	(τιμάεσθων)	τιμάεσθων
	2	(τιμάετε)	τιμάετε	(τιμάεσθε)	τιμάεσθε
	3	(τιμάετων)	τιμάετων	(τιμάεσθων)	τιμάεσθων
INFIN.		(τιμάειν)	τιμάειν	(τιμάεσθαι)	τιμάεσθαι
PARTIC.	M.	(τιμάων)	τιμάων	(τιμαόμενοι)	τιμαόμενοι
	F.	(τιμάουσα)	τιμάουσα	(τιμαομένη)	τιμαομένη
	N.	(τιμάον)	τιμάον	(τιμαόμενον)	τιμαόμενον

782.

Present System of ποίω, DO, MAKE.

ACTIVE.				MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.			
PRESENT.				PRESENT.			
α.	1	(ποιέω)	ποιῶ	(ποιέομαι)	ποιούμαι		
	2	(ποιεῖς)	ποιεῖς	(ποιέει)	ποιεῖ		
	3	(ποιεῖ)	ποιεῖ	(ποιέται)	ποιεῖται		
β.	2	(ποιέετον)	ποιεῖτον	(ποιέεσθον)	ποιεῖσθον		
	3	(ποιέετον)	ποιεῖτον	(ποιέεσθον)	ποιεῖσθον		
γ.	1	(ποιούμεν)	ποιούμεν	(ποιόμεθα)	ποιούμεθα		
	2	(ποιέετε)	ποιεῖτε	(ποιέεσθε)	ποιεῖσθε		
	3	(ποιούσι)	ποιούσι	(ποιούνται)	ποιούνται		
IMPERFECT.				IMPERFECT.			
α.	1	(ἐποίουν)	ἐποίουν	(ἐποιούμην)	ἐποιούμην		
	2	(ἐποίεις)	ἐποίεις	(ἐποίου)	ἐποίου		
	3	(ἐποίεε)	ἐποίεε	(ἐποιέετο)	ἐποιέετο		
β.	2	(ἐποιέετον)	ἐποιεῖτον	(ἐποιέεσθον)	ἐποιεῖσθον		
	3	(ἐποιέετην)	ἐποιεῖτην	(ἐποιέεσθην)	ἐποιεῖσθην		
γ.	1	(ἐποιόμεν)	ἐποιούμεν	(ἐποιόμεθα)	ἐποιούμεθα		
	2	(ἐποιέετε)	ἐποιεῖτε	(ἐποιέεσθε)	ἐποιεῖσθε		
	3	(ἐποίουν)	ἐποίουν	(ἐποιούντο)	ἐποιούντο		
PRESENT.				PRESENT.			
α.	1	(ποιέω)	ποιῶ	(ποιέωμαι)	ποιῶμαι		
	2	(ποιέης)	ποιῇς	(ποιέῃ)	ποιῇ		
	3	(ποιέῃ)	ποιῇ	(ποιέηται)	ποιῇται		
β.	2	(ποιέητον)	ποιῇτον	(ποιέησθον)	ποιῇσθον		
	3	(ποιέητον)	ποιῇτον	(ποιέησθον)	ποιῇσθον		
γ.	1	(ποιέωμεν)	ποιῶμεν	(ποιέώμεθα)	ποιῶμεθα		
	2	(ποιήητε)	ποιήητε	(ποιέησθε)	ποιήησθε		
	3	(ποιέωσι)	ποιῶσι	(ποιέωνται)	ποιῶνται		

Present System of ποίω, DO, MAKE (continued).

		ACTIVE.		MIDDLE and PASSIVE.	
		PRESENT		PRESENT.	
OPTATIVE.	1	(ποιέω, μὲ)	[ποιέοιμι]	(ποιεοίμην)	ποιεοίμην
	2	(ποιέοις)	ποιέοις	(ποιέοιαι)	ποιέοιαι
	3	(ποιέοι)	ποιέοι	(ποιέοιτο)	ποιέοιτο
	2	(ποιέοιτον)	ποιέοιτον	(ποιέοισθαι)	ποιέοισθαι
	3	(ποιέοιτην)	ποιέοιτην	(ποιέοισθην)	ποιέοισθην
	1	(ποιεοίμεν)	ποιεοίμεν	(ποιεοίμεθα)	ποιεοίμεθα
	2	(ποιεοίτε)	ποιεοίτε	(ποιεοίσθε)	ποιεοίσθε
	3	(ποιέοιεν)	ποιέοιεν	(ποιέοιντο)	ποιέοιντο
		OR	OR		
OPTATIVE.	1	(ποιεοίην)	ποιεοίην		
	2	(ποιεοίης)	ποιεοίης		
	3	(ποιεοίη)	ποιεοίη		
	2	(ποιεοίητον)	[ποιεοίητον]		
	3	(ποιεοίητην)	[ποιεοίητην]		
	1	(ποιεοίμεν)	[ποιεοίμεν]		
	2	(ποιεοίητε)	ποιεοίητε		
	3	(ποιεοίησαν)	ποιεοίησαν		
IMPERATIVE.	2	(ποιέε)	ποιέε	(ποιέου)	ποιέου
	3	(ποιείτω)	ποιείτω	(ποιείσθω)	ποιείσθω
	2	(ποιέετον)	ποιέετον	(ποιέεσθον)	ποιέεσθον
	3	(ποιείτωσαν)	ποιείτωσαν	(ποιείσθων)	ποιείσθων
	2	(ποιέετε)	ποιέετε	(ποιέεσθε)	ποιέεσθε
	3	(ποιέοντων)	ποιέοντων	(ποιέεσθων)	ποιέεσθων
INFIN.		(ποιέειν)	ποιέειν	(ποιέεσθαι)	ποιέεσθαι
PARTIC.	M.	(ποιών)	ποιών	(ποιέμενος)	ποιέμενος
	F.	(ποιούσα)	ποιούσα	(ποιομένη)	ποιομένη
	M.	(ποιόν)	ποιόν	(ποιούμενος)	ποιούμενος

783.

Present System of δηλώω, MANIFEST.

		ACTIVE.		MIDDLE and PASSIVE.	
		PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
INDICATIVE.	σ. 1	(δηλώω)	δηλώ	(δηλόομαι)	δηλοῦμαι
	2	(δηλόεις)	δηλοῖς	(δηλόει)	δηλοῖ
	3	(δηλόει)	δηλοῖ	(δηλόεται)	δηλοῦται
	Π. 2	(δηλόετον)	δηλοῦτον	(δηλόεσθον)	δηλοῦσθον
	3	(δηλόετον)	δηλοῦτον	(δηλόεσθον)	δηλοῦσθον
	Ρ. 1	(δηλόομεν)	δηλοῦμεν	(δηλοόμεθα)	δηλοῦμεθα
	2	(δηλόετε)	δηλοῦτε	(δηλόεσθε)	δηλοῦσθε
	3	(δηλόουσι)	δηλοῦσι	(δηλόονται)	δηλοῦνται
		IMPERFECT.		IMPERFECT.	
INDICATIVE.	σ. 1	(ἐδηλοοῦν)	ἐδήλουν	(ἐδηλοόμην)	ἐδηλούμην
	2	(ἐδηλόεις)	ἐδήλους	(ἐδηλόου)	ἐδηλού
	3	(ἐδηλόει)	ἐδήλου	(ἐδηλόετο)	ἐδηλούτο
	Π. 2	(ἐδηλόετον)	ἐδηλοῦτον	(ἐδηλόεσθον)	ἐδηλοῦσθον
	3	(ἐδηλόετην)	ἐδηλούτην	(ἐδηλόεσθην)	ἐδηλοῦσθην
	Ρ. 1	(ἐδηλόομεν)	ἐδηλοῦμεν	(ἐδηλοόμεθα)	ἐδηλοῦμεθα
	2	(ἐδηλόετε)	ἐδηλοῦτε	(ἐδηλόεσθε)	ἐδηλοῦσθε
	3	(ἐδηλόουν)	ἐδήλουν	(ἐδηλόοντο)	ἐδηλοῦντο
		PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
SUBJUNCTIVE.	σ. 1	(δηλώω)	δηλώ	(δηλόωμαι)	δηλώμαι
	2	(δηλόῃς)	δηλοῖς	(δηλόῃ)	δηλοῖ
	3	(δηλόῃ)	δηλοῖ	(δηλόηται)	δηλώται
	Π. 2	(δηλόητον)	δηλώτον	(δηλόησθον)	δηλώσθον
	3	(δηλόητον)	δηλώτον	(δηλόησθον)	δηλώσθον
	Ρ. 1	(δηλώωμεν)	δηλώμεν	(δηλώωμεθα)	δηλώμεθα
	2	(δηλόητε)	δηλώτε	(δηλόησθε)	δηλώσθε
	3	(δηλώωσι)	δηλώσι	(δηλώωνται)	δηλώνται

Present System of δηλόω, MANIFEST (continued).

ACTIVE.				MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.			
PRESENT				PRESENT			
OPTATIVE.	1.	1	(δηλόοιμι)	[δηλοίμι	(δηλοοίμην)	δηλούμην	
		2	(δηλόοις)	δηλοῖς	(δηλοοίσο)	δηλοῖο	
		3	(δηλόοι)	δηλοῖ	(δηλοοίτο)	δηλοῖτο	
	1.	2	(δηλοοίτορ)	δηλοῖτον	(δ., λόοισθον)	δηλοῖσθον	
		3	(δηλοοίτηρ)	δηλοῖτην	(δηλοοίστηρ)	δηλοῖσθην	
	1.	1	(δηλόοιμεν)	δηλοίμεν	(δηλοοίμεθα)	δηλοίμεθα	
		2	(δηλόοιτε)	δηλοῖτε	(δηλόοισθε)	δηλοῖσθε	
		3	(δηλόοιεν)	δηλοῖεν	(δηλόοιντο)	δηλοῖντο	
			or	or			
OPTATIVE.	1.	1	(δηλοοίην)	δηλοίην			
		2	(δηλοοίης)	δηλοίης			
		3	(δηλοοίη)	δηλοίη			
	1.	2	(δηλοοίητορ)	[δηλοίητον			
		3	(δηλοοίήτηρ)	δηλοίήτην]			
	1.	1	(δηλοοίημεν)	[δηλοίημεν			
		2	(δηλοοίητε)	δηλοίητε			
		3	(δηλοοίησαν)	δηλοίησαν]			
	IMPERATIVE.	2.	1	(δηλόε)	δηλόν	(δηλόον)	δηλόε
		3	(δηλόετω)	δηλούτω	(δηλόεσθω)	δηλόεσθω	
1.		2	(δηλόετορ)	δηλοῦτον	(δηλόεσθον)	δηλοῦσθον	
		3	(δηλόετωρ)	δηλούτων	(δηλοῦσθων)	δηλούσθων	
1.		2	(δηλόετε)	δηλοῦτε	(δηλόεσθε)	δηλοῦσθε	
		3	(δηλόετων)	δηλούτων	(δηλόεσθων)	δηλούσθων	
INFIN.			(δηλόειν)	δηλοῦν	(δηλόεσθαι)	δηλοῦσθαι	
PARTIC.	M.	(δηλόων)	δηλῶν	(δηλοῦμενοι)	δηλούμενος		
	P.	(δηλόουσα)	δηλοῦσα	(δηλοομένη)	δηλουμένη		
	N.	(δηλόον)	δηλῶν	(δηλοῦμενον)	δηλούμενον		

VERBS IN MI.

784.

Present System of τιθημι (θε), PLACE, PUT.

		ACTIVE.		MIDDLE and PASSIVE.	
		PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
INDICATIVE.	N. 1	τι-θη-μι	ἐ-τι-θη-ν	τι-θε-μαι	ἐ-τι-θέ-μην
	2	τι-θη-ς	ἐ-τι-θείς	τι-θε-σαι	ἐ-τι-θε-σο
	3	τι-θη-σι	ἐ-τι-θει	τι-θε-ται	ἐ-τι-θε-το
	D. 2	τι-θε-τον	ἐ-τι-θε-τον	τι-θε-σθον	ἐ-τι-θε-σθον
	3	τι-θε-τον	ἐ-τι-θεί-την	τι-θε-σθον	ἐ-τι-θεί-σθην
	P. 1	τι-θε-μεν	ἐ-τι-θε-μεν	τι-θεί-μεθα	ἐ-τι-θεί-μεθα
	2	τι-θε-τε	ἐ-τι-θε-τε	τι-θε-σθε	ἐ-τι-θε-σθε
	3	τι-θεί-σσι	ἐ-τι-θε-σαν	τι-θε-νται	ἐ-τι-θε-ντο
SUBJUNCTIVE.		PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
	N. 1	τι-θῶ		τι-θῶ-μαι	
	2	τι-θῇς		τι-θῇ	
	3	τι-θῇ		τι-θῇ-ται	
	D. 2	τι-θῇ-τον		τι-θῇ-σθον	
	3	τι-θῇ-τον		τι-θῇ-σθον	
	P. 1	τι-θῶ-μεν		τι-θῶ-μεθα	
	2	τι-θῇ-τε		τι-θῇ-σθε	
	3	τι-θῶσι		τι-θῶ-νται	
OPTATIVE.	N. 1	τι-θείη-ν		τι-θεί-μην	
	2	τι-θείη-ς		τι-θεί-ο	
	3	τι-θείη		τι-θεί-το	
	D. 2	τι-θεί-τον (or τι-θείη-τον)		τι-θεί-σθον	
	3	τι-θεί-την τι-θείη-την		τι-θεί-σθην	
	P. 1	τι-θεί-μεν τι-θείη-μεν		τι-θεί-μεθα	
	2	τι-θεί-τε τι-θείη-τε		τι-θεί-σθε	
	3	τι-θεί-ν τι-θείη-σαν		τι-θεί-ντο	
IMPERATIVE.	N. 2	τι-θεί		τι-θε-σο	
	3	τι-θεί-τω		τι-θεί-σθω	
	D. 2	τι-θε-τον		τι-θε-σθον	
	3	τι-θεί-των		τι-θεί-σθων	
	P. 2	τι-θε-τε		τι-θε-σθε	
	3	τι-θεί-ντων		τι-θεί-σθων	
INFIN.		τι-θε-ναι		τι-θε-σθαι	
PARTIC.		τι-θείς, -ισα, -ον		τι-θεί-μενος, -η, -ον	

VERBS IN MI.

785.

Present System of δίδωμι (δο) GIVE

		ACTIVE		MIDDLE and PASSIVE.	
		PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
INDICATIVE.	S. 1	δίδωμι	ἔ-διδουν	δίδωμαι	ἔ-δι-δό-μην
	2	δίδεις	ἔ-διδους	δίδο-σαι	ἔ-δι-δο-σο
	3	δίδωσι	ἔ-διδουσι	δίδο-ται	ἔ-δι-δο-το
	D. 2	δίδω-τον	ἔ-διδό-τον	δίδο-σθον	ἔ-δι-δο-σθον
	3	δίδο-τον	ἔ-δι-δό-την	δίδο-σθον	ἔ-δι-δό-σθην
	P. 1	δίδω-μεν	ἔ-διδω-μεν	δίδω-μεθα	ἔ-δι-δο-μεθα
SUBJUNCTIVE.	2	δίδῃ-τε	ἔ-διδό-τε	δίδο-σθε	ἔ-δι-δο-σθε
	3	δίδῃ-σι	ἔ-διδό-σαν	δίδο-νται	ἔ-δι-δο-ντο
	PRESENT.			PRESENT.	
	S. 1	διδῶ		διδῶ-μαι	
	2	διδῷς		διδῷ	
	3	διδῷ		διδῷ-ται	
	D. 2	διδῶ-τον		διδῶ-σθον	
	3	διδῷ-τον		διδῶ-σθον	
	P. 1	διδῶ-μεν		διδῶ-μεθα	
	2	διδῶ-τε		διδῶ-σθε	
	3	διδῶ-σι		διδῶ-νται	
OPTATIVE.	S. 1	διδέη-ν		διδέη-μην	
	2	διδέη-ς		διδέη-ο	
	3	διδέη		διδέη-το	
	D. 2	διδέη-τον or δι-δέη-τον		διδέη-σθον	
	3	διδέη-την δι-δέη-την		διδέη-σθην	
	P. 1	διδέη-μεν δι-δέη-μεν		διδέη-μεθα	
IMPERATIVE.	2	διδέη-τε	δι-δέη-τε	διδέη-σθε	
	3	διδέη-ν δι-δέη-σαν		διδέη-ντο	
	S. 2	δίδου		δίδου-σο	
	3	δίδό-τω		δίδό-σθω	
	D. 2	δίδου-τον		δίδου-σθον	
	3	δίδό-των		δίδό-σθων	
INFIN.	P. 2	δίδου-τε		δίδου-σθε	
	3	δίδό-ντων		δίδό-σθων	
PARTIC.		δίδό-ναι		δίδό-σθαι	
		διδό-ντος, -ουσα, -όν		διδό-μενος, -η, -ον	

VERBS IN MI.

786. Present System of ἵστημι (στα), SET, MAKE STAND.

		ACTIVE.		MIDDLE and PASSIVE.	
		PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
INDICATIVE.	A. 1	ἵσταν-μι	ἵσταν-ν	ἵστα-μαι	ἵστά-μην
	2	ἵσταν-ς	ἵσταν-ς	ἵστα-σαι	ἵστα-σο
	3	ἵσταν-σι	ἵσταν	ἵστα-ται	ἵστα-το
	D. 2	ἵστα-τον	ἵστα-τον	ἵστα-σθον	ἵστα-σθον
	3	ἵστα-τον	ἵστά-την	ἵστα-σθον	ἵστά-σθην
	P. 1	ἵστα-μεν	ἵστα-μεν	ἵστά-μεθα	ἵστά-μεθα
	2	ἵστα-τε	ἵστα-τε	ἵστα-σθε	ἵστα-σθε
	3	ἵστα-σι	ἵστα-σαν	ἵστα-νται	ἵστα-ντο
		PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
SUBJUNCTIVE.	A. 1	ἵστω		ἵστώ-μαι	
	2	ἵσῃς		ἵσῃ	
	3	ἵσῃ		ἵσῃ-ται	
	D. 2	ἵσῃ-τον		ἵσῃ-σθον	
	3	ἵσῃ-τον		ἵσῃ-σθον	
	P. 1	ἵστω-μεν		ἵστά-μεθα	
	2	ἵσῃ-τε		ἵσῃ-σθε	
	3	ἵσῶσι		ἵσῶ-νται	
OPTATIVE.	A. 1	ἵσταίη-ν		ἵσταί-μην	
	2	ἵσταίης		ἵσταί-ο	
	3	ἵσταίη		ἵσταί-το	
	D. 2	ἵσταί-τον or ἵσταίη-τον		ἵσταί-σθον	
	3	ἵσταί-την ἵσταίη-την		ἵσταί-σθην	
	P. 1	ἵσταί-μεν ἵσταίη-μεν		ἵσταί-μεθα	
	2	ἵσταί-τε ἵσταίη-τε		ἵσταί-σθε	
	3	ἵσταί-εν ἵσταίη-σαν		ἵσταί-ντο	
IMPERATIVE.	A. 2	ἵστη		ἵστα-σο	
	3	ἵστά-τω		ἵστά-σθε	
	D. 2	ἵστα-τον		ἵστα-σθον	
	3	ἵστά-των		ἵστά-σθων	
	P. 2	ἵστα-τε		ἵστα-σθε	
	3	ἵστά-ντων		ἵστά-σθων	
		ἵστά-ναι		ἵστα-σθαι	
INFIN.					
PARTIC.		ἵσῶς, ἱστάς, ἱστάς		ἵστά-μενος, -η, -ον	

VERBS IN ML.

787. Present System of δεικνύμι (δεια, show.)

		ACTIVE		MIDDLE and PASSIVE.	
		PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
INDICATIVE.	1 ^a	δεικ-νῶ-μι	ε-δεικ-νῶ ν	δεικ-νύ-μαι	ε-δεικ-νύ-μην
	2	δεικ-νῷ-ς	ε-δεικ-νῷ-ς	δεικ-νύ-σαι	ε-δεικ-νύ-σο
	3	δεικ-νῷ-σι	ε-δεικ-νῷ	δεικ-νύ-ται	ε-δεικ-νύ-το
	2 ^d	δεικ-νύ-τον	ε-δεικ-νύ-τον	δεικ-νύ-σθον	ε-δεικ-νύ-σθον
	3	δεικ-νύ-τον	ε-δεικ-νύ-την	δεικ-νύ-σθον	ε-δεικ-νύ-σθην
	1 ^p	δεικ-νύ-μεν	ε-δεικ-νύ-μεν	δεικ-νύ-μεθα	ε-δεικ-νύ-μεθα
	2	δεικ-νύ-τε	ε-δεικ-νύ-τε	δεικ-νύ-σθε	ε-δεικ-νύ-σθε
	3	δεικ-νύ-σσι	ε-δεικ-νύ-σαν	δεικ-νύ-νται	ε-δεικ-νύ-ντο
		PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
SUBJUNCTIVE.	1 ^s	δεικνύω		δεικνύομαι	
	2	δεικνύῃς		δεικνύῃ	
	3	δεικνύῃ		δεικνύῃται	
	2 ^d	δεικνύῃτον		δεικνύῃσθον	
	3	δεικνύῃτον		δεικνύῃσθον	
	1 ^p	δεικνύωμεν		δεικνύώμεθα	
	2	δεικνύῃτε		δεικνύῃσθε	
	3	δεικνύωσι		δεικνύονται	
		PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
OPTATIVE.	1 ^s	δεικνύοιμι		δεικνυόμην	
	2	δεικνύοις		δεικνύοις	
	3	δεικνύοι		δεικνύοιτο	
	2 ^d	δεικνύοιτον		δεικνύοισθον	
	3	δεικνύοιτην		δεικνύοισθην	
	1 ^p	δεικνύοιμεν		δεικνυόίμεθα	
	2	δεικνύοιτε		δεικνύοισθε	
	3	δεικνύοιεν		δεικνύοιντο	
		PRESENT.		PRESENT.	
IMPERATIVE.	2 ^s	δεικ-νῷ		δεικ-νύ-σο	
	3	δεικ-νύ-τω		δεικ-νύ-σθω	
	2 ^d	δεικ-νύ-τον		δεικ-νύ-σθον	
	3	δεικ-νύ-των		δεικ-νύ-σθων	
	2 ^p	δεικ-νύ-τε		δεικ-νύ-σθε	
	3	δεικ-νύ-ντων		δεικ-νύ-σθων	
INFIN.		δεικ-νύ-ναι		δεικ-νύ-σθαι	
PARTIC.		δεικ-νύς, -ύσα, -όν		δεικ-νύ-μενος, -η, -ον	

VERBS IN ML.

788. Second Aorist System
of τίθημι (θε), PLACE, PUT.789. Second Aorist System
of δίδωμι (δο), GIVE.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
INDICATIVE.	s. 1	ἔ-θε-μην		ἔ-δο-μην
	2	ἔ-θου		ἔ-δου
	3	ἔ-θε-το		ἔ-δο-το
	D. 2	ἔ-θε-τον	ἔ-δο-τον	ἔ-δο-σθον
	3	ἔ-θε-την	ἔ-δο-την	ἔ-δο-σθην
	P. 1	ἔ-θε-μεν	ἔ-δο-μεν	ἔ-δο-μεθα
SUBJUNCTIVE.	2	ἔ-θε-τε	ἔ-δο-τε	ἔ-δο-σθε
	3	ἔ-θε-σαν	ἔ-δο-σαν	ἔ-δο-ντο
	s. 1	θῶ	δῶ	δῶ-μαι
	2	θῆς	δῶς	δῶ
	3	θῇ	δῶ	δῶ-ται
	D. 2	θῇ-τον	δῶ-τον	δῶ-σθον
OPTATIVE.	3	θῇ-την	δῶ-την	δῶ-σθην
	P. 1	θῶ-μεν	δῶ-μεν	δῶ-μεθα
	2	θῇ-τε	δῶ-τε	δῶ-σθε
	3	θῶσι	δῶσι	δῶ-νται
	s. 1	θείη-ν	δοίη-ν	δοί-μην
	2	θείης	δοίης	δοί-ο
IMPERATIVE.	3	θείη	δοίη	δοί-το
	D. 2	θεί-τον or θείη-τον	δοί-τον or δοίη-τον	δοί-σθον
	3	θεί-την	δοί-την	δοί-σθην
	P. 1	θεί-μεν	δοί-μεν	δοί-μεθα
	2	θεί-τε	δοί-τε	δοί-σθε
	3	θείε-ν	δοίε-ν	δοί-ντο
INFINITIVE.	s. 2	θεῖ-ς	δοῖ-ς	δοῖ
	3	θεῖ-τω	δοῖ-τω	δοῖ-σθω
	D. 2	θεῖ-τον	δοῖ-τον	δοῖ-σθον
	3	θεῖ-των	δοῖ-των	δοῖ-σθων
	P. 2	θεῖ-τε	δοῖ-τε	δοῖ-σθε
	3	θεῖ-ντων	δοῖ-ντων	δοῖ-σθων
INFIN.	θεῖναι	δοῖναι	δοῖναι	δοῖ-σθαι
PARTIC.	θεῖς, θεῖσα, θεῖ-ν	δοῖ-μενος, -η, -ον	δοῖς, δοῖσα, δοῖ-ν	δοῖ-μενος, -η, -ον

		790. Second Aorist System of ἵστημι (στα), SET.	791. Second Aor. System of ἴδω, EYE.	792. Second Perf. System without Suffix of ἵστημι (στα), SET.
		ACTIVE.	ACTIVE.	ACTIVE.
		SECOND AOR.	SECOND AOR.	SECOND PERF. SECOND PLUP.
IMPERATIVE.	S. 1	ἵ-στη-ν, <i>scilicet</i>	ἴ-δῶ-ν	
	2	ἵ-στη-ς	ἴ-δῶ-ς	
	3	ἵ-στη	ἴ-δῶ	
	D. 2	ἵ-στη-τον	ἴ-δῶ-τον	ἴ-στα-τον ἴ-στα-τον
	3	ἵ-στη-την	ἴ-δῶ-την	ἴ-στα-την ἴ-στα-την
	P. 1	ἵ-στη-μεν	ἴ-δῶ-μεν	ἴ-στα-μεν ἴ-στα-μεν
	2	ἵ-στη-τε	ἴ-δῶ-τε	ἴ-στα-τε ἴ-στα-τε
	3	ἵ-στη-σαν	ἴ-δῶ-σαν	ἴ-στασι ἴ-στα-σαν
				SECOND PERFECT.
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S. 1	στῶ	ἴδω	ἴ-στῶ
	2	στῆς	ἴδῃς	ἴ-στῆς
	3	στῇ	ἴδῃ	ἴ-στῇ
	D. 2	στῆ-τον	ἴδῃ-τον	ἴ-στῆ-τον
	3	στῆ-τον	ἴδῃ-τον	ἴ-στῆ-τον
	P. 1	στῶ-μεν	ἴδω-μεν	ἴ-στῶ-μεν
	2	στῆ-τε	ἴδῃ-τε	ἴ-στῆ-τε
	3	στῶσι	ἴδωσι	ἴ-στῶσι
OPTATIVE.	S. 1	σταίη-ν		ἴ-σταίη-ν
	2	σταίη-ς		ἴ-σταίη-ς
	3	σταίη		ἴ-σταίη
	D. 2	σταί-τον <i>or</i> σταίη-τον		ἴ-σταί-τον <i>or</i> ἴ-σταίη-τον
	3	σταί-την σταίη-την		ἴ-σταί-την ἴ-σταίη-την
	P. 1	σταί-μεν σταίη-μεν		ἴ-σταί-μεν ἴ-σταίη-μεν
	2	σταί-τε σταίη-τε		ἴ-σταί-τε ἴ-σταίη-τε
	3	σταί-ν σταίη-σαν		ἴ-σταί-ν ἴ-σταίη-σαν
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2	στή-θι	ἴδ-θι	ἴ-στα-θι
	3	στή-τω	ἴδ-τω	ἴ-στά-τω
	D. 2	στή-τον	ἴδ-τον	ἴ-στα-τον
	3	στή-των	ἴδ-των	ἴ-στά-των
	P. 2	στή-τε	ἴδ-τε	ἴ-στα-τε
	3	στά-ντων	ἴδ-ντων	ἴ-στά-ντων
INFIN.		στή-ναι	ἴδ-ναι	ἴ-στά-ναι
PARTIC.		στῆς, στῶσα, στά-ν	ἴδς, ἴδωσα, ἴδ-ν	ἴ-στός, ἴ-στόσα, ἴ-στός

IRREGULAR VERBS IN ML.

793.

οἶδα (ιδ), KNOW.

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.	SECOND PERF.		SECOND PLUP.	
	A.	1	οἶδα	ᾔδῃ or ᾔδειν
		2	οἶσθα	ᾔδησθα or ᾔδεισθα
		3	οἶδε	ᾔδει or ᾔδειν
	D.	2	ἴστων	ᾔστων
		3	ἴστων	ᾔστων
	P.	1	ἴσμεν	ᾔσμεν
		2	ἴστε	ᾔστε
		3	ἴδωσι	ᾔσαν or ᾔδσαν

SECOND PERFECT.

SUBJUNCTIVE.	A.	1	εἰδῶ
		2	εἰδῆς
		3	εἰδῇ
	D.	2	εἰδῆτον
		3	εἰδῆτον
	P.	1	εἰδῶμεν
		2	εἰδῆτε
		3	εἰδῶσι
	OPTATIVE.	A.	1
		2	εἰδαίης
		3	εἰδαίη
D.		2	εἰδαίετον
		3	εἰδαίετον
P.		1	εἰδαίμεν or εἰδαίηνμεν
		2	εἰδαίητε εἰδαίητε
		3	εἰδαίεν εἰδαίεντων

IMPERATIVE.	2	ἴδε
	3	ἴτω
	2	ἴτε
	3	ἴτω
	2	ἴτε
	3	ἴτω
	3	ἴτω
	3	ἴτω

IMPER.	2d Pers.
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INFIN. εἰδέναι

PARTIC. εἰδώς, εἰδώς, εἰδώς, gen. εἰδώς, etc.

794. φημί (φα), SAY.

ACTIVE.

PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	
φῆμι	φῆς	ἔφην	ἔφησθα or ἔφης
φῆσι	φῆσιν	ἔφην	ἔφην
φῆσιν	φῆσιν	ἔφην	ἔφην
φῆσιν	φῆσιν	ἔφην	ἔφην
φῆσιν	φῆσιν	ἔφην	ἔφην
φῆσιν	φῆσιν	ἔφην	ἔφην
φῆσιν	φῆσιν	ἔφην	ἔφην
φῆσιν	φῆσιν	ἔφην	ἔφην
φῆσιν	φῆσιν	ἔφην	ἔφην
φῆσιν	φῆσιν	ἔφην	ἔφην
φῆσιν	φῆσιν	ἔφην	ἔφην

PRESENT.

PRESENT.	
φῶ	φῶ
φῶς	φῶς
φῶ	φῶ
φῶ	φῶ
φῶ	φῶ
φῶ	φῶ
φῶ	φῶ
φῶ	φῶ
φῶ	φῶ
φῶ	φῶ
φῶ	φῶ

φῶσι or φῶσι

φῶσι

φῶσι

φῶσι

φῶσι

φῶσι

φῶσι

φῶσι

φῶσι

IRREGULAR VERBS IN ML.

795.

εἶμι (εἶ), I.E.

		ACTIVE.	
		PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
INDICATIVE.	A. 1	εἶμι	ἦν οἱ ἦν
	2	εἶ	ἦσθα
	3	ἔστι	ἦν
	D. 2	ἔσθον	ἦσσαν or ἦσαν
	3	ἔσθον	ἦσθην ἦσθην
	P. 1	ἔσμεν	ἦμεν
	2	ἔστε	ἦσθε ἦτε
	3	εἰσὶ	ἦσαν
		PRESENT.	
SUBJUNCTIVE.	A. 1	ᾔ	
	2	ᾔς	
	3	ᾔ	
	D. 2	ᾔτον	
	3	ᾔτον	
	P. 1	ᾔμεν	
	2	ᾔτε	
	3	ᾔσι	
OPTATIVE.	A. 1	εἴην	
	2	εἴης	
	3	εἴη	
	D. 2	εἴτον or εἴητον	
	3	εἴτην εἴητην	
	P. 1	εἴμεν εἴημεν	
	2	εἴτε εἴητε	
	3	εἴεν εἴησαν	
IMPERATIVE.	A. 2	ἔσθι	
	3	ἔστω	
	D. 2	ἔσθον	
	3	ἔστων	
	P. 2	ἔστω	
	3	ἔστων	
		INFIN.	
		εἶναι	

PARTIC. ἔων, ὄντα, ὄν, gen. ὄντος, etc.

796. εἶμι (εἶ), GO.

		ACTIVE.	
		PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
INDICATIVE.	A. 1	εἶμι	ἦν or ἦν
	2	εἶ	ἦς ἦσθα
	3	ἔστι	ἦν
	D. 2	ἔτον	ἦσαν
	3	ἔτον	ἦσθην
	P. 1	ἔμεν	ἦμεν
	2	ἔτε	ἦτε
	3	ἔσι	ἦσαν or ἦσαν
		PRESENT.	
SUBJUNCTIVE.	A. 1	ᾔ	
	2	ᾔς	
	3	ᾔ	
	D. 2	ᾔτον	
	3	ᾔτον	
	P. 1	ᾔμεν	
	2	ᾔτε	
	3	ᾔσι	
OPTATIVE.	A. 1	εἴην	
	2	εἴης	
	3	εἴη	
	D. 2	εἴτον or εἴητον	
	3	εἴτην	
	P. 1	εἴμεν	
	2	εἴτε	
	3	εἴεν	
IMPERATIVE.	A. 2	ἔσθι	
	3	ἔστω	
	D. 2	ἔσθον	
	3	ἔστων	
	P. 2	ἔστω	
	3	ἔστων	
		INFIN.	
		εἶναι	

PARTIC. ἔων, ὄντα, ὄν, gen. ὄντος, etc.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN ML.

797.		ἔμμι (ἐ), SEND.						
		ACTIVE.		MID. and PASS.		ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	
		PRES.	IMPERF.	PRES.	IMPERF.	SECOND AORIST.		
INDICATIVE.	S. 1	ἔμμι	ἔην	ἔμαι	ἔμην		εἔμην	
	2	ἔης	ἔεις	ἔσαι	ἔσο		εἔσο	
	3	ἔησι	ἔει	ἔται	ἔτο		εἔτο	
	D. 2	ἔτον	ἔτον	ἔσθον	ἔσθον	εἔτον	εἔσθον	
	3	ἔτον	ἔτην	ἔσθον	ἔσθην	εἔτην	εἔσθην	
	P. 1	ἔμεν	ἔμεν	ἔμεθα	ἔμεθα	εἔμεν	εἔμεθα	
	2	ἔτε	ἔτε	ἔσθε	ἔσθε	εἔτε	εἔσθε	
	3	ἔσω	ἔσαν	ἔνται	ἔντο	εἔσαν	εἔντο	
			PRESENT.		PRESENT.			
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S. 1	ἴω		ἴωμαι		ῶ	ῶμαι	
	2	ἴης		ἴῃ		ῃς	ῃ	
	3	ἴῃ		ἴῃται		ῃ	ῃται	
	D. 2	ἴητον		ἴησθον		ῆτον	ῆσθον	
	3	ἴητον		ἴησθον		ῆτον	ῆσθον	
	P. 1	ἴωμεν		ἴωμεθα		ῶμεν	ῶμεθα	
	2	ἴῃτε		ἴῃσθε		ῃτε	ῃσθε	
	3	ἴωσι		ἴωνται		ῶσι	ῶνται	
	OPTATIVE.	S. 1	ἔλην		ἔλμην		εἒην	εἔμην
2		ἔλῃς		ἔλῃο		εἒῃς	εἔῃο	
3		ἔλῃ		ἔλῃτο		εἒῃ	εἔτο	
D. 2		ἔλτον or ἔλήτον		ἔλσθον		εἒτον or εἒητον	εἔσθον	
3		ἔλήτην ἢ ἔλήτην		ἔλσθην		εἒτην ἢ εἒήτην	εἔσθην	
P. 1		ἔλμεν	ἔλήμεν	ἔλμεθα		εἒμεν	εἒμεθα	
2		ἔλτε	ἔλήτε	ἔλσθε		εἒτε	εἒητε	
3		ἔλιν	ἔλήσαν	ἔλιντο		εἒιν	εἒησαν	
IMPERATIVE.		S. 2	ἔει		ἔσο		ἔε	οὐ
	3	ἔτω		ἔσθω		ἔτω	ἔσθω	
	D. 2	ἔτον		ἔσθον		ἔτον	ἔσθον	
	3	ἔτων		ἔσθων		ἔτων	ἔσθων	
	P. 2	ἔτε		ἔσθε		ἔτε	ἔσθε	
	3	ἔντων		ἔσθων		ἔντων	ἔσθων	
	INFIN.		ἔμειναι		ἔσθαι		ε἖ναι	ἔσθαι
	PARTIC.		ἔας, ἔασα, ἔαν		ἔμενος		ε἖ς, ε἖σα, ἔν	ἔμενος

IRREGULAR VERBS IN MI.

798.		κείμαι (κει), I sit.		799.		κάθ-ημαι (ἤσ), SIT DOWN.	
		PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.			PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.
INDICATIVE.	S. 1	κείμαι	ἔκειμην			κάθ-ημαι	ἐκάθημην or καθήμην
	2	κείσαι	ἔκεισο.			καθήσαι	ἐκάθησο καθήσο
	3	κείται	ἔκειτο			κάθητα.	ἐκάθητο καθήστο
	D. 2	κείσθον	ἔκεισθον			κάθησθον	ἐκάθησθον καθήσθον
	3	κείσθον	ἔκεισθην			κάθησθε.	ἐκαθήσθην καθήσθην
	P. 1	κείμεθα	ἔκειμεθα			καθήμεθα	ἐκαθήμεθα καθήμεθα
	2	κείσθε	ἔκεισθε			κρήσθε	ἐκάθησθε καθήσθε
	3	κείνται	ἔκειντο			κρήνται	ἐκάθηντο καθήντο
		PRESENT				PRESENT.	
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S. 1	κείωμαι				καθώμαι	
	2	κῆ				καθῆ	
	3	κῆται				καθήται	
	D. 2	κῆσθον				καθήσθον	
	3	κῆσθον				καθήσθον	
	P. 1	καώμεθα				καθώμεθα	
	2	κῆσθε				καθήσθε	
	3	κῶνται				καθῶνται	
		PRESENT				PRESENT.	
OPTATIVE.	S. 1	κείοιμην				καθόιμην	
	2	κείοιο				καθόιο	
	3	κείοιτο				καθόιτο	
	D. 2	κείοισθον				καθόισθον	
	3	κείοισθην				καθόισθην	
	P. 1	κείοιμεθα				καθόιμεθα	
	2	κείοισθε				καθόισθε	
	3	κείοιντο				καθόιντο	
		PRESENT				PRESENT.	
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2	κείσο				κάθησο	
	3	κείσθω				καθήσθω	
	D. 2	κείσθον				κάθησθον	
	3	κείσθων				καθήσθων	
	P. 2	κείσθε				κάθησθε	
	3	κείσθων				καθήσθων	
		κείσθαι				καθήσθαι	
		κείμενος				καθήμενος	
		κείμενος				καθήμενος	



No. 63. Athena.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

Subject and Predicate.

800. The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative. Thus, ἡ οἰκία θύρας ἔχει, *the house has doors*.

801. The subject of the infinitive is in the accusative; but it is generally omitted when it is the same as the subject or the object (direct or indirect) of the leading verb. See 461, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.

802. A verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person; but a nominative in the *neuter plural* regularly takes a singular verb. Thus, τὰ πλοῖα μικρὰ ἦν, *the boats were small*.

803. With verbs signifying *to be, become, appear, be named, chosen, made, thought, or regarded*, and the like, a noun or adjective in the predicate is in the same case as the subject. Thus, ἡ εἰσβολὴ ἦν ὁδὸς ἀμαξιτός, *the pass was a wagon road*, ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Μαρσῦς, *the river is called Marsyas*.

Apposition.

804. A noun annexed to another noun to describe it, and denoting the same person or thing, agrees with it in case. This is called *apposition*, and the noun thus used is called an *appositive*. Thus, Κῦρος, ὁ τοῦ Δαρείου υἱός, Πέρσης ἦν, *Cyrus, the son of Darius, was a Persian*.

Adjectives.

805. Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case. This applies also to the article and to adjective pronouns and participles. Thus, ἡ ὁδὸς στενὴ ἦν, *the road was narrow*, ἐπορεύοντο οἱ Ἕλληνες τὴν ἡμετέραν χώραν ἀρπάζοντες, *the Greeks advanced ravaging our land*.

806. An adjective or participle, generally with the article, may be used as a noun. Thus, οἱ πολέμοι, *the enemy*, τὸ κωλύον, *the hindrance*, κακόν, *evil*.

The Article.

807. Proper names may take the article. Thus, αἱ τοῦ Κύρου κῶμαι, *the villages of Cyrus*.

808. Abstract nouns often take the article. Thus, ἡ ἀλήθεια, *truth*.

809. Nouns with a possessive pronoun take the article when they refer to definite individuals, but not otherwise. Thus, ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ, *my father*, but ἐμὸς φίλος, *a friend of mine*.

810. The article is often used where we use a possessive pronoun, to mark something as belonging to a person or thing mentioned in the sentence. Thus, Κῦρος ἐπιβουλεύσει τῷ ἀδελφῷ, *Cyrus will plot against his brother*.

811. An adverb, a preposition with its case, or any similar expression may be used with the article to qualify a noun, like an attributive adjective. Here a noun denoting men or things is often omitted. Thus, οἱ οἴκοι ἐχθροί, *his enemies at home*, οἱ παρὰ βασιλέως ἄγγελλοι, *the messengers from the king*, οἱ οἴκοι, *those at home*, οἱ ἀμφὶ Κῦρον, *Cyrus and his followers*.

812. An attributive adjective, or equivalent expression, which qualifies a noun with the article, commonly stands between the article and the noun. But the noun with the article may be followed by the adjective with the article repeated: here the first article is sometimes omitted. Thus, ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ φυλακή, or ἡ φυλακή ἡ Ἑλληνική, or φυλακή ἡ Ἑλληνική, *the Greek garrison*, ἡ εἰς τὸ πεδίον εἰσβολή, or ἡ εἰσβολή ἡ εἰς τὸ πεδίον, or εἰσβολή ἡ εἰς τὸ πεδίον, *the pass leading into the plain*.

813. When an adjective either precedes the article, or follows the noun without taking an article, it is always a predicate adjective. Thus, μικραὶ αἱ οἰκίαι ἦσαν, or αἱ οἰκίαι μικραὶ ἦσαν, *the houses were small*.

814. When a demonstrative pronoun agrees with a noun, it takes the article, and stands in the predicate position. See 158.

815. In Attic prose the article retains its original demonstrative force chiefly in the expression ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, *the one . . . the other*. ὁ δέ, etc., sometimes means, *and he, etc.*, even when no ὁ μὲν precedes. Thus, τοῖς μὲν ἀπέκτεινε, τοῖς δ' ἐξέβαλεν, *some he slew, others he banished*, οἱ δὲ ταῦτα εἶλεν τοῖς στρατιώταις, *and they (the generals) told it to the soldiers*.

Pronouns.

816. The nominatives of the personal pronouns are seldom used, except for emphasis. See 136.

817. The personal pronoun of the third person, *οἷ, οἷ, ζ,* etc., is generally an indirect reflexive in Attic prose, i.e. it is used in a dependent clause to refer to the subject of the leading verb. See 457.

818. *αὐτός* has three uses: in all its cases it may mean *self*, when preceded by the article it means *and*; in its oblique cases it may mean *him, her, it, them*. See 160.

819. The reflexive pronouns refer to the subject of the clause in which they stand. Sometimes in a dependent clause they refer to the subject of the leading verb, - i.e. they are indirect reflexives. See 146.

820. The possessive pronouns (448) are generally equivalent to the possessive genitive (811, 1) of the personal pronouns. Thus, *ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ* = *ὁ πατήρ ἐμοῦ*, *my father*.

821. *ἐκεῖνος*, *that*, is used of something remote; *ὅδε*, *this*, of something near or present. *οὗτος* is used in referring to something that has already been mentioned; *ὅδε*, in referring to something which is about to be mentioned. See 159.

822. The interrogative *τίς* (353), *who? what?* may be either substantive or adjective. Thus, *τίς τοῦτο λέγει;* *who says this?* *τίνας ἄνδρας εἶδον;* *what men did I see?*

823. *τίς* may be used both in direct and in indirect questions. Thus, *τίς ὁ θόρυβός ἐστι;* *what is the disturbance?* *ἐρωτᾷ τίς ὁ θόρυβός ἐστι,* *he asks what the disturbance is.*

824. The indefinite *τίς* (354) may be either substantive or adjective. Thus, *τοῦτο λέγει τις,* or *ἄνθρωπός τις τοῦτο λέγει,* *somebody says this.*

825. *τίς* is sometimes nearly equivalent to English *a* or *an*. Thus, *εἶδον ἄνθρωπὸν τινα,* *I saw a certain man,* or *I saw a man.*

826. A relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on the construction of the clause in which it stands. Thus, *ἐξελαίνουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμόν, οὗ ἦν τὸ εἶρος τέτταρα στάδια,* *they marched on to the Euphrates, the breadth of which was four stades.*

RULES OF SYNTAX.

827. The antecedent of a relative may be omitted when it can easily be supplied from the context, especially if it is indefinite. Thus, *καταπράξω ἐφ' ᾧ στρατεύομαι*, I shall accomplish (the objects) for which I am taking the field.

828. When a relative would naturally be in the accusative as the object of a verb, it is generally assimilated to the case of the antecedent if this is a genitive or dative. Thus, *ἄνδρες ἄξιοί εἰσι τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἣς κίκτῃται*, they are men worthy of the freedom which they have.

829. The antecedent is often attracted into the relative clause, and agrees with the relative. Thus, *ἀπέπεμψεν ὃ εἶχε στρατεύμα*, he despatched what forces he had.

Nominative and Vocative Cases.

830. The nominative is used chiefly as the subject of a finite verb, or in the predicate after verbs signifying to be, become, etc. See 800, 803.

831. The vocative, with or without ὦ, is used in addressing a person or thing. Thus, *ὦ ὁδός, ὦ Κῦρε, ἄγει εἰς πεδίον καλόν*, the road, Cyrus, leads into a beautiful plain. *ἄνδρες στρατιῶται*, fellow soldiers!

Accusative Case.

832. The direct object of the action of a transitive verb is put in the accusative. Thus, *σφενδόνην ἔχει*, he has a sling.

833. Any verb whose meaning permits it may take an accusative of kindred signification. This accusative repeats the idea already contained in the verb, and may follow intransitive as well as transitive verbs. It is called the cognate accusative. Thus, *πολεμεῖ ἄδικον πόλεμον*, he wages an unjust war, *τί σε ἥδίκησα*; what wrong have I done you?

834. The accusative of specification may be joined with a verb, adjective, noun, or even a whole sentence, to denote a part, character, or quality to which the expression refers. Thus, *τὰ πολέμια ἀγαθός*, skilled in matters pertaining to war, *ὁ ποταμός ἐστι τὸ εἶρος πλέθρον*, the river is one hundred feet in width.

835. An accusative in certain expressions has the force of an adverb. Thus, *τὰ πάντα νικῶσι*, they are completely victorious, *τί δὲ αὐτοὺς λῦειν τὴν γέφυραν*, why need they destroy the bridge?

836. The accusative may denote *extent of time or space*. Thus, ἐνταῦθα μόνῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἐπτά, *he remained there a week*; ἐπορεύοντο σταθμούς πέντε, *they proceeded five days' journey*.

837. The accusative follows the adverbs of swearing *ὦ* and *μή*, *by*. An oath introduced by *ὦ* is affirmative; one introduced by *μή* is negative. Thus, *ὦ Δία, yes, by Zeus!* *μή τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ αὐτοὺς διώξω, by Heaven, I will not pursue them!*

838. Verbs signifying *to ask, demand, teach, remind, clothe, unclthe, conceal, deprive, and take away* may take two object accusatives. Thus, ἡγμένα αἰτείε Κύρον, *ask Cyrus for a guide*, τοὺς παῖδας σωφροσύνην διδάσκουσι, *they teach the lads self-control*, ἀμνήσω γὰρ ὑμᾶς τοὺς κινδύνους, *I will remind you of the dangers*, τὰ χρήματα Κύρον οὐκ ἔκρυπτε, *he did not conceal his possessions from Cyrus*, τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀπεστερήκαμεν τὴν ναῦν, *we have robbed the men of their ship*.

839. Verbs signifying *to do anything to or to say anything of a person or thing* take two accusatives. Thus, τοὺς φίλους κακόν τι ἐργάσισθε, *you will do your friends some harm*.

840. Verbs signifying *to name, choose or appoint, make, think or regard*, and the like, may take a predicate accusative besides the object accusative. Thus, πατέρα Ξενοφῶντα ἐκάλεον, *they called Xenophon 'father,'* φίλον ποιήσωμεν τοῦτον, *let us make him our friend*, τὸν εὐτράπηγν φίλον οὐ νομιεῖ, *he will not regard the satrap as a friend*.

Genitive Case.

841. A noun in the genitive may limit the meaning of another noun. This is called the *attributive genitive* and expresses various relations, most of which are denoted by *of* or by the possessive case in English. Thus:

1. Possession or other close relation, as τὰ βασιλέως βασιλεία, *the King's palace. The Possessive Genitive.*
2. The Subject of an action or feeling, as ὁ τῶν βαρβάρων φόβος, *the fear of the barbarians, i.e. the fear which they felt. The Subjective Genitive.*
3. The Object of an action or feeling, as ὁ τῶν Ἑλλήνων φόβος, *the fear of the Greeks, i.e. the fear which they inspired. The Objective Genitive.*
4. Material or Contents, including that of which anything consists, as πέντε μναὶ ἀργυρίου, *five minas of silver. Genitive of Material.*

5. Measure, of space, time, or value, as *τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδός*, a journey of three days, *πέντε μηνῶν μισθός*, five months' pay. Genitive of Measure.

6. Cause or Origin, as *μεγάλων ἀδικημάτων ὀργή*, anger at great offenses. The Causal Genitive.

7. The Whole, after nouns denoting a part, as *διὰ μέσου τῆς πόλεως*, through the middle of the city. The Partitive Genitive.

842. The Partitive genitive (841, 7) may follow all nouns, pronouns, adjectives (especially superlatives), participles with the article, and adverbs, which denote a part. Thus, *τίς τῶν Ἑλλήνων*; who of the Greeks? *πάντων πάντα κράτιστος*, best of all in everything, *ὅμων ὁ βουλόμενος*, whoever of you wishes, *τίμαται μάλιστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων*, he is honored more than any other Greek.

843. Verbs signifying to be or become and other copulative verbs may have a predicate genitive expressing any of the relations of the attributive genitive (841). Thus, *τίνος ἐστὶν ὁ ἵππος*; who owns the horse? *ὁ Χάλος ἐστὶ τὸ εἶρος πλῆθρον*, the Chalus is one hundred feet broad, *ἦν δὲ καὶ οὗτος τῶν Μίλητον πολιορκούντων*, he too was one of these who were besieging Miletus.

844. Any verb may take a genitive if its action affects the object only in part. This principle applies especially to verbs signifying to share (give or take a part) or to enjoy. Thus, *λαμβάνουσι τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ στρατεύματος*, they take a part of the barbarian force, *τῶν ἐπιτηδείων μετέσχετε*, you had your share of provisions.

845. The genitive follows verbs signifying to take hold of, touch, claim, aim at, hit, attain, miss, make trial of, begin. Thus, *ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης*, they took hold of his girdle, *οὐχ ἄπτεται τῆς κάρφης τὸ ὕδωρ*, the water does not touch the hay, *οὗτος αὐτοῦ ἤμαρτε*, this one missed him, *ἤρχε τοῦ λόγου ὦδε*, he began his speech as follows.

846. The genitive follows verbs signifying to taste, smell, hear, perceive, comprehend, remember, forget, desire, care for, spare, neglect, wonder at, admire, despise. Thus, *οὔποτε ἡδύνος οἶνον γέγευμαι*, I have never tasted finer wine, *θορύβον ἤκουε*, he heard a noise, *τούτων μέμνησθε*: do you remember this? *τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐπεμελεῖτο*, he looked out for his men, *μὴ ἀμελῶμεν ἡμῶν αὐτῶν*, let us not neglect ourselves.

847. The genitive follows verbs signifying *to rule, lead, or direct*. Thus, τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἄρχε, *he commands the hoplites*, Κλέαρχος τοῦ δεξιῶ κέρως ἡγείται, *Clarchus is the right wing*.

848. Verbs signifying *fulness and want* take the genitive of material (841, 4). Those signifying *to fill* take the accusative of the thing filled and the genitive of material. Thus, οὐ στρατιῶ τῶν ἀπορῶ, *I am not in need of men*, τὰς διφθέρας ἐτίμπλυσαν χόρτου κοῖφον, *they filled the skins with dry grass*.

849. The genitive (as ablative) may denote that from which anything is separated or distinguished. On this principle the genitive follows verbs denoting *to remove, restrain, release, cease, fail, differ, give up, and the like*. Thus, διέσχω ἀλλήλων ὡς τριάκοντα στάδια, *they were about thirty furlongs distant from one another*, ἐπέσχον τῆς πορείας, *they desisted from marching*, πολέμου ἡδέως παύσεται, *he will be glad to stop fighting*.

850. The genitive follows verbs signifying *to surpass and be inferior*, and all others which imply comparison. Thus, οὕτως ἂν περιγένοιτο τῶν ἐχθρῶν, *he would thus get the better of his enemies*, ὑστέρησε τῆς μάχης ἡμέραις πέντε, *he was five days too late for the battle*.

851. The genitive often denotes a *cause*, especially with verbs expressing emotions, such as *admiration, wonder, affection, hatred, pity, anger, envy, or revenge*. Sometimes it denotes the *source*. Thus, τῆς ἐλευθερίᾳς ὁμᾶς εὐδαιμονίζω, *I count you happy because of your freedom*, τοῖς θεοῖς χάριν ἔχουσι τῆς νίκης, *they are grateful to the gods for victory*, τούτων ἐμοὶ χαλεπαίνετε, *you are angry with me for this*, ἤκουσε ταῦτα τοῦ ἀγγέλλον, *he heard this from the messenger*.

852. The genitive often depends on a preposition included in a compound verb. Thus, τῶι ἄλλων προτιμήσει, *he will honor you above the rest*, καταψηφίζονται αὐτοῦ θάνατον, *they condemn him to death* (literally, *they vote death against him*).

853. The genitive may denote the *price or value* of a thing. Thus, πόσον διδάσκεις; *how much do you charge for your lessons?* (literally, *for what price do you teach?*). φιάλη χρυσῇ ἀξία δέκα μνῶν, *a gold drinking-cup worth ten minas*, φίλος πολλοῦ ἀξιος, *a friend worth much* (i.e. *of great value*).

854. The genitive may denote the time within which anything takes place. Thus, ὥρμητο τῆς νυκτός, *he set out in the night*, ταῦτα τῆς ἡμέρας ἐγένετο, *this happened during the day*.

855. The objective genitive follows many verbal adjectives. These are chiefly kindred (in meaning or derivation) to verbs which take the genitive. Thus, ἔμπειροι γὰρ ἦσαν τῆς χώρας, *they were familiar with the country* (845), τῆς χώρας ἐγκρατεῖς, *masters or rulers of the land* (847), κῶμαι μεστὰί σίτου, *villages abounding in supplies* (848).

856. The genitive follows many adverbs, chiefly adverbs of place and those derived from adjectives which take the genitive. Thus, πέραν τοῦ Εὐφράτου, *across the Euphrates*, εἰσω τῆς πόλεως, *within the city*, ἐγγὺς τοῦ παραδείσου, *near the park*, οἱ ἐμπείρως Κύρου ἔχοντες, *those who are acquainted with Cyrus*.

857. A noun and a participle not grammatically connected with the main construction of the sentence may stand by themselves in the Genitive Absolute. See 516.

858. Adjectives and adverbs of the comparative degree take the genitive (without ἤ, *than*). Thus, κακίους τῶν ἄλλων, *more cowardly than the rest*, θάττον τῶν ἵππων ἔτρεχον, *they ran more swiftly than the horses*.

Dative Case.

859. The indirect object of the action of a transitive verb is put in the dative. This object is generally introduced in English by *to*. Thus, δίδωσι μισθὸν τῷ στρατεύματι, *he gives pay to the army*.

860. Certain intransitive verbs take the dative, many of which in English may have a direct object without *to*. The verbs of this class which are not translated with *to* in English are chiefly those signifying *to benefit, serve, obey, defend, assist, please, trust, satisfy, advise, exhort*, or any of their opposites; also those expressing *friendliness, hostility, blame, abuse, reproach, envy, anger, threats*. Thus, οἱ πρόσθεν ἡμῖν βοηθήσαντες, *those who have previously helped us*, πείθεται τῷ στρατηγῷ, *he obeys his commander*, πιστεύουσι τῷ Κύρῳ, *they trust Cyrus*, παρεκλείοντο ἀλλήλους, *they exhorted one another*, ὠργίζοντο ἰσχυρῶς τῷ Κλεάρχῳ, *they were excessively angry with Clearchus*.

861. The person or thing for whose advantage or disadvantage anything is or is done is put in the dative. This dative is generally introduced in English by *for*. Thus, ἄλλο στρατεύμα Κύρῳ συλλέγεται ἐν Χερσονήτῃ, another force was collected for Cyrus in the Chersonese. ἐμοὶ κακὸν βουλευέαις, you are plotting harm against me. Dative of Advantage or Disadvantage.

862. The dative with εἰμί, γίγνομαι, and similar verbs may denote the possessor. Thus, στρατιώται Κύρῳ ἦσαν ἀγαθοί, Cyrus had brave soldiers. Dative of the Possessor.

863. The dative follows many adjectives and adverbs, and some verbal nouns of kindred meaning with the verbs of 860 and 861. Thus, τῷ ἐμῷ ἀδελφῷ πολέμιος, ἐμοὶ δὲ φίλος καὶ πιστός, hostile to my brother, but friendly and faithful to me, πηλὸς ταῖς ἀμάξαις δυσπρόρευτος, mire hard for the wagons to get through.

864. The dative is used with all words implying likeness or unlikeness, agreement or disagreement, union, or approach. This includes verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and nouns. Thus, ἡ πορείᾳ ὁμοίᾳ φεγῇ ἐγίγνετο, their march came to be like flight, Μαρσύας Ἀπόλλωνι ἦρσε, Marsyas contended with Apollo, ἐπολέμει τοῖς Θραξί, he carried on war with the Thracians, ἔχονται Κύρῳ, they will follow Cyrus, αὖα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, at daybreak, πλησιάζει τοῖς πολεμίοις, he approaches the enemy.

865. The dative follows many verbs compounded with ἐν, σύν, or ἐπί; and some compounded with πρὸς, παρά, περί, and ὑπό. Thus, τοῖς στρατιώταις φόβον ἰμποιεῖ, he inspires his soldiers with fear, συμπέμπει τῷ ὑπαστράτῃ ἄλλους στρατιώτας, he sends other soldiers with the general, Κύρῳ ἐπιβουλεύει, he plots against Cyrus.

866. The dative is used to denote cause, manner, and means or instrument. Thus, φίλῳ καὶ εὐνοίᾳ ἐβοήθον αὐτῷ, they helped him because of their friendship and good will, πορεύονται κύκλῳ, they advance in a circle, αὐτοὺς φοβοῦσι τῇ κραυγῇ, they frighten them by their uproar, διαβαίνουσι πλοίοις, they cross in boats, βούλεται ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι, he wishes to use (i.e. serve himself by) us, γένει προσήκει βασιλεῖ, in family he is related to the king.

867. The dative of manner is used with comparatives to denote the degree of difference. Thus, πολλῷ μείζων ἐγίγνετο ἡ βοή, the shouting grew much (literally, by much) louder.

868. The dative sometimes denotes the *agent* with the perfect and pluperfect passive, rarely with other passive tenses. See 203.

869. The dative is used to denote that by which any person or thing is *accompanied*. Thus, ἦλθε στρατεύματι πολλῷ, *he came with a mighty army*.

870. The dative without a preposition often denotes the *time when* an action takes place. This is confined chiefly to nouns denoting *day, night, month, or year*, and to names of *festivals*. Thus, τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ, *on the same day*, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, *on the following (day)*, μιᾷ νυκτὶ πάντες ἀπέθανον, *all perished in a single night*.



No 64. κείνους.

AUGMENT AND REDUPLICATION. VERB AND TENSE STEMS. PRINCIPAL PARTS OF IMPORTANT VERBS.

871. 1. The diphthong **ov** is never augmented; **u**, **o**, and **eo** are often without augment.

2. Some verbs beginning with a single consonant have **u** in the first perfect and perfect middle systems instead of the reduplication. See 106.

3. Most verbs beginning with a *route* and a liquid have the full reduplication.

4. Some verbs whose stem begins with **a**, **e**, or **o**, followed by a single consonant, reduplicate the perfect and pluperfect by prefixing the first two letters of the stem, and lengthening the following vowel as in the temporal augment. This is called *Attic* reduplication.

5. Some verbs whose stem begins with a vowel take the syllabic augment, as if the stem began with a consonant. These verbs also have a simple **e** for the reduplication. Some of them have the temporal in addition to the syllabic augment. When another **e** follows, **ae** is contracted into **ai**.

6. Some verbs derived from nouns or adjectives compounded with prepositions are augmented and reduplicated after the preposition, like compound verbs.

7. A few compound verbs take the augment before the preposition, and others have both augments.

8. Some vowel verbs retain the short vowel of the verb stem, contrary to the general rule (274), in all the systems in which the verb occurs.

9. Some vowel verbs retain the short vowel only in some of the tense systems.

10. Vowel stems which retain the short vowel (see 8, 9, above) and some others may add **σ** to the final vowel before all endings *not beginning with σ* in the perfect and pluperfect middle. Some verbs may have **σ** also before **θη** or **θη** in the first passive system.

11. Some verbs with short verb stems ending in a mute or υ lengthen the short vowel in some of the tenses, α to η , ι to ϵ or \omicron , υ to ω . The shorter verb stem generally appears in the second aorist active or passive.

12. Stems consisting of a short vowel between two consonants sometimes drop the vowel.

13. Some verbs add ϵ to the verb stem in some of the tense systems.

14. Some verbs drop σ of the future stem and contract.

15. Futures in ω and $\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ from verbs in $\iota\omega$ of more than two syllables regularly drop σ and insert ϵ , and contract. The forms in 14 and 15 are called the *Attic* future.

16. Some verbs, instead of a future in $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, or in addition to it, have a future in $\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, contracted $\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, formed with the tense suffix $\sigma\epsilon^o/$. This is called the *Doric* future.

17. In many verbs the future active does not occur, and the future middle is used in its stead.

In the following, the numeral in parenthesis refers to the sections of 871, the superior numeral to the notes at the foot of the page.

1. $\delta\gamma\omega$, *lead, bring,*

$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$	$\delta\acute{\gamma}\alpha\gamma\omicron\nu^1$	$\delta\acute{\gamma}\chi\alpha$	$\delta\acute{\gamma}\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$	$\delta\acute{\gamma}\chi\theta\eta\nu$
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2. $\alpha\iota\lambda\acute{\omega}$, *praise,*

$\alpha\iota\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$ (9)	$\eta\acute{\nu}\epsilon\sigma\alpha$ (9)	$\eta\acute{\nu}\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ (9)	$\eta\acute{\nu}\eta\mu\alpha\iota$	$\eta\acute{\nu}\epsilon\theta\eta\nu$ (9)
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3. $\alpha\iota\rho\acute{\iota}\omega$ ($\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon$, $\epsilon\lambda$), *take, seize, mid. take for oneself, choose,*

$\alpha\iota\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$	$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$ (5)	$\eta\rho\eta\kappa\alpha$	$\eta\rho\eta\mu\alpha\iota$	$\eta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\nu$ (9)
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4. $\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ($\alpha\iota\sigma\theta$), *perceive,*

$\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (13)	$\eta\acute{\sigma}\theta\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$	$\eta\acute{\sigma}\theta\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ (13)
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5. $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega$, *hear,*

$\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (17)	$\eta\acute{\kappa}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha$	$\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\alpha^2$ (4)	$\eta\acute{\kappa}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ (10)
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¹ The stem is reduplicated, $\delta\gamma\alpha\gamma$. — ² υ is dropped.

ἀλίσσεται (ἀλ, ἀλο), <i>be captured</i> .				
ἀλίσσομαι	ἔαλον ¹ (5)	ἔαλωκα (5)		
	ἔλων ¹	ἔλωκα		
7 ἀλλάττω (ἀλλαττ, ἐσθλσθ),				
ἀλλάξω	ἔλλαξα	ἔλλαχα	ἔλλαγμαι	ἑλλάχθην ἑλλάγην
ἁμαρτάνω (ἁμαρτ), <i>miss, err, do wrong</i>				
ἁμαρτήσομαι	ἥμαρτον	ἥμαρτηκα	ἥμαρτημαι	ἥμαρτήθην
(13, 14)		(13)	(13)	(13)
ἀν-οίγω, <i>open</i> ,				
ἀν-οίξω	ἀν-όωξα (5)	ἀν-όψα (5)	ἀν-όψμαι (5)	ἀν-όψθην (5)
		ἀν-όψα (5)		
βαίνω (βα), <i>go</i> ,				
βήσομαι (17)	ἔβην ²	βέβηκα	βέβαμαι (9)	ἔβεβη (9)
βάλλω (βαλ), <i>throw</i> ,				
βαλῶ	ἔβαλον	βέβληκα	βέβλημαι	ἔβληθην
βλάπτω (βλαβ), <i>injure</i> ,				
βλάψω	ἔβλαψα	βέβλαψα	βέβλαψμαι	ἔβλάψθην ἔβλάβην
βούλομαι, <i>wish, will</i> ,				
βουλήσομαι (13)			βεβούλημαι (13)	ἔβουλήθην (13)
γίγνομαι (γεν), <i>become</i> ,				
γενήσομαι (13)	ἔγενόμην	ἔγενονα	γγένημαι (13)	
γινώσκω (γνω), <i>perceive, know</i> ,				
γνώσομαι	ἔγνω ¹	ἔγνωκα	ἔγνωσμαι (10)	ἔγνώσθην (10)
γράφω, <i>write</i> ,				
γράψω	ἔγραψα	ἔγραφα (3)	ἔγραψμαι (3)	ἔγράψθην

¹ Second aorist of the μ form (789). — ² Second aorist of the μ form (790).

δείξω	δείκνυμι (δεικ), point out, show,	δείξα	δείχαι	δείξομαι	δείχθην
θάω	θάω, flay,	θάραι	θάραμαι	θάσθην	
δέσσω	δέω, bind,	δέσσω	δέδεκα (9)	δέδεμαι (9)	δέδεθην (9)
δέχομαι	δέχομαι, need, mid. need, desire, request,	δέξομαι (13)	δέδεκα (13)	δέδεμαι (13)	δέδεθην (13)
δράω	δράω, run,	δράω	δράω	δράω	δράω
δώω	δίδωμι (δο), give,	δώω (700, 4)	δώω	δώω (9)	δώω (9)
δύναμαι	δύναμαι, be able, can,	δύναμαι	δύναμαι	δύναμαι	δύναμαι
εἶσο	εἶσο, make enter, intrans. enter,	εἶσο	εἶσο	εἶσο (9)	εἶσο (9)
εἶσο	εἶσο, permit,	εἶσο (5)	εἶσο (5)	εἶσο (5)	εἶσο (5)
ἐθέλω	ἐθέλω, wish, desire,	ἐθέλω (13)	ἐθέλω (13)	ἐθέλω (13)	ἐθέλω (13)
εἶπον	εἶπον (ειρ, ερ, πε), said,	εἶπον	εἶπον (2)	εἶπον (2)	εἶπον (738, 2)
ἐλάω	ἐλάω, drive, set in motion, intrans. ride, drive, march,	ἐλάω (14)	ἐλάω (8)	ἐλάω (4, 8)	ἐλάω (8)

¹ Second aorist of the μ form (790).

ἐπίσταμαι (ἐπίστα), <i>know, understand</i> , ἐπιστάω,				
ἐπιστήσομαι				ἐπιστήθην
ἵπομαι (σεπ.), ¹ <i>follow, accompany</i> ,				
ἵψομαι	ἑσπόμην (12)			
ἐργάζομαι (ἐργαζέ, <i>work</i>),				
ἐργάσομαι	ἐργασάμην (5)		ἐργασεν υ (5)	
ἔρχομαι (ἐρχ, ἐλθ, ἐλθ), <i>come</i> ,				
	ἦλθον	ἔλθῃς (4)		
ἐσθίω (ἐσθι, ἐδ, ἐδο, φαγ), <i>eat</i> ,				
ἐδομαι ²	ἐφύγον	ἐδέδοκα (1, 9)	ἐδέδεσμαι (4, 9, 10, 13)	ἐδέσθην (9, 10, 13)
εὐρίσκω (εὐρ), <i>find, discover</i>				
εὐρήσω (13)	ἤυρον	ἤυρηκα (13)	ἤυρημαι (13)	ἤυρίθην (9, 13)
ἔχω (σεχ, σχε), ³ <i>have, hold</i> .				
ἔξω	ἔσχον (12)	ἔσχηκα	ἔσχημαι	
σχήσω				
θάπτω (ταφ for θαφ), ⁴ <i>bury</i> ,				
θάψω	ἔθαψα		τίθαμμαι	ἐτάφην
θαυμάζω (θαυμαδ), <i>admire</i> ,				
θαυμάσομαι (17)	ἔθαύμασα	τεθαύμακα		ἔθαυμάσθην
θνήσκω (θαν), <i>die, be slain</i> ,				
θανοῦμαι (17)	ἔθανον	τέθνηκα		
θύω, <i>sacrifice</i> ,				
θύσω	ἔθυσα	τίθυκα (9)	τίθυμαι (9)	ἐτύθην ⁵ (9)

¹ ἵπομαι for σεπομαι and ἵψομαι for σεψομαι (738, 13). In ἑσπόμην the rough breathing is retained irregularly. — ² A few irregular futures drop σ of the stem, so that the future has the appearance of a present. — ³ ἔχω for σεχω and ἔξω for σεξω (738, 13). — ⁴ See 728, 17. — ⁵ θν becomes τυ before θην.

	ἵμι (ι), <i>send</i> ,			
ἵσω	ἵκα ¹	εἵκα (5)	εἵμαι (5)	εἵθην (5)
	ἰκνέομαι (ικ), <i>come</i> ,			
ἵξομαι	ἰκόμην ²		ἵγμαι ²	
	ἵστημι (στα), <i>set, make stand</i> , intrans. <i>stand, stop</i> ,			
στήσω	ἵστησα ἵστην	ἵστηκα ³	ἵσταμαι (9)	ἵστάθην (9)
	καλέω (καλε, κλε), <i>call</i> ,			
καλέω (13)	ἐκάλεσα (9)	ἐκέληκα	ἐκέλημαι	ἐκλήθην
	καύω (καν), <i>burn</i> ,			
καύσω	ἔκαυσα	ἐέκαυκα	ἐέκαυμαι	ἐκάυθην
	κελεύω, <i>order</i> ,			
κελεύσω	ἐκέλευσα	κεκέλευκα	κεκέλευσμαι (10)	ἐκελεύσθην (10)
	κλείω, <i>shut</i> ,			
κλείσω	ἔκλεισα		ἐκέλειμαι ἐέκλεισμαι (10)	ἐκλείσθην (10)
	κλέπτω (κλεπ), <i>steal</i> ,			
κλέψω	ἔκλειψα	ἐέκλοφα	ἐέκλεμμαι	ἐκλάπην
	κόπτω (κοπ), <i>cut</i> ,			
κόψω	ἔκοψα	ἐέκοφα	ἐέκομμαι	ἐκόπην
	κρεμάννυμι (κρεμα), <i>hang up</i> ,			
κρεμῶ (14)	ἐκρέμασα (9)			ἐκρεμάσθην (9, 10)
	λαμβάνω (λαβ), <i>take</i> ,			
λήφωμαι (11, 17)	ἔλαβον	ἐέληφα (2, 11)	ἐέλημμαι (2, 11)	ἐέλήφθην (11)

¹ Cf. the first aorist ἔθηκα (894, 5). — ² ἵ is due to the augment and reduplication. — ³ For an irregular (107) *σεστηκα*, the rough breathing representing the first σ, as in the present. (So *ἵσταμαι*, for *σεσταμαι*.) Pluperfect *εἰστήκη* for *εἰ-σεστηκη*.

5/ λανθάνω (λαθ), *escape the notice of, mid. forget,*

λήσω (11) λαθον λαλῃθα (11) λήσῃμαι (11)

λέγω, *gather,*

λέξο ελόχα (2) ελόσμαι (2) λέγων
ελέχθην

6/ λέγω, *say, speak, tell, relate,*

λέξο λέξα λέγμαι ελέχθην

λείπω (λιπ), *leave.*

λείψω (11) λειπον λλοιπα (11) λλειμμαι (11) λλειφθην (11)

λύω, *loose,*

λύσω λύσα λύκα (9) λύμαι (9) λύθην (9)

μαυθάνω (μαθ), *learn,*

μαθήσομαι (13, 17) μαθον μεμάθηκα (13)

μάχομαι, *fight,*

μαχοῦμαι (13, 14) μαχισάμην (9, 13) μεμάχημαι (13)

μένω, *remain.*

μενά μεναι μεμένηκα (13)

μιμνήσκω (μνα), *remind, mid. remember, mention,*

μνήσω ἐμνησα μνήμαι¹ ἐμνήσθην (10)

νομίζω (νομιδ), *think,*

νομώ (15) ἐνόμισα ννόμικα ννόμισμαι ἐνόμισθην

οίσομαι or οίμαι, *think, believe,*

οίήσομαι (13) οήθην (13)

ὀλλύμι (ὀλ), *destroy, lose,*

ὀλώ ὀλισα (9, 13) ὀλώλικα (4, 9, 13)
ὀλόμην ὀλωλε (4)

¹ With full reduplication. contrary to the rule (107).

δμνῦμι (όμ, όμο), <i>swear</i> ,				
όμοῦμαι (17)	ώμοσα (8)	όμώμοκα (4, 8)	όμώμομαι (4, 8)	ώμόσθην (8)
			όμώμοσμαι (4, 8, 10)	ώμόσθην (8, 10)
όράω (όρα, ιδ, όπ), <i>see</i> ,				
όψομαι	είδον (5)	έόρᾱκα (5)	έόρᾱμαι (5)	
		έώρᾱκα (5)	ώμμαι	ώφθην
όρύττω (όρυχ), <i>dig</i> ,				
όρύξω	ώρυξα	όρώρυχα (4)	όρώρυγμαι (4)	ώρύχθην
όφειλω (όφελ), ¹ <i>owe</i> ,				
όφειλήσω (13)	ώφειλησα (13)	ώφειληκα (13)		ώφειλήσθην (13)
	ώφειλον			
παίω, <i>strike</i> ,				
παίσω	ἔπαισα	πέπαικα		ἔπαισθην (10)
πάσχω (παθ, πενθ), <i>experience, suffer</i> ,				
πείσομαι ²	ἔπαθον	πέπονθα		
πείθω (πιθ), <i>persuade, win, obey</i> ,				
πείσω (11)	ἔπεισα (11)	πέπεικα (11)	πέπεισμαι (11)	ἔπεισθην (11)
		πέποιθα (11)		
πίμπλημι (πλα), <i>fill</i> ,				
πλήσω	ἔπλησα	πέπληκα	πέπλημαι	ἔπλήσθην (10)
			πέπλησμαι (10)	
πίπτω (πετ, πτο), <i>fall</i> ,				
πίσομαι (16, 17)	ἔπισον	πέπτωκα		
πλέω (πλυ), <i>sail</i> ,				
πλεύσομαι (11, 17)	ἔπλευσα (11)	πέπλευκα (11)	πέπλευσμαι (10, 11)	
πλευσοῦμαι (11, 16, 17)				
πλήττω (πληγ, πλαγ), <i>smite</i> ,				
πλήξω	ἔπληξα	πέπληγα	πέπληγμαι	ἔπλήγγην ἔπλόγγην ³

¹ όφειλω follows the analogy of short stems ending in a mute (11) in lengthening όφελ to όφειλ in most of its tenses. — ² πθ are dropped before σ and the preceding vowel is lengthened (738, 11). — ³ In composition.

πράττω (πράγ), do, act.				
πράξω	ἔπραξα	πέπραχα	πέπραγμαι	ἔπραχθην
	πίπρωχα			
πυνθάνομαι (πυν: inquire, learn by inquiry,				
πυνύσομαι (11)	ἐπυνθύμην		πυνύσμαι	
ῥίω (ῥυ) flow,				
ῥινύσομαι (11, 12)		ἔρμύηκα ¹ (12)		ἔρμύην
ῥίπτω (ῥίφ, ῥίφ), throw,				
ῥίψω	ἔρριψα ²	ἔρριφα ²	ἔρριμμαι	ἔρριφθην ἔρριφην
σπάω, draw,				
	ἔσπασα (8)	ἔσπακα (8)	ἔσπασμαι (8, 10)	ἔσπάσθην (8, 10)
σπείρω (σπειρ), sow, scatter,				
σπερῶ	ἔσπειρα		ἔσπαρμαι	ἔσπάρην
στέλλω (στέλλ), put in order, equip, send,				
στειλῶ	ἔστειλα	ἔσταλκα	ἔσταλμαι	ἔστάλην
στρέφω, turn, twist,				
στρέψω	ἔστρεψα	ἔστροφα	ἔστραμμαι	ἔστράφην ἔστρέφθην
σώζω (σω, σωλ), save,				
σώσω	ἔσωσα	σίσωκα	σίσωμαι σίσωσμαι	ἔσώθην
τελέω, complete,				
τελῶ (11)	ἔτελεια (8)	τετέλικα (8)	τετέλισμαι (8, 10)	ἔτελείσθην (8, 10)
τίμνω (τιμ), cut,				
τιμῶ	ἔτεμον ἔταμον	τέτμηκα	τέτμημαι	ἔτμήθην

¹ For the reduplication, see 738, 2. — ² For the augment and reduplication, see 738, 2.

τήκω (τακ), melt,				
τήξω (11)	έτηξα (11)	τέτηκα (11)		έτάκην έτήχθην (11)
τίθημι (θε), put, set, place,				
θήσω	έθηκα (804, 5)	τίθεικα ¹	τίθειμαι ¹	έτίθην ²
τρέπω, turn, bend, divert,				
τρέψω	έτρεψα έτραπον	τέτροφα	τέτραμμαι	έτράπην έτρέφθην
τρέφω (τρεφ for θρεφ), ³ nourish, support,				
θρέψω	έθρεψα		τέθραμμαι	έτράφην έθρέφθην
τρέχω (τρεχ, δραμ), run,				
δραμούμαι (17)	έδραμον	δεδράμηνκα (13)	δεδράμηνμαι (13)	
τρίβω (τριβ, τριβ), rub,				
τριψω	έτριψα	τέτριφα	τέτριμμαι	έτριβην έτριφθην
τυγχάνω (τυχ), hit, attain, intrans. happen,				
τεύξομαι (11, 17)	έτυχον	τετύχηκα (13)		
		τέτευχα (11)		
ύπο-ισχνύομαι (σεχ, σχε), hold oneself under, promise,				
ύπο-σχήσομαι	ύπο-ισχύομαι ⁴		ύπο-ισχύμαι	
φαίνω (φαν), show,				
φανώ	έφηνα	πέφαγκα πέφηνα	πέφασμαι	έφάνθην έφάνην
φέρω (φερ, ol, έσκ, έσεγκ), bear, bring, carry,				
οίσω	ήνεγκα ⁵ ήνεγκον	ένήνοχα (4)	ένήνεγμαι (4)	ήνέχθην

¹ The vowel of the verb stem is irregularly (274) lengthened to ει in the first perfect and perfect middle systems. — ² θε becomes τε before θην. — ³ See 738, 17. — ⁴ Cf. έχω. — ⁵ Formed irregularly without σ on stem έσεγκ.

φεύγω (φυγ), *flee*,

φεύβομαι (11, 17) ἔφυγον ἐφύγεα (11)
 φεβοῦμαι (11, 16, 17)

φθάω (φθα), *get the start of, anticipate*,

φθήσομαι (17) ἔφθην¹
 φθάσω (9) ἔφθασα (9)

φθείρω (φθερ), *destroy*,

φθερῶ φθείρα ἔφθαρκα ἔφθαρμαι ἔφθάρην

χράομαι, *use*,

χρήσομαι² ἔχρησάμην ἐχρήμαι (3)

¹ Second aorist of the μ form. (Cf. 700). — ² The α of the stem is irregularly (274) lengthened to η in all the system except the present.



No 65. Ἀμαζών.

WORD GROUPING.

Give the meanings of the following words. These words have all occurred in the preceding vocabularies.

872. FIRST WORD LIST. (LESSONS III.-XII.)

ἀγαθός	εἰς	κελεύω	ὄπλον **	στρατηγός **
ἀγορᾶ	Ἑλληνικός *	Κλίμαχος	ὄρκος	στρατιᾶ **
ἄγω **	ἐν *	κραυγή	οὐ **	στρατιώτης **
ἀδελφός	ἐξ *	Κῦρος	οὔτε... οὔτε **	σύμμαχος **
ἀθροίζω	ἐπὶ	κώμη	πεδίον	σύν *
ἄμαξα	ἐπιβουλεύω **	λόγος *	πελταστής **	σφινδόνη
ἄνθρωπος *	Εὐφράτης	λύω *	πέλιτη **	τόξον **
ἀρπάζω **	ἔχω *	μακρός	πέμπω *	τοξότης **
βάρβαρος *	ἡμέρᾳ *	μάχαιρα **	Πέρσης *	τότε
βουλεύω **	θάλαττα	μάχη **	πλεῖον	τράπεζα
γάρ	θεός *	μικρός *	πολέμιος **	τριηκόσιοι
γέφυρα	θηρίον	μισθός *	πόλεμος **	φανερός
δεξικός	θύρᾳ *	νεανίᾱς	ποταμός *	φοβερός **
δεῖ	θύω	ὁ, ἡ, τό	πρός	φόβος **
δεξιός	ἵππος *	ὁδός *	πύλη	φυλακή
διά	καί	οἰκίᾳ	σκηνή *	χώρᾳ **
διαρπάζω **	κακός	οἶνος *	στενός *	χωρίον **
διώκω	καλός *	ὀπλίτης **	στρατεύω **	ὦ
δώρον				

873. An inspection of this List shows that these words are not all separate units, but that some of them are related to others both in *form* and in *meaning*.

Thus, ὄπλον, ὀπλίτης; πέλιτη, πελταστής; πόλεμος, πολέμιος; τόξον, τοξότης; φόβος, φοβερός; χώρᾳ, χωρίον; μάχη, μάχαιρα, σύμ-μαχος; στρατιᾶ, στρατιώτης, στρατεύω, στρατ-ηγός (*army-leader*, ἄγω).

874. Greek words, then, fall naturally into *groups*. The words in any group are related to one another both in *form* and in *meaning*. Some words, called compound words, are related to two or more separate simple words, as στρατ-ηγός, which is related both to στρατιά and to ἄγω. Here belong compound verbs.

875. Greek words may be related not only to other Greek words, but also to words in other languages, notably Latin and English. Thus ἄγω and agō, ἀρπάζω and rapio, δῶρον and donum are obviously related.

876. English words may be related to Greek words in the same manner as Latin words, the Greek and English words having a common original source. Their connection in form is often obscure. Thus, θύρᾱ, door (*cf.* Latin *foris*); λύω, LOOSE (*cf.* Latin *so-luo*). Such words are called COGNATE. Other English words are directly *borrowed* from Greek words. Thus, βάρβαρος, *barbarous*; Ἑλληνικός, *Hellenic*; θεός, *theism*; σκηνή, *scene*; στενός, *steno-grapher*; ἀνθρωπος, *phil-anthropy*; λόγος, *philology*.

877. It is of great *practical* importance to note and fix in the mind the relationships of Greek words.

In acquiring a Greek vocabulary, do not commit words to memory as separate units, but group the Greek words together that show affinity in form and meaning, and associate with them the related Latin and English words.

Inspect, in the general vocabulary, the etymological statements about the words in the First Word List above that are marked with a star or stars. The double star signifies that the word is related to another Greek word, or to other Greek words, in the List.

878. SECOND WORD LIST. (LESSONS XIII.-XXI.)

In this List, and in the six following Lists, first give the meanings of the words, and then inspect, in the general vocabulary, the etymological statements about all the words that are marked with a star or stars. The double star signifies that the word is related to another Greek word, or to other Greek words, in the List under consideration or in previous Lists.

Occasionally a related word is given in parenthesis which might otherwise be overlooked; but no related word is thus given which would be suggested by a proper use of the general vocabulary.

ἄγγελος*	ἄπειρος**	ἦκω	οὖν	πιστεύω**
ἀγοράζω**	(δᾶρεικος)	θηταλός	οὔτος**	πιστός**
ἄγριος*	δασμός	θηρεύω**	οὔτως**	πορεύομαι**
ἄκρος*	δεινός	ικανός	παῖω	σατρέπης
ἀλήθεια	δῆ	ισχυρός	πάλιν*	σπονδή*
ἄλλος*	δίκη*	λίγω**	πάνυ	σταθμός
ἀντί*	εἰκοσι*	(λόγος)	παρά*	συμβουλευέω**
ἔξιος**	εἰμί**	λοχαγός	παράδεισος*	συμπέμπω**
ἀπό*	ἐκείνος	Μαίανδρος*	παρασάγγης	συστρατεύομαι*
ἀποπέμπω**	ἐνταῦθα**	μᾶλλον	παρασκευή	τί
ἔμπορος**	ἐντεῦθεν**	μετά	πάραιμι**	τοξέω**
Ἀρίστικπος	ἐπί	μεταπέμπω**	πάρδος**	υἱός*
Ἄρταξίρξης	ἐπιμι**	μύριοι	παύω*	ὕψος*
ἀρχή*	ἐπιβουλή**	ξένος	πείθω**	φίλοις**
ἀτιμάζω	ἐπιστολή	ᾤδε**	(πιστός)	φίλος*
αὐτός*	ἐπιτήδειος	δλιθρος	πάντε*	φρούραρχος
βαρβαρικός**	ἐπτά*	ὀλίγος*	πέρην	Φρυγία
βασίλειος	ἐτοιμος	ὀλος*	Περσικός**	ᾤδε**
γράφω*	ἦ	ὄνος*	πηγή	ᾤσσει
	ἡδύς	ὄρθιος	πυλῶ	

879. THIRD WORD LIST. (LESSONS XXII.-XXXI.)

ἀδικίω**	ἄμα** (ἄμαξα)	ἀπᾶς**	ἄρμα	ἀσπίς
ἔδικος**	ἀμφί*	ἀπλοῦς	ἄσχω**	αἶ
ἀκινέκης	ἀνά*	ἀργυροῦς	(φρούραρχος)	
	ἀπάγω**	ἀριθμός*	ἄρχων**	βούλομαι**

γέρων	εἶθους **	κόπτω **	πειρέσθαι *	τιμάω ** (ατιμάζω)
γή *	εὐάνυμος **	λείπω *	περί *	τριᾶκοντα
δένδρον	ἡγήομαι *	μέσος *	ποιέω *	ὑπέρ *
δηλόω	ἦδη	μή	ιθαίμεν *	ὑποξύγιαν
διῶρυξ	θαυμάζω	μνη	πολλέες *	ἕσπερος *
εἰ	Θοῤῥξ	νικάω **	πράττω *	φάλαγγξ *
εισβολή	θώραξ *	νίκη *	πρό *	φιλέω **
εἶτα	κακῶς *	νοῦν *	Πρόξενος	φύλαξ *
εἰκαστος	καλίω *	νύξ *	πρώτος **	φυλάττω **
εἰκάν	καλῶς *	Ξινοφών	στόλος	χαλκοὺς *
Ἑλλάς **	κατά	ὀρμάω	στόμα	χαρίεις *
ἐλπίς	κατακόπτω **	ὄρνις *	στράτευμα **	χάρις **
ἐπιμι *	καταλείπω **	οἶτι	στρεπτός	χάλιοι
ἐρωτάω	κήρυξ	οὐκέτι *	συναγῆ *	χράσθαι **
ἔτι **	Κίλιξ	παρασκευάζω **	συντάττω **	χρῆμα **
εὖ **	κλώψ	πᾶς * (πάν)	τάττω *	χρῦσοις *
ἐσθίω				

880.

FOURTH WORD LIST. (LESSONS XXXII.-XLI.)

ἀγών *	ἐθίλω	ἡδομαι ** (ἡδύω)	δμως *	σπᾶν *
αἰτίω	εἶσω *	ἡττάσθαι	δνομα *	στειρῶ
ἀκούω *	ἐκατέρωθεν *	κατάγω *	(εὐάνυμος)	συγκαλέω **
ἀμαχίε **	ἐκίε *	κινδύνος *	οὐδέ *	συμπορεύομαι *
ἀνὴρ *	ἐλαύνω **	κλιέω *	παρακαλέω **	σφενδονήτης **
ἀπυλαύνω **	Ἑλλην *	κύκλος *	παρέχω **	σχολή **
ἀποχωρέω *	ἐμπορίον *	κυκλώω *	πατήρ *	σφίλω
ἀργύριον *	ἐξαπατάω *	κωλύω	πιζῶ *	σῶμα
ἀρετή	ἐταιρίω *	λαμβάνω	πιζός *	τάχα
βασιλεύω *	ἐπικινδύνος *	λοιπός *	πλησιάζω	τιμή *
δαίδω ** (δεινός)	ἐπιμελέσθαι *	λύπη *	ποιός	τίμιος *
δάω	ἐπισιζέομαι *	Μένων	πολιορκέω	τίμωρῶ
διαβατός	ἐσθαι *	μήν *	πορίζω *	τις
διασπᾶν *	ἐρημις *	μήτηρ *	πόσος	τις
δικαίως *	ἔτιος *	μισθοφόρος *	πράγμα *	φείγω *
δικαίως *	ἐντοικῶς *	μισθός *	πῶς	φοβέω *
δοκίω *	ἐχθρός *	νηπιζω	ῥαδίως	φυγάς *
ἔδω *	ζητέω *	νῦν *	ῥήτωρ	ψηφίζομαι *
ἔδω	ἡγμένον *	οἰκαδὲ *	σίτος *	ώφελος

881.

FIFTH WORD LIST. (LESSONS XLII.-L.)

ἀδύνατος	δαπανάω *	ιδιώτης *	ὀργίζομαι **	σύ **
αἰτιάζομαι *	δειρό	κατασκέπτο-	ὄρος	σχεδιά
ἀληθής **	δῆλος **	μαι **	οὐ **	σχίζω *
(ἀλήθεια)	διασφίζω **	καταφανής	οὐπω **	σχολαίως **
ἀλλήλων **	διδάσκω	κείρας *	παῖς *	Σωκράτης
ἀμελείω **	διφθέρεω	κομίζω	παρακελεύο-	ταχίως *(τάχα)
ἀμφότερος **	δρόμος	κράνος *	μαι **	τείχος *
*(ἀμφί)	δύο ** (διά)	κράτος **	πηλός	τολμάω *
ἀνέγκη	ἐαυτοῦ **	κρέας *	πλήθρον	τόπος *
ἀξίνη *	ἐγκρατής *	Λακεδαιμόνιος	πλήρης	τρέπω **
ἀπαιτέω **	ἐγώ **	λόχος **	πολυτελής	τριήρης
ἀπαράσκευος **	ἐμαυτοῦ **	μά	πρίν **	ὑμέτερος **
ἀσφαλής *	ἐμός *	μέλας *	πρόθυμος *	φήμι *
αὐτίκα **	ἐνεκα	μέρος	προσελαύνω **	Φοῖνξ
ἀφικνέομαι **	ἐπιλείπω **	μηκέτι **	προσθήκω **	φύγη **
(ἱκανός)	ἐπισιτισμός *	ξύλον	σεαυτοῦ **	χείρ *
ἀφιππεύω **	ἐπιτρέπω *	ὀμαλής **	σκέπτομαι **	χιτών
βιάζομαι *	εὐδαίμων **	ὁμολογέω **	σός **	χρῶμαι
γένος **	εὖρος *	ὀπλίζω **	σπεύδω	ψέλιον
γέλοφος **	ἡ	ὄπου	στρατόπεδον **	ῥῶα *
γίγνομαι **	ἡμέτερος **	ὀργή **	(πεδίον)	

882.

SIXTH WORD LIST. (LESSONS LI.-LX.)

δαί *	βαθύς	δόρυ *	ξύ **	ῥδύς **
αἰσχροί	βασιλεύς **	δύναμις	ἐπειδή **	ἡμίους *
ἀκρόπολις **	βίος *	δώδεκα **	ἐπικούρημα	θάνατος
ἀπέρχομαι **	βοηθέω **	ἐγγύς	ἔργον *	ἱερός *
ἀπέχω **	(βοάω)	εἰς **	ἐρμηνεύς *	ἱππέυς **
ἀπορέω **	βοῦς *	ἐκποδών **	ἔρχομαι *	ἰσως *
Ἄρτεμις	βωμός	Ἑλλήσποντος	εὐνοία **	ἰχθύς *
ἄστρ	γεῖν *	ἐξαιτέω **	ἰός *	καιρός
ἀσφαλώς **	γραῦς *	ἔξιμι *	ἰάω *	καταλαμβάνω **
αὐτόθι **	γυνή **	ἐβλαύνω **	Ζεύς	καταλῶ *
Βαβυλών	εἰσχομαι *	ἐξτάσις *	ζώνη *	καταπράττω **

καταψήφισ- μαι **	ναός *	π'αίσιον	σκηνή **	τρέψ ** (τρέσκον-
Κίλικις *	οιάει **	πολεμικός **	στάδιον	τα, τριακόσιοι,
κλίπτω *	ολομαι	πόλις *	στρατηγός *	τριήρη)
(κλῶψ)	ἐπιπλεῖν	(πολιορκέω)	ιτρατοπιδεύω *	τρέφω
κολάζω	ἐπότε	πολύ *	συλλέγω *	τρίτος *
κρήνη	Ὀρόντας	πορεύ *	τωτήρ *	ύδωρ *
λίγω *	ὄς *	ποτή *	τάξι *	ὑπὸ χιτώνει *
λόγῃ	ὄσπερ *	πούς ** (πεζός,	τάφρος	ὑποδάσ *
λόγῃ	ὑδαίς *	μαρμαί)	ταχύς *	φίλις *
μάλιστα *	οὐδέποτε *	πρόσθεν *	τελευτάω *	χαλινός
μάχομαι *	οἰκούν *	προσκυνέω *	τελευτή *	Χερρώνησος
μέγας *	οἰκότε *	προστάτω *	τέλος *	χιλίος
μέντοι	οὐπώποτε *	προτιμάω *	τίττιρες *	χρή
Μίλητος	πιντεκαίδεκα *	Σάρδεις	(τράπεζα)	χρόνος *
μόνος *	πήχυς	σκευοφόρος		ψεύδομαι *

883.

SEVENTH WORD LIST. (LESSONS LXI.-LXX.)

ἀγγέλλω *	ἀποφαίνομ *	ἔνθα *	κρύπτω *	παρατάτω *
αἰρέω *	βάλλω *	ἐξοπλισίαι *	κτείνω *	πάσχω *
αισθάνομαι *	(εἰσβολή)	ἐτιστρατεύω *	κωμήτης *	πίπτω *
ἀλλάττω *	βαρβαρικώς *	ἐργάζομαι *	λάβρα	πλήθος
ἀναστρέφω *	βλάπτω *	ἐσθίω *	μάντις *	πλήν
ἀνατείνω *	γέ	εὐδαιμόνως *	μένω *	πλησίος *
ἀνδράποδον	γνώμη	θάπτω *	νάπη	πλήττω *
ἀνδρείος *	γυμνή *	(τάφρος)	οἰκοί *	πονέω *
ἀνδρικός *	δάγω *	θαρρέω *	οἶωνος	πόνος *
ἀνίχω *	διασπείρω *	θηήσκω *	ὀράω *	πότερον... ἢ
ἄνω *	διατελέω *	(θάνατος)	(τῆμωρ)	ποῦ
ἀξίως *	διατρέφω *	θόρυβος	ὀρύττω *	προθύμως *
ἀπαγγέλλω *	διαφθείρω *	θωπεύω *	(διωρῶ)	προσέρχομαι *
ἀπαλλάττω *	ἐγκέφαλος *	ισχυρῶς *	ὅτι	προτρέχω *
ἀποθηήσκω *	εἰκάς *	κάω *	οὐδαμοῦ *	πυνθάνομαι
ἀποκρίνομαι *	εἶπον * (ρήτωρ)	κεφαλῇ *	ὀφίλι	πύρ *
ἀποκτείνω *	ἐκβάλλω *	κρητόν *	ὀφθαλμός *	ρύδιος *
ἀποσπάω *	ἐκπλήττω *	κινδυνεύω *	ὄχθη	ρίπτω
ἀποστέλλω *	Ἑλληνικώς *	Κρή	παιδεύω *	σημαίνω *
ἀποτίμω *	ἐμπέτω *	κρίνω *	παραγγέλλω *	σκευοφόρος *

σπείρω **	σφύδρα	τελέω **	τρίβω **	χαλεπαίνω * *
στέλλω * * (ἐπι- στολή, στόλος)	σωτηρίᾱ * *	τέμνω **	ὑπάγω **	χιών *
στρέφω **	ταράττω	τετταράκοντα * *	ὑπολείπω **	χρῦσιον * *
(στρεπτός)	τείνω **	τήκω *	φαίνω **	ῥῆνος
	τελευταῖος * *	τρέχω **	φθείρω **	

884.

EIGHTH WORD LIST. (LESSONS LXXI.-LXXX.)

Ἀθηναῖος *	γόνυ *	ἐπιτίθημι * *	μέλει * * (ἐπιμελέ- ομαι, ἀμελέω)	πῶ
αἰσχύνη * *	δείκνυμι * *	εὕρισκω	μετάπεμπος * *	πῶς
αἰχμάλωτος * *	(διδάσκω)	ἐφίστημι * *	μέχρι	ῥέω *
αἰσκομαι * *	δέρμα * *	ζηλωτός *	μήποτε * *	σαλπίζω *
ἄλλως * *	δέρω * *	θαυμαστός * *	μισθοφορᾶ * *	στέφανος *
ἀμαρτάνω	δίδω * (bind)	ἱημι * *	νεκρός *	συμμαχίᾱ * *
ἀναγιγνώσκω * *	διαβαίνω * *	ἱππικός * *	νεφέλη *	σύνοιδα * *
ἀνατίθημι * *	διατίθημι * *	ἵστημι * *	ξίφος	συντίθημι * *
ἀνίστημι * *	διδράσκω * *	κάθημαι *	οἶδα * *	σωφροσύνη * *
ἀνοίγω *	(δρόμος, τρέχω)	καθίστημι * *	οἶχομαι	τίθημι * *
ἄπειμι * * (εἶμι)	δίδωμι * * (δῶρον)	καίπερ * *	ἄλλωμι * *	τιτρώσκω
ἀποδεικνύμι * *	διελαύνω * *	κάνδυς	(δλεθρος)	τόξευμα * *
ἀποδιδράσκω * *	δύναμαι * *	κατακᾶω * *	δμνύμι	τοσοῦτος
ἀπόλλυμι * *	(ἀδύνατος)	κατασχίζω * *	ὅσος	τροπή * *
Ἀπόλλων	δύω * *	κείμαι * *	παλτόν	τυγχάνω
ἀποπορεύομαι * *	εἶμι * *	κονιορτός	παραδίδωμι * *	ὑποπτεύω * *
Ἀρκάς	ἐκδέρω * *	κρεμάννυμι	ὑπεπλήμι * *	ὑστεραίος * *
αὐτοῦ * *	ἐμπίπλημι * *	κρίσις * *	(πλήρης, πλήθος)	φέρω *
ἀφίημι * *	ἐνδύω * *	λανθάνω * *	πλέω * * (πλοῖον)	σκειοφόρος)
βαίνω * *	ἐντίθημι * *	(ἀληθής, ἀλή- θεια, λάθρα)	προδιαβαίνω * *	φθάνω
βακτηρίᾱ * *	ἐξακόσιοι *	λευκός *	προδίδωμι * *	φλυαρέω * *
βιαίως * *	ἔπειμι * * (εἶμι)	λίθος *	πρόειμι * * (εἶμι)	φλυαρίᾱ * *
γέρον	ἐπιδείκνυμι * *	μανθάνω *	προλαύνω * *	χαλεπῶς * *
γινώσκω * *	ἐπικίμαι * *	Μαρσύας	προΐημι * *	χρῦσοχάλινος *
(γνώμη)	ἐπίσταμαι			

VOCABULARIES

INDEX.

ABBREVIATIONS.

acc. = accusative.	inf., infin. = infinitive.
act. = active, -ly.	interr. = interrogative, -ly.
adj. = adjective, -ly.	intr., intrans. = intransitive, -ly
adv. = adverb, adverbial, -ly.	Lat. = Latin.
antec. = antecedent.	lit. = literal, -ly.
aor. = aorist.	masc. = masculine.
apod. = apodosis.	mid. = middle.
art. = article.	neg. = negative, -ly.
cf. = confer, compare.	neut. = neuter.
comm. = commonly.	No., Nos. = Number, Numbers.
comp. = comparative.	nom. = nominative.
cond. = condition, conditional.	obj. = object.
conj. = conjunction.	opt. = optative.
const. = construction.	orig. = originally.
contr. = contraction, contracted.	p., pp. = page, pages.
dat. = dative.	part., partic. = participle.
def. = definite.	pass. = passive, -ly.
dem., demon. = demonstrative.	pers. = person, personal, -ly.
dep. = deponent.	pf., perf. = perfect.
dim. = diminutive.	pl., plur. = plural.
dir. = direct.	plpf., plup. = pluperfect.
disc. = discourse.	post-posit. = post-positive.
Dor. = Doric.	pred. = predicate.
e.g. = for example.	prep. = preposition.
encl. = enclitic.	pres. = present.
Eng. = English.	pron. = pronoun.
esp. = especial, -ly.	prop. = proper, -ly.
etc. = and so forth.	prot. = protasis.
f., ff. = following.	reflex. = reflexive, -ly.
fem. = feminine.	rel. = relative, -ly.
fut. = future.	sc. = scilicet.
gen. = genitive.	sec. = second.
i.e. = that is.	sing. = singular.
impers. = impersonal, -ly.	subj. = subject.
impf., imperf. = imperfect.	subjv. = subjunctive.
inv. = imperative.	subst. = substantive, -ly.
indec., indecl. = indeclinable.	sup., super. = superlative.
indef. = indefinite.	s.v. = sub voce.
indic. = indicative.	tr., trans. = transitive, -ly.
indir. = indirect.	voc. = vocative.

VOCABULARIES.

1. GREEK-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

In the following Vocabulary the verb stem of each simple verb is given in parenthesis directly after the present indicative, unless this stem appears unchanged in the present indicative. The verb stem and principal parts of a compound verb are not given if the simple verb occurs elsewhere in the Vocabulary or presents no difficulties. Arabic numerals refer to the sections of this book or to the illustrations; in the latter case the abbreviation "No." precedes.

The derivation of most words is indicated within brackets or by means of the dagger, which points up (†) or down (‡) or in both directions (†‡) to some simpler related word or words. If no indication of the derivation is given, the etymological connection of the word is unknown, doubtful, or too difficult to be discussed here. Greek words within brackets which are printed in black-face letter occur in the body of the Vocabulary. The parts of compound words are separated by a hyphen.

-	ἀ-	Α	ἀγοράζω
ἀ-, an inseparable particle, (1) negative; (2) copulative.			†ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελ), ἀγγελῶ, ἡγγεῖλα, ἡγγεῖλαι, ἡγγεῖλαι, ἡγγεῖλαι, 591, bring news, announce, report. 628.
ἄ, see δς.			ἄγγελος, ου, ὁ, 141 [angel, ex-angelist], messenger, scout, envoy, herald.
Ἀβροκάμας, ἄ (Dor. gen.), ὁ, Abrocomas, satrap of Phoenicia and Syria, and commander of one fourth of the king's army.			ἀγίρω (ἀγειρ), ἡγίρω [Lat. grex, crowd, Eng. pan-egyric], collect.
ἀγαγεῖν, ἀγάγη, etc., see ἀγω.			ἄγορά, ἄς, ἡ, 40, assembly, meeting, place of assembly, Lat. forum, esp. market-place, market; ἀμφὶ ἀγορᾶν πλῆθουσιν, about the time of full market, forenoon.
ἀγαθός, ἡ, δν. 63, 577, 750, good in the broadest sense (as opposed to κακός), brave, expert, upright, noble, useful, excellent; ἀγαθόν, τό, good, good thing; pl., good things, blessings, supplies; καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός, καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός, noble and good, 'gentleman.'			ἄγοράζω (ἀγοραδ), ἀγοράσω, etc., 178, frequent the market, buy, purchase; mid., buy for oneself.

ἄγριος, ἄ. ον, 131 [ἀγρός, *field*, Lat. *ager*, Eng. *acre*], *ranging the fields, wild.*

ἄγω, ἄξω, ἡγαγον, ἤχα, ἡγμαι, ἡχθην, 56, 776, 871 [Lat. *agō*], *set going, drive, lead, bring, conduct, carry, convey; intrans., lead on, march, go; ἄγων, ἀγοντες, with.*

ἄγών, ὦνος, ὁ, 349, 745 [Eng. *agony*], *a bringing together, assembly, contest, struggle, games; ἀγῶνα τίθεσθαι or ποιεῖν, hold games.*

ἀδελφός, οὔ, ὁ, 94, *brother.*

ἄ-δικίω, ἀδικήσω, etc., 282, *be unjust, do wrong, wrong, injure, with fut. mid. as pass.; pres. as pf., have done wrong, be in the wrong, and so in the pass., be wronged, have suffered wrong.*

ἄ-δικημα, ατος, τό, *wrongdoing, offence.*

ἄ-δικος, ον, 282 [δίκη], *unjust, wicked; ὁ ἀδικος, the wrongdoer.*

ἄ-δύνατος, ον, 462 [δύναμαι], *unable, powerless, impossible.*

ἄε, adv., 527 [Lat. *sempiternus*, *age*, Eng. *ever*, *alway*], *always, ever, from time to time.*

Ἀθηνᾶ, ἄς, ἡ, *Athēna*, the patron goddess of Athens. See Nos. 6, 46, 59, 60, 63.

Ἀθῆναι, ὦν, αἰ. *Athens.*

Ἀθηναῖος, ἄ, ον, 733, *Athenian; Ἀθηναῖος, ὁ, an Athenian.*

ἀθροῖω (ἀθροῖδ), ἀθροίσω, etc., 94 [ἀθρός, *in a body*], *press close together, collect, as troops, Lat. cōgō; mid. intrans., muster.*

αἰ, αἰ, see ὁ, δε.

αἰνέω, αἰνέσω, ἤρεσα, ἤρεκα, ἤρημαι, ἤρεθην, 871 [αἶνος, *tale, praise*], *praise.*

αἰρέω (αἶρε, ἐλ), αἰρήσω, εἶλον, ἤρηκα. ἤρημαι, ἤρεθην, 610, 871 [*di-airesis*, *heresy*], *take, seize, capture; mid., take for oneself, choose, prefer, elect.*

αἶς, see δε.

αἰσθάνομαι (αἰσθ), αἰσθήσομαι, ἡσθῶμην, ἡσθημαι, 629, 871 [*aesthetic*], *perceive, learn, see, observe; with gen., hear, hear of.* 628, 846.

αἰσχρός, ἄ, ἐν, 548, *shameful, base, disgraceful.*

αἰσχύνη (αἰσχυν), αἰσχυνῶ, ἡσχύνω, ἡσχύνθην, 664, *shame; mid. as pass. dep., feel ashamed, feel ashamed before, stand in awe of.*

αἰτέω, αἰτήσω, etc., 327, *ask for, beg, demand.* 838.

αἰτιά, ἄς, ἡ, *blame, censure*

αἰτιάομαι, αἰτιάσομαι, etc., mid. dep., 416, *blame, reproach, accuse, charge.*

αἰχμ-άλωτος, ον, 695 [αἰχμή (for ἀκμή, cf. ἄκρος), *spear point, spear*, + ἄλσσκομαι], *captured by the spear, taken in war, captured; αἰχμάλωτοι, οἱ, captives.*

ἀκινάκης, ον, ὁ, 292, *short sword, a weapon carried by Persians, Medes, and Scythians, worn on the right side, suspended from a belt, over the hip.* See No. 11.

ἀκοντιζω (ἀκοντιδ), ἀκοντιῶ [ἄκων, *javelin, dart*, cf. ἄκρος], *hurl the javelin, hit with a javelin, hit.*

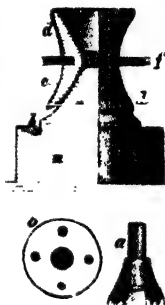
ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, ἤκουσα, ἀκήκοα, ἡκούσθην, 327, 871 [Lat. *caueō*, *take care*, Eng. *acoustic*], *hear, learn, hear of, listen to, give heed to.* 628, 846.

ἀκρό-πολις, εως, ἡ, 478 [+ πόλις, Eng. *acro-polis*], *upper city, acropolis, citadel.*

ἄκρος, ᾶ, ον, 188 [Lat. *acris*, sharp, edge or point, Eng. *acute*, *acme*, *acrobath*], pointed, at the point, highest, utmost; **ἄκρον**, τό, height, summit; **τὰ ἄκρα**, the heights.

ἀλέτης, ου, ὁ [ἀλέω, to mill, lit. grinder, only as a h.], in the phrase *ἑως ἀλέτης* upper mill-stone, marked *dd* in No. 66. At the right of the upper figure, not quite one half of the outside of the mill is shown; at the left, a vertical section.

The stone base is marked *a*, and terminates above in the cone-shaped lower mill-stone *c*, in the top of which is set solidly a heavy iron peg (*a* in the lower figure). The upper stone *dd* is in the form of an hour-glass, the lower half revolving closely upon *c*. The upper stone is closed at its narrowest part by a thick iron plate (*b* in the lower figure), in which there are five holes. The peg in the upper part of *c* (*a* in the lower figure) passes through the hole at the centre of this plate; through the others, arranged round it, the grain, which was put into the upper half of *dd*, or the hopper, passed downward. When the upper stone was turned by means of the bar *f*, the grain gradually worked its way downward, and was ground into flour in the groove



No. 66.

e by the friction of the two rough surfaces, and fell into the mill *b* below.

ἀ-λήθεια, ᾶς, ἡ, 178, truth, sincerity. **ἀ-ληθεύω**, ἀλθεύσω, ἡλθένυσα, ηνέκθηνε truth, tell the truth.

ἀ-ληθής, ες, 129, 152 [ἀναθῶν], unconcealed, true; **τὸ ἀληθές** the truth.

ἀλίσκομαι (α), ἄλω, ἀλώσομαι, ἐδῶν and ἤλων, ἐδῶκα and ἤλωκα, 701, 871, be captured, taken, caught, be convicted, used as pass. to αἰρέω.

ἀλλά, adversative conj., 235 [neat, but, of ἄλλος with changed accent], otherwise, in another way, on the other hand, still, but, yet. It introduces something different from or opposed to what has been said before, and occurs frequently after negatives. At the beginning of a speech, by way of an abrupt transition, or to break off discussion, well, well but, however, for my part.

ἀλλάττω (ἀλλαγ), ἀλλάξω, ἡλλαξα, ἡλλαχα, ἡλλαγμα, ἡλλάχθην and ἡλάγην, 578, 871, make other, alter, change.

ἀλλήλων, reciprocal pron., 449, 761 [pro-allel], of one another, each other.

ἄλλος, η, ο, 150 [Lat. *alius*, other, Eng. *else*, *allo-pathy*], other, another; with the art., the other, the remaining, the rest, the rest of; **ἄλλοι ἄλλως**, Lat. *alii aliter*, some one way, others another; with numerals and in enumerating objects, besides, further; **οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ**, nothing else than, only.

ἄλλως, adv., 604, otherwise, in another way; **ἄλλως ποῶς**, in some or any other way.

ἀλόσσομαι, see ἀλίσκομαι.

ἄμα, adv., 212 [Lat. *simul*, at the same time, Eng. *same, some*], at the same time, together; ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, at daybreak; ἄμα τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ, as the next day was breaking. 864.

Ἀμαζόν, ὄνος, ἡ, an Amazon. The Amazons were a mythical, warlike race of women, the ideal of female bravery and strength. They have a prominent place in Greek Mythology and are frequently represented on Greek works of art. See Nos. 14, 65.

ἄμα-αξ, ης, ἡ, 63 [+ ἄγω, ἀξων, axle, Lat. *axis*, axle, Eng. *axle*], a heavy wagon, originally with four wheels (and therefore with two connected axles, as the name signifies). See No. 13.

ἄμα-αξιτός, ὄν, passable for wagons; ὁδὸς ἀμαξιτός, wagon-road.

ἀμαρτάνω (ἀμαρτ), ἀμαρτήσομαι, ἤμαρτον, ἡμαρτηκα, ἡμαρτημαι, ἡμαρτήθην, 733, 871, miss the mark, miss, fail (in conduct), err, do wrong, commit error. 845₂.

ἀ-μαχεῖ, adv., 341 [μάχη], without fighting, without a struggle.

ἀμείνων, ον, gen. ονος, comp. of ἀγαθός, 577, better, braver, stouter.

ἀ-μελῶ, ἀμελήσω, etc., 449 [μελεῖ], be careless, neglect. 846.

ἀμφί, prep., 235 [akin to ἄμφω, cf. Lat. *ambi-, amb-*, in composition, round about], orig. on both sides of, hence about, followed by the acc. and very rarely by the gen.; with gen., about, concerning, of things; with acc., of place, round, about, of persons, countries, or things; of the object affected, ἀμφὶ σπάρτεμα δαπαρᾶν, spend

money on an army; of time, about, at, with numerals preceded by the art., about, Lat. *circiter*. οἱ ἀμφί with an acc. of a person may denote either the followers of that person or that person, and his followers, as οἱ ἀμφὶ βασιλῆα, the king's attendants, but οἱ ἀμφὶ Χειρισσοφον, Chirisophus and his men; τὰ ἀμφὶ τάξεις, tactics.

In composition ἀμφί signifies on both sides, about.

ἀμφι-λέγω, speak on both sides, have a dispute, quarrel.

ἀμφότερος, ᾱ, ον, 462, both.

ἄμφω [akin to ἀμφί, cf. Lat. *ambo*, both, Eng. *both*], both.

ἄν, a post-positive particle without an exact equivalent in English. Two uses of ἄν are to be distinguished: I. In conditional, relative, and temporal protases. See 317, 524, 533, 534, 535. Here ἄν unites with the particle εἰ (forming ἔάν, ἄν, or ἤν), and sometimes with the relatives. II. In apodosis. See 307, 364, 533, 534, 535.

ἔν, contracted form of ἔάν.

ἀνά, prep. with acc., 235 [Eng. *on*], up (opposed to κατά). Of place, up, up along, upon, over, throughout; with numerals to signify distribution, at the rate of, ἀνά ἑκατόν, by hundreds, a hundred each; to express manner, ἀνά κράτος, up to one's strength, at full speed.

In composition ἀνά signifies up, back, again, and is sometimes simply intensive.

ἀνα-βαίνω, go up, ascend, march up, mount.

ἀνα-γινώσκω, 701, know again, recognize, read.

ἀνάγκη, ης, ἡ, 462. *force, necessity, constraint*; ἀνάγκη ἐστί (more often without ἐστί), *it is necessary, one must* of physical necessity.

ἀνα-γυῖς, see ἀνα-γυῖσκαω.

ἀνα-μνησκω, remind. C. 838.

ἀναξυρίδες, ἰδού, αἱ, *trousers*, worn by the Orientals, but not by Greeks. They were close-fitting and often were highly ornamented in the weaving of the cloth and by embroidery. See Nos 14, 57, 58.

ἀνα-στῆλω, 629. *send back, repulse*.

ἀνα-σχέσθαι, etc., see ἀνέχω.

ἀνα-ταράττω, *stir up*; pf. past., *be in confusion or disorder*.

ἀνα-τείνω, 629. *stretch up, hold up*.

ἀνα-τίθημι, 695. *put or lay upon*.

ἀνδράποδον, ου, τό, 638. *slut*, esp. *captives taken in war*.

ἀνδρείος, ᾶ, ου, 598 [ἀνὴρ]. *manly, brave, valiant*.

ἀνδρείως, adv., 598. *bravely, courageously*.

ἀν-είλον, see ἀν-είρω.

ἀν-ίστην, see ἀν-ίστημι.

ἄνευ, improper prep. [akin to neg. prefix ἀ-], *without*, followed by the gen.

ἀνέχω, impf. and aor. mid. with double augment. *ἡρεχάμην* and *ἡρεσχάμην*, 578. *hold up*; mid., *control oneself, tolerate, endure*.

ἀν-ήγαγον, see ἀν-άγω.

ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, 349, 746 [andr-oid], *man*, Lat. *uir*, as opposed to woman, youth, or child, in contrast with the generic *ἄνθρωπος*.

ἄνθρωπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, 78, 741 [anthropo-logy, phil-anthropy], *man, human being*,

Lat. *homō*, one of the human race as opposed to a higher or lower order of beings; *continuously, person, fellow*; pl. *men, persons, people*.

ἀν-ίστημι, ἰσθῶ, *make stand up, rouse up, start up, raise up*. n. d., with pf. and 2 aor. act., *stand up, rise, get up*.

ἀν-όγω, ἀν-όγω, ἀν-όγω, ἀν-όγω and ἀν-όγω, ἀν-όγωμαι, ἀν-όγωμαι, 664, 871 [όγω, open], *open up, open*.

ἀντι-αγοράζω, *buy in exchange*.

ἀντί, prep. with gen., 141 [Lat. *ante*, *before*, Eng. *as-long, as-suer, anti-dote*], orig. *facing, over against, against*; hence, *instead of, for, in place of, in preference to, in return for*.

In composition ἀντί signifies *against, in opposition, in return, in turn, in stead*.

ἀντίος, ᾶ, ου, *set against, opposite; ἀντίος ἵσται*, *go to meet*; ἐκ τοῦ ἀντίου, *from the opposite side*. 863.

ἀντι-παρασκευάζομαι, *prepare oneself in turn*.

ἄνω, adv., 629 [ἀνά], *above, up, on higher ground, upwards, into the air, up country*; comp. *ἄνωτέρω*, sup. *ἄνωστα*.

ἄξιν, ης, 439 [Lat. *asida, axe*, Eng. *axe*, Lat. *bipennis*, with double head, used for chopping and digging. See Nos. 32 and 67.



No. 67.

ἄξιος, ᾶ, ου, 131, 750 [ἄγω, the root of which originally meant *weigh*, as well as *lead, drive*], *weighing as much as, worthy of, deserving, valuable, befitting*,

worth; neut., *ἀξιον* (sc. *ἐστί*), be worth while, becoming; *πολλοῦ ἀξιος*, worth much, of great value; *πλειονος ἀξιος*, more valuable or serviceable; *πλειστον ἀξιος*, most valuable. 853.

ἀξιόω, *ἀξιόσω*, etc., 578, think fit, deem worthy or proper, expect; hence, claim, ask, demand.

ἀπ-αγγέλλω, 591, bring back word, announce, report.

ἀπ-αγορεύω [*ἀγορεύω*, harangue, say, *ἀγορεύ*], say no, forbid; intr., give up or out.

ἀπ-άγω, 308, lead away or back.

ἀπ-αίτω, 422, ask from, demand, demand back.

ἀπ-αλλάττω, 578, change off, abandon, quit, go away, depart, withdraw, act. and mid., pass., be freed from, be rid of.

ἄπαξ, numeral adv., once.

ἀ-παράσκευος, on, 416 [*παρ᾽ασκευή*], unprepared.

ἀ-πᾶς, *ᾧσα*, an, 264 [*ἀ-* copulative (commonly *ἀ-*) + *πᾶς*], all together, all, whole, entire; with the art. it has pred. position, as *ἅπαν τὸ μέσον*, the entire space between.

ἀπ-εἶμι (*εἶμι*), 728, go off or away, depart.

ἀπ-ελαύνω, 327, drive away; intr., march, ride, or go away.

ἀπ-ελθών, see *ἀπ-έρχομαι*.

ἀ-περ, see *ἄ-περ*.

ἀπ-έρχομαι, 508, come or go away, depart, retreat, desert.

ἀπ-έχω, 488, keep off or away; intr., be away from or distant, Lat. *distō*; mid., keep oneself from, desist or refrain from.

ἀπ-ήι, see *ἀπ-εἶμι* (*εἶμι*).

ἀπ-ήλθον, see *ἀπ-έρχομαι*.

ἀπ-ιέναι, etc., see *ἀπ-εἶμι* (*εἶμι*).

ἀπλόος, on, on, contr. *οὐς*, *ῆ*, on, 202, 751, simple, frank, sincere, Lat. *simplex*; τὸ ἀπλοῦν, sincerity.

ἀπό, prep. with gen., 141 [Lat. *ab*, Eng. *of*, *off*], from, off, off from, away from. Of place, from, away from; of time, from, after, starting from; of source, including origin, from; of cause, on, upon; of means, by, out of, by the aid of, by means of, with.

In composition *ἀπό* signifies from, away, off, in return, back, but is sometimes simply intensive, and sometimes almost neg. (arising from the sense of off).

ἀπο-βλέπω, look away from all other objects at one, look steadily.

ἀπο-δείκνυμι, 713, point out, make known, appoint; mid., set forth one's views, declare, express. 840.

ἀπο-διδράσκω, 707, run away, desert, escape by stealth, abandon.

ἀπο-θνήσκω, 610, die off, die, be killed, be slain, be put to death, suffer death.

ἀπο-κρίνομαι, 591, give a decision, make answer, answer. Lat. *respondeō*.

ἀπο-κτείνω, 591, kill off, put to death.

ἀπο-λείπω, leave behind, forsake, abandon, desert.

ἀπ-όλλυμι, 713, destroy utterly, kill; mid. with 2 pf. and plpf. act., perish, die, be lost.

Ἀπόλλων, *ἄνος*, *ὁ*, 713, Apollo, one of the greatest of the divinities of the Greeks, god of music and poetry. See No. 53, where, clad in long under-

garment (χιτών) and chlamys (χλαμύς), he is represented, with knife in hand, as about to slay Marsyas.

ἀπο-ολέλεκα, see ἀπ-ἄλλωμι.

ἀπο-πέμπω, 168, send / or away, let go, send home. remitt; midl., send away from oneself, dismiss.

ἀπο-πλέω, sail from the side of, sail away on home

ἀπο-πορεύομαι, 685, go off, depart.

ἰά-πορέω, ἀπορήσω, etc., 561, be in doubt, be at a loss, act. and mid.; be in want of. 848.

ἄ-πορος, α 131 [πόρος], without means, impracticable; of roads, mountain, or rivers, impassable, unfordable: ἀπορον, τό, obstacle, difficulty.

ἀπό-ρητος, or [ἱρώ], not to be told, secret.

ἀπο-σπάω, 641, draw off, separate, withdraw.

ἀπο-στέλλω, 652, send back or away with a commission, dispatch, dismiss.

ἀπο-στιρέω, rob. 838.

ἀπο-τέμνω, 615, cut off, sever, as parts of the body, and so as a military phrase, intercept.

ἀπο-φαίνω, 591, show forth; midl., show one's own, declare, express.

ἀπο-χωρέω, 318, go away, depart, retreat, withdraw.

ἀπο-ψηφίζομαι, vote no, vote against, reject by vote.

ἄπτω (ἄψ), ἄψω, ἥψα, ἥμμαι, ἥψην [Lat. apius, jlt, Eng. apse], lay hold of, fasten, kindle; midl., touch. 845.

ἄρα, post-positive particle of inference, therefore, accordingly, then.

ἄρα, interrogative particle, surely? indeed?, but often best expressed in Eng. by the Interjection; ἄρ' οὐ, Lat. nōne, expecting an affirmative answer.

Ἄραβία, ἡ, ἡ, Arabia.

Ἀράβιος, ὁ, ὁ, Arabian.

Ἀράβης, ο, ὁ, the Arabs.

ἄργυρεος, ἄ, α. contr. οἷς, ἄ, εὖν, 292, 551, of silver.

ἄργυριον, ον, τό, 341, silver, silver money, coin.

ἄργυρος, ον, ὁ [ἀργός, white, Lat. argentum], silver.

ἀρετή, ης, ἡ, 380, goodness, virtue, courage, valor, good service.

Ἀριαίος, ον, ὁ, Arius, the lieutenant-general of Cyrus, and commander of his barbarian force.

ἀριθμός, οῦ, ὁ, 212 [arithmetical], number, enumeration, extent.

Ἀρίστιππος, ον, ὁ, 161, Aristippus.

ἄριστος, ης, ον, 577, fittest in any sense, best, bravest, noblest.

Ἀρκάς, ἴδω, ὁ, 722, an Arcadian.

ἄρκτος, ον, ἡ [arctic], bear; the constellation Ursa Major, the north.

ἄρμα, ατος, τό, 255, 744, car, chariot, Lat.



currus, still used by the Persians in the time of the *Anabasis* for fighting, but employed by Greeks at this time only for racing. The Persian chariots were sometimes fitted with scythes, and were then called *δρεπανηφόρα*. See No. 49. For Greek chariots, see Nos. 26, 50, 68, 90; for a Persian chariot, No. 45.

ἀρπάζω (*ἀρπαδ*), *ἀρπάσω*, *ἤρπασα*, *ἤρπακα*, *ἤρπασμαι*, *ἤρπάσθην*, 56 [Lat. *rapio*, seize, *teur*, Eng. *harpy*], seize, capture, carry away, plunder.

Ἀρταγέρσης, *ov*, *δ*, *Artagerzes*, commander of the king's body-guard.

Ἀρταξέρξης, *ov*, *δ*, 131, *Artaxerxes II.*, eldest son of Darius II.

Ἀρταπάτης, *ov*, *δ*, *Artapates*, the confidential attendant of Cyrus.

Ἄρτεμις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, 508, *Artemis*, sister of Apollo, patroness of hunting. See No. 69.



No. 69.

ἀρχαῖος, *ᾱ*, *ov* [*archaeo-logy*], *ancient*; *τὸ ἀρχαῖον*, *adv.*, *formerly*.

ἀρχή, *ἡ*, *ἡ*, 124 [*mon-archy*], *beginning*, *rule*, *province*, *government*, *satrapy*.

ἄρχω, *ἄρξω*, *ἤρξα*, *ἤρχμαι*, *ἤρχθην*, 235 [*arch-angel*, etc.], *be first*, in point of time *begin*, *take the lead* in an action, *be the first to do it*; in point of station *rule*, *reign over*, *command*, *have command*; *mid.*, *begin*, *enter upon an action*. 845, 847.

ἄρχων, *οντος*, *δ*, 282, *ruler*, *commander*, *leader*, *chief*, a higher title than *στρατηγός*.

ἄρκος, *οὔ*, *δ*, *leathern bag*, *wine-skin*. See No. 16, where an *ἄρκος* rests on the top of the pedestal.

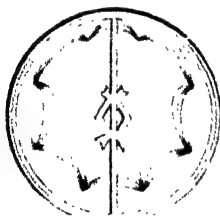
ἀσπίς, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, 255, 744, *shield*, in shape either oval or round. The large oval shield covered the hoplite from his neck to his knees; it was convex on the outer side; about its outer edge ran a continuous rim of metal, fas-



No. 70.

tened with nails. It was often emblazoned with a device. See in particu-

lar No. 34. A peculiar form of the oval shield, called Boeotian, had apertures at the side. See No. 8. The round or Argolic shield (No. 71) was similar to the oval shield in most respects except its shape. Since it was too small to cover in action the lower part of the body, a flap was



No. 71.

often attached to it. See No. 55. When not in use, the shield was covered. See No. 80, where the cover is being removed. See also Nos. 9, 12, 14, 19, 20, 25, 30, 37, 90, 92.

ἀσπράττω (*άσπρατ*), ἥσπρασα, *flash, glitter.*

ἔστυ, εως, τό, 478, 748, *town.*

ἀσφαλής, εἰ, 429 [*σφάλλω*], *not liable to be tripped up, safe, free from danger, sure, secure; ἐν ἀσφαλεσίῳ, in greater security; ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ, in the safest place.*

ἀσφαλώς, adv., 561, *safely, securely, without danger.*

ἐτακτος, ον [*τάττω*], *in disorder.*

ἀτίμῳ (*άτιμαδ*), ἀτίμασω, etc., 141 [*ά-τιμοι, without honor, τιμή*], *dishonor, disgrace.*

ἄδ, adv., 235, *again, in turn, moreover.*

ἄβριον, adv., *to-morrow, Lat. crās; ἢ ἄβριον* (sc. *ἡμέρᾱ*), *the morrow.*

ταῦτίκα, adv., 472, *at this very moment, immediately, on the spot.*

ἑαυτοῦ, adv., 502, *in this or that very place here, there.*

ἑαυτο-μολίω, *desert, the regular military word*

ἑαυτο-μολος, ου, ὁ [+ βλώσσω (*μολ, μλω, βλω, γε*)], *deserted.*

αὐτός, ἡ, ο, 161, 750 [*auth-entic, auto-cratic*], intensive pron., *self, same, he, she, it* 160.

ἑαυτοῦ, adv., 695, *in the very place, here, there.*

αὐτοῦ, see *ἑαυτοῦ*.

ἀφ', see *ἀπό*.

ἀφ-ίσσω, see *ἀφ-ίημι*.

ἀφ-ίημι, 733, *send away, let go, let loose, let flow.*

ἀφ-ικνέομαι, 402, *come from one place to another, arrive, reach, return.*

ἀφ-ιππύω, 449 [*ἵππος*], *ride back or off.*

ἄχρι, conj., *until.*

B

Βαβυλών, ὄροι, ἡ, 548, *Babylon.*

Βαβυλωνία, αἰ, ἡ, *Babylonia*

βάθος, ον, τό [*bathos*], *depth.*

βαθύς, εἰς, ὁ, 502, *deep.*

βαίνω (*βα*), βήσομαι, ἔβην. βέβηκα, βέβαιμαι, ἐβέβην, 707, 871 [*Lat. veniō, come, Eng. come, basis*], *go, walk.*

βακτηρίᾱ, αἰ, ἡ, 695, *staff, walking-stick*, so commonly in use among the Greeks that it was carried even by soldiers afield. See Nos. 1, 30, 38.

βέλανος, ου, ἡ, *acorn, date.*

βάλλω (βαλ, βαλῶ, ἔβαλον, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι, ἐβλήθην. 591, 871 [*pro-bleom, sym-bol*], *throw, throw at, hit, hit with stones, stone.*

†**βαρβαρικός**, ἡ, ὄν, 178, *foreign, barbarian*; τὸ βαρβαρικόν (sc. στρατεύμα), *the Persian force of Cyrus.*

‡**βαρβαρικός**, adv., 598, *in the barbarian tongue, e.g. in Persian.*

βάρβαρος, ον, 94 [*barbarous*], *not Greek, barbarian, foreign*; βάρβαρος, ὁ, *a foreigner, barbarian.* See No. 57.

†**βασίλειος**, ον, 170, *royal*; βασιλείων, τό, and βασιλεία, τά, *palace.*

βασίλειος, εως, ὁ, 508, 740 [*basilica, basilisk*], *king, Lat. rex, esp. the king of Persia, when the art. is regularly omitted*; παρὰ βασιλεῖ, *at court.*

‡**βασιλεύω**, βασιλεύσω, ἐβασίλευσα, 318, *be king.*

‡**βασιλικός**, ἡ, ὄν, *royal, the king's.*

βαύ, βαύ, how, wow, imitation of a dog's bark.

†**βέλτιστος**, η, ον, 577, *most desired, best, noblest, most advantageous.*

βελτίων, ον, 577 [**βούλομαι**], *more desired, better, nobler, more advantageous.*

βία, ἄν, ἡ, *force, violence, Lat. vis.*

‡**βιάζομαι** (βιάδ), βιάσσομαι, etc., 416, *force, compel, overpower.*

‡**βιαίως**, adv., 673, *violently, hard.*

βιβάζω (βιβαδ), βιβάσω or βιβῶ, ἐβίβασα [**βαίνω**], *make go.*

βιβλος, ον, ἡ [*Bible, biblio-graphy*], *book, Lat. liber, existing among the Greeks of historical times in the form of the roll. See No. 1, where the central figure holds a roll in his hands.*

βίος, ον, ὁ, 548 [*Lat. vivus, alive. Eng. φικιο, bio-graphy*], *life, living.*

βλάπτω (βλαβ), βλάψω, ἔβλαψα, βέβλαφα, βέβλαμμαι, ἐβλάφθην and ἐβλάβην, 638, 871 [*βλάβη, hurt*], *injure, hurt, damage, harm.*

βλέπω, βλέψω, ἔβλεψα, look, turn one's eyes, face, point.

†**βοάω**, βοήσομαι, ἐβόησα, 275, *shout, call out, cry out.*

βοή, ἡς, ἡ, *shout, call, cry.*

‡**βοη-θίω**, βοηθήσω, ἐβοήθησα, βεβοήθηκα, βεβοήθημαι, 488 [+ **θέω**], *run to rescue at a cry for help, give assistance, bring aid, help, assist.* 860.

†**βουλεύω**, βουλεύσω, etc., 56, *plan, plot*; comm. mid., *form one's own plan, plan, consider, deliberate, purpose, determine, settle on.*

†**βουλῇ**, ἡς, ἡ, *will, plan, deliberation.*
βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβούληθην, 308, 871, *will, wish, desire, be willing, like.*

βοῦς, βοός, ὁ, ἡ, 508, 740 [*Lat. būs, ox, cow, Eng. cow, bu-colic*], *ox, cow, pl. cattle, oxen.*

βραχύς, εἰς, ὁ [*Lat. brevis, short*], *short*; πέτεσθαι βραχύ, *have a short flight.*

βρέχω, ἔβρεξα, βέβρεγμα, ἐβρέχθην, *wet, pass. get wet.*

βωμός, οὔ, ὁ, 508, *altar.* See No. 38.

Γ

γάρ, post-positive causal conj., 116, *for*; when it expresses specification, confirmation, or explanation, *because, indeed, certainly, then, now, for example, namely*; in questions, *then, or to*

be omitted in translation; καὶ γὰρ, Lat. *etenim*, and (this is so) for, and to be sure, and really.

Γαυλίτης, ου, ὁ, *Gaulites*

γέ, enclitic and post-positive intens. particle, 629. even, at least, yet, ind. ed. certainly, but often to be indicated in Eng. only by emphasis.

γενεῖνθαι, γέγονα, see γίνομαι.

γένος, ου, τό, 472 [γίνομαι, Lat. *gēns*], family, race.

γέρον, ου, τό, 696, *wicker-shield*.

γεροφόροι, ων, οἱ [+ φέρω], light-armed troops or *wicker-shields*.

γέρων, οἶτος, ὁ, 255, 744 [cf. γράυς], *old man*.

γεῦω, γεύσω, ἔγευσα, γέγναμαι, ὤει [Lat. *gustō*, taste, Eng. *choose*], give a taste; mid., taste. 846.

γέφυρα, ἄρ, ἡ, 63, 739, *bridge*.

γῆ, γῆς, ἡ, 232, 742 [*apo-gēs*, *geography*], earth, ground, country, Lat. *terra*, land as opposed to sea.

γῆ-λόφος, ου, ὁ, 409 [λόφος], mound of earth, hill, hilllock.

γίνομαι (γεν), γενήσονται, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα, γεγέννημαι, 472, 871 [Lat. *gignō*, produce, bear, Eng. *kind*, *hydro-gen*, *genesis*], be born, become, be made, happen, take place, occur, and with many other meanings to be determined from the context, such as arise, fall upon, get, dawn, draw on, fall, accrue, be favorable, amount to, prove oneself to be.

γινώσκω (γνο), γνώσονται, ἔγνω, ἔγνων, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην, 701, 871 [Lat. *nōscō*, learn, Eng. *can*, *ken*, *know*, *dia-gnosis*], perceive, know, understand, learn, think. 628.

γλαυξ, κός, ἡ, owl. The owl was a part of the device on Athenian coins. See Nos. 6. 1c, 46, 59.

γνώμη, ης, ἡ, 591 [γινώσκω, Eng. *gnome*, *gnomic*], *gínōia*, plan, understanding, judgment; δυνε τῆς γνώμης τινός, *against one's will*; ἐστὶ μάλιστα τὴν γνώμην, *satisfy one's desire*.

γνῶναι, γνώσεται, see γινώσκω.

γόνυ, γόνατος, τέ, 695 [Lat. *genū*, knee, Eng. *knée*], knee.

γράυς, γράυος, ἡ, 698, 749 [cf. γέρων], *old woman*.

γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραφα, γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, ἔγραψην, 204, 871 [Lat. *scribō*, write, Eng. *graphic*, *grammar*, etc.], make a mark, draw, write, describe. See No. 60, where Athena is writing on a wax tablet with the stylus.

γυμνάσιον (γυμναδ), γυμνάσω, etc., *train naked*, exercise.

ἑγμυνής, ἥτις, ὁ, 629, *light-armed foot-soldier*.

γυμνός, ἡ, ὁν [gymnast], *naked*, *stripped*, *lightly clad*.

γυνή, γυναῖς, ἡ, 508 [γίνομαι (γυνή orig. meant 'mother'), Eng. *gynast*], woman, wife.

Δ

δακρῦν, δακρῶω, ἐδάκρυν, δακρῶμαι [δάκρυ, tear, Lat. *lacrima*, tear, Eng. *tear*], shed tears, weep.

Δάνα, ων, τά, Dana, a city.

δαπανάω, δαπανῶω, etc., 439 [δαπάνη, *expense*], spend, expend.

Δάρδριος, αἶος, ὁ, the Dardus, a river.

ἑδαικός, οῦ, ὁ, *daric*, 116, a Persian

gold coin. It contained about 125.5 grains of gold, and would now be worth about \$5.40 in American gold. The daric passed current as the equivalent of 20 Attic drachmas. See No. 22.

Δαρείος, ου, ὁ, 124, *Darius*, the name of many of the Persian kings.

δασμός, ου, ὁ, 150, *tax, impost, tribute*.

δέ, post-positive conj., 83, *but*, midway in force between ἀλλά and καί. Its adversative force is often slight, so that it may be rendered by *and, to be sure, further, etc.* μέν is often found in the preceding clause, and μέν . . . δέ then have the force of *while . . . yet, on the one hand . . . on the other, or both . . . and*, but generally these expressions are too strong to be used in translating into English, and the force of μέν had better be indicated simply by stress of the voice (see μέν). καί . . . δέ, and (δέ) *also, but further*.

-δε, suffix denoting *whither*, or with demonstrative force.

δεδιώς, **δίδουκα**, see δέω.

δέη, **δεηθήναι**, **δεῖ**, see δέω, *lack*.

δέδω, **δέδομαι**, **έδεισα**, **δέδοικα** and **δέδια**, 355 (pres. not Attic), *fear, be afraid*, of reasonable fear.

δείκνυμι (δεικ), **δείξω**, **έδειξα**, **δέδειχα**, **δέδειγμα**, **είδειχθην**, 713, 787, 871 [Lat. *dicō*, say, Eng. *TEACH, TOKEN, paradigm*], *point out, indicate, show*.

δειλη, ης, ἡ, *afternoon, evening*.

δεινός, ἡ, ὁν, 124 [**δέδω**], *dreadful, terrible, marvellous, skilful, clever*; **δεινόν**, τό, *peril, danger*.

δεκα, indecl. [Lat. *decem, ten*, Eng. *TEEN, decade*], *ten*.

δείδρον, ου, τό, 212, *tree*, Lat. *arbor*.

δεξιός, ὁ, ὄν, 102 [Lat. *dexter*], *right*, ἡ δεξιὰ (sc. *χείρ*), *the right (hand)*, used either in indicating direction, or with λαβεῖν καὶ δοῦναι as a sign of confirmation; τὸ δεξιόν (sc. *κέρας*), *the right (wing)*.

δέριμα, ατος, τό, 695, *hide, skin*.

δέρω, **δερῶ**, **έδεραι**, **δέδαρμαι**, **έδάρην**, 713, 871 [Lat. *dolō*, split, Eng. *TEAR, epi-dermis*], *flay*.

δέυρο, adv., 422, *hither, here*.

δέύτερος, ᾱ, ὄν [**δύο**], *second*; **δέύτεροι**, as adv., *a second time*, Lat. *iterum*.

δέχομαι, **δέξομαι**, **έδεξάμην**, **δέδεγμαι**, 561 [pari-deci, *synec-dochē*], *receive what is offered, take, accept, admit, await*.

δέω, **δήσω**, **έδησα**, **δέδεκα**, **δέδεμαι**, **έδέθην**, 664, 871 [*dia-dem*], *bind, fasten, tie, fetter, shackle*.

δέω, **δήσω**, **έδησα**, **δεδέηκα**, **δεδέημαι**, **έδεήθην**, 356, 871, *lack, want, need*. comm. mid., *lack, need, want, desire, beg, request*; **δεῖ**, used impersonally, *there is need, it is necessary or proper, one must, ought, should*. 848.

δή, post-positive intensive particle, 204, *now, indeed, in particular, accordingly, so, then*, but often its force is best indicated simply by emphasis.

δηλός, η, ὄν, 472, *plain, clear, evident, manifest*.

δηλώω, **δηλώσω**, etc., 282, 783, *make clear*.

διά, prep. with gen. and acc., 116 [**δύο**], orig. *between, then through*; with gen., used of place, time, or means, *through, during, throughout, by means of*, Lat. *per*; with acc., *through, by means or aid of, on account of, for the sake of*, Lat. *ob* or *propter*.

In composition *διά* signifies *through* or *over*; sometimes it adds an idea of continuance or fulfilment; or it may signify *apart*, Lat. *dī, dis-*.

Δία, Διί, Διός, see **Ζεύς**.

διαβαίνο, 707, go over, cross.

διαβάλλω, *throw over, throw a with words, slander, traduce.*

διαβ-τός, *δ, δν*, 365 [**διαβαινω**], *fordable, passable.*

διαάγω, 598, of time, pass, spend. *live, continue.*

διε-κόσιοι, *αι, α* [**δύο + εκατόν**], *two*.

δι-αρπάζω, 16, *tear in pieces, plunder, lay waste, sack, spoil, ravage.*

δι-σπάζω, 335, *draw apart, separate, scatter*, of soldiers.

διασπείρω, 652, *scatter about, scatter.*

διασφύζω, 462, *bring through safely, keep safe, save.*

διατάττω, *post at intervals, draw up in array.*

διατελέω, 578, *finish, complete the march, continue.*

διατίθημι, 635, *arrange, dispose.*

διατρίβω, 573, *rub through, spend, waste time, debase.*

διαφθείρω, 629, *destroy utterly, ruin, corrupt.*

διδάσκω (*διδαχ*), *διδάξω, διδάξα, διδάχα, διδάγαμαι, διδάχθην*, 409 [akin to **διδόναι**, Eng. *didactic*], *teach, instruct, show*, Lat. *doceō*, 838. See Nos. 1, 36.

διδράσκω (*δρα*), *δράσσομαι, εδράν, δέδρακα*, 707, 871 [**TREAD**], *run.*

δίδωμι (*δο*), *δώσω, έδωκα, έδωκα, έδομαι, έδόθην*, 701, 785, 789, 871 [Lat. *dō*, give, Eng. *dose, anti-dote*], *give, grant, permit.*

δι-ελαύνω, 738, *drive or ride through.*

δι-έχω, *hold apart, be apart*, 849.

δι-ίστημι, *set apart; mid. and 2 aor. act. inar, stand apart, open ranks, stand at intervals.*

δικαίος, *δ, or, 366*, *just, right, reasonable, proper.*

δικαίως, *adv.*, 305 *justly, rightly.*

δίκη, *ντ, ή, 141* [*syn-gis*], *custom, right, justice, punishment, desert.*

διω, for *διό*, *wherefore.*

δīs *adv.* [**δύο**], *twice*, Lat. *bis*.

δισ-χίλιοι, *αι, α* [*+ χίλιοι*], *two*.

διφθέρα, *δς, η, 422*, *tanned hide, leather bag.*

δίφρος, *ον, ή, stool*, the simplest form of the Greek chair, with four legs, either perpendicular or crossed, but without a back. See Nos. 1, 36, where the first form is represented.

διώκω, *διώξω, έδιωξα, έδιωχα, έδιώχθην*, 391, *pursue, go in pursuit, chase, give chase, prosecute.*

δι-ώρυξ, *υχορ, ή, 245, 743* [**δι-ορύττω**, *dig through*], *ditch, canal.*

δοκέω, *δόξω, έδοξα, έδογμαι, έδόχθην*, 365 [Lat. *deceō*, *it behoves, deceus, grace*, Eng. *dogma, para-dox*], *seem, appear, seem best or good, be voted, think.*

δορκάς, *άδος, ή, gazelle.*

δόνυ, *ατος, τό, 478* [**δρύς**, *tree*, Eng. *tree*], *prop. stem of a tree, then shaft of a spear, and hence spear with long shaft.* See Nos. 14, 19, 20, 30, 37, 57, 68, 62; and for oriental spears, Nos. 11, 42, 48, 64.

δοῦναι, *etc., see δίδωμι.*

δοῦναι, *δοῦναι* [**δοῦναι**, *din*], *make a din.*

δράμοιμι, *δραμοῦμαι*, *see τρέχω.*

δραχμή, ἥ, ἡ, *drachma*, an Attic silver coin worth about 18 cents in U. S. legal money, ornamented on the obverse side with the head of Athena wearing the close-fitting crested helmet, and on the reverse with the owl, olive spray, and an inscription containing the first three letters of the name of Athens, ΑΘΕΝΑΙ. See Nos. 6, 15, 46, 59, 72.

The Attic table of money is as follows:

ὀβολός			
6	δραχμή		
600	100	μνᾶ	
36000	6000	60	τάλαντον

That is, 6 obols equalled 1 drachma, 100 drachmas equalled 1 mina, 60 minas equalled 1 talent.



No. 72.

ἵδρεπανη-φόρος, ον [+ φέρω], *scythe-bearing*, of chariots. See No. 49.

δρέπανον, ον, τό, *scythe*.

δρόμος, ον, ὁ, 422 [**διδρᾶσκω**, Eng. *dromedary*], a running, run, race, race-course. See Nos. 26, 47. **δρόμω**, on the run, double quick. See No. 34.

δύναμαι (δυνα), *δυνήσθαι*, *δεδύνημαι*, *ἐδυνήσθην*, 707, 871 [*dynamic*], be able, be capable, be strong enough, be powerful, can, be worth, amount to.

δύναμις, εως, ἡ, 478, *ability, power, resources, force, troops*.

δύο, *δυσίν*, 409, 757 [Lat. *duo*, Eng. *two*, *twice*, *twin*], *two*, sometimes indecl.

δυσ- [*dys-peptic*], *ill, hard*.

δυσ-πóρευτος, ον [+ *πόρος*], *hard to get through, of heavy ground*.

δύω, *δῶσω*, *ἐδύσα* and *ἐδύν*, *δέδωκα*, *δέδωμαι*, *ἐδόθην*, 713, 791, 871, *make enter; intr. enter; mid., set, of the sun*.

δῶ-δεκα, indecl., 488 [**δύο** + **δέκα**], *twelve*.

δῶρον, ου, τό, 78, 741 [**δίδωμι**], *present, gift*.

E

ἐἶλωκα, **ἐἶλων**, see *ἀλίσκομαι*.

ἐάν, contr. *ἄν* or *ἤν*, in crasis *κάν* for *καὶ ἐάν*, conj., 318 [*et + ἄν*], *if*, with subjv. 317, 524.

ἐαυτοῦ, ἥς, οἱ, reflexive pron., 449. 760 [*ἐ + αὐτός*], of himself, herself, itself. 446.

εἰάω, *εἰάσω*, *εἰᾶσα*, *εἰᾶμαι*, *εἰᾶσθην*, 327, 871, *permit, allow, let, let go*.

ἐγ-, for *ἐν* before a palatal mute.

ἐγγύς, adv., 502, *near, at hand, comp. ἐγγύτερον*, sup. *ἐγγυτάτω* or *ἐγγύτατα*.

ἐγ-κέφαλος, ον, ὁ, 615 [*κεφαλή*], *brain; crown, cabbage*, of the palm.

ἐγ-κρατής, ἐς, 429 [*κράτος*], in possession of, master of. 855.

ἐγώ, *ἐμοῦ* or *μοῦ*, personal pron., 439. 759 [Lat. *ego*, *mē*, Eng. *I*, *me*, *egoist*], *I*. 436.

ἐγώ-γε [+ *γέ*], *I for my part*.

ἔβουσα, see *δεῖδω*.

ἔθλω or **θέλω**, *ἐθέλῃσω*, *ἠθέλησα*, *ἠθέληκα*, 341, 871, *wish, be willing, volunteer*.

ἔθνος, ου, τό [*ethnic*], nation, tribe, Lat. *natio*.

εἰ, conj., *if*, with indic. and opt., 275, 301, 305, 307, 364, 525, in indirect questions, *whether*; *εἰ μή*, *if not*, except, unless, Lat. *nisi*, *si* ὅτι μή, otherwise.

εἶδ, **εἶδσα**, see **εἶω**.

εἶδον [Lat. *videō*, Eng. wit, *sy her-ard*], see **ὁράω**.

εἰκόζω (*eikōz*), εἰράσω, εἰκασα, εἰκασμαι, εἰκάσθην, 638, *Iken. suppose, conjecture, fancy*.

εἰκοσι, in c. 1., 20th [Lat. *viginti*, *twentys*, Eng. *twenty*], *twenty*.

εἰλῖψα, etc., see **λαμβάνω**.

εἶλον, εἰλόμην, see **αἰρέω**.

εἰμί (*ei*), ἔσομαι, 170, 795 [Int. *sum*, Eng. *am*], *be, exist*, with gen. or dat. of possessor, *belong, have, possess*; *ἔστι*, *it is possible, one can*.

εἰμι (*ei*), impl. ἦα or ἦεν, 728, 796 [Lat. *eo*, *ire, go*], *go* (pres. indic. with fut. sense, *shall go*), *proceed, march*.

εἰ-περ [*ei + pēr*], *if in fact*.

εἰπον (*eiw, ép, ée*), ἐρῶ, ἐρηκα, ἐρησαι, ἐρρήθην, 610, 871 [Lat. *verbo, call*], *say, speak, tell, relate, propose, order*; ἐρητο, *orders had been given*. (100).

eis, prep. with acc., *properly of place, 63, into, to, among, for, against, into the country of*, sometimes with verbs of rest, but implying previous motion, where Eng. uses *in*; of time, *up to, during, in, at*; with numerals, *up to, at most, to the number of*; of the end or object, *in regard to, for, in respect to*.

In composition *eis* signifies *into, to, on, in*.

εἰς, *eis*, *fr. numeral adj.*, 518, 767, *one* Lat. *unus*.

εἰς ἄγα, *lean into or in*.

εἰς βάλλω, *throw into*; intr., *empty* (of rivers), *vacate*.

εἰς-βολή, ἦν, ἦ, 245 [βέλη, a throw, βάλλω], *embrace, pass*.

εἰς-πηδάω, *spring into*.

εἰστήκειν, see **ἵστημι**.

εἰσω, adv., 382 **ἐν**, *inside, within*.

εἴτα, adv., 235, *then, thereupon*.

ἐκάστος, η, ον, 232, *each, every*, of more than two, in form a superlative.

ἐκάτερος, ὁ, ον, *each of two*, in form a comparative.

ἐκατέρω-θεν, adv., 382, *on both sides or flanks*.

ἐκατέρω-σε, adv., *in both directions*.

ἐκατόν, indecl. [Lat. *centum*, Eng. *hundred, hecatom-e*], *100*.

ἐκ-βάλλω, 591, *throw out, expel*.

ἐκ-δέρω, 713, *strip off the skin, flay*.

ἐκεῖ, adv., 527, *there, in that place, thither*.

ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, dem. pron., 161, 762, *that, that man there*, Lat. *ille*. 159.

ἐκ-κλίνω, *bend out, give way*.

ἐκ-κομίζω, *carry out*.

ἐκ-κόπτω, *cut off or down*.

ἐκ-κυμαίνω (*εὔμαν*), ἐκ-κυμανῶ [*εὔμα*, *billow*], *billow out, surge forward*.

ἐκ-πλήττω, 644, *strike out of one's senses, amaze, terrify*.

ἐκ-ποδών, adv., 527 [*πούς*], *out of the way*.

ἐκόν, οὔσα, ὄν, 244, 752, *willing, of one's own accord*; in pred., *willingly*.

ἐλάττων, ον, gen. *οἶσι*, 577, *smaller, less, fewer*.

ελαύνω (ελα), ἐλῶ, ἤλασα, ἐήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι, ἡλάθην, 327, 871 [*elastic*], drive, set in motion; intr., ride, drive, march.

ἐλάχιστος, η, ον, 577, fewest, least, shortest, lowest.

ἐλεῖν, ἐλίσθαι, see αἰρέω.

ἐλελιζω (ἐλελιγ), ἡλέλιξα, cry ἐλελεῦ, raise the war-cry.

ἐλευθερία, ας, ἡ, liberty, freedom.

ἐλεύθερος, α, ον, free, Lat. liber.

ἐλθεῖν, ἐλθών, see ἔρχομαι.

Ἑλλάς, ἁδος, ἡ, 282, Greece.

Ἕλλην, ης, ὁ, 349, a Greek.

Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, ὁν, 56 [*Hellenic*], Greek; τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, the Greek army.

Ἑλληνικῶς, adv., 508, in Greek.

Ἑλλησποντος, ον, ὁ, 496, the Hellespont, now the Dardanelles.

ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, 255, hope.

ἐμ-, for ἐν- before a labial mute.

ἐμ-αυτοῦ, ἡς, reflexive pron., 449, 760 [ἐμέ + αὐτός], of myself. 446.

ἐμ-βάλλω, throw in, inflict; intr., empty (of rivers), make an invasion, attack.

ἐμός, ἡ, ὁν, 449 [Lat. meus, my, Eng. mine, my], my, mine.

ἐμ-πίρος, ον [ἐν + πίρα], acquainted with. 855.

ἐμ-πίρως, adv., by experience; ἐμπίρως αὐτοῦ ἔχειν, be personally acquainted with him. 856.

ἐμ-πίμπλημι, 707, fill full, satisfy. 848.

ἐμ-πίπτω, 610, fall upon, occur to. 866.

ἐμ-ποιέω, create or inspire in, impress upon. 865.

ἐμπόριον, ον, τό, 318, place of trade, emporium.

ἐμ-πορος, ον, ὁ [πόρος], one who travels, merchant.

ἐμ-προσθεν, adv. [πρόσθεν], before, in front of. 856.

ἐν, prep. with dat., 40 [Lat. in, Eng. in], in; of place, in, among, in the presence of, before, at, on, by; of time, in, during, within, at, in the course of; ἐν τούτῳ, meanwhile; ἐν ᾧ, while.

In composition ἐν signifies in, at, on, upon, among.

ἐν-δέκατος, η, ον [ἐν-δεκα, eleven, εἰς + δέκα], eleventh.

ἐν-δύω, 713, put on.

ἐν-εμὶ (εἰμ), be in or there.

ἐνεκα or ἐνεκεν, improper prep. with gen., post-positive, 416, on account of ἐνεκήκοντα, indecl. [ἐννέα], ninety.

ἐνθα, adv., 573 [ἐν], of place, where, there, here; of time, then, thereupon.

ἐνιοι, αι, α, some.

ἐνίοτε, adv., sometimes.

ἐννέα, indecl. [Lat. novem, nine, Eng. nine], nine.

ἐνός, ἐνί, see εἰς.

ἐνταῦθα, adv., 170 [ἐν], there, here, in this place, hereupon, thereupon.

ἐντεῦθεν, adv., 204 [ἐν], thence, from this place, thereupon.

ἐν-τίθημι, 695, put in, inspire in. 865.

ἐν-τυγχάνω, chance upon, meet, find. 865.

Ἐνυάλιος, ον, ὁ, Enyalios, a name of Ares, god of war.

ἐξ, before a consonant εκ, prep. with gen., 56 [Lat. ex, ꝑ]. Of place, out of, from, from within; of time, after, as εκ τούτου, after this, hereupon, εκ παιδων, from boyhood; of source or origin,

from, in consequence of, καὶ ἐκ τούτου, in consequence of this.

In composition ἔξ signifies *out, away*, often implying resolution, strong intention, fulfilment, or completion.

ἔξ, indecl. [Lat. *ex*, *ex*; Eng. *ex*, *hex-agon*], six.

ἔξ-αγγέλλω, tell out, report, esp. the proceedings of a conference.

ἔξ-άγω, lead forth, induce.

ἔξ-αίτώ, 490, ask from, demand; mid., beg off, save by entreaty.

ἔξακιο-χίλιοι, ai. a. [+ χίλιοι], 6000.

ἔξakis, indecl. [ἔξ], six times.

ἔξα-κόσιοι, ai. a. 673 [ἔξ + ἑκο-όν], 600.

ἔξ-απατάω, ἔξ-απατήσω, 335, deceive grossly, mislead.

ἔξ-απάτη, ης, ἡ [ἀπάτη, deceit], gross deceit, deception.

ἔξ-εἰμι (εἶμι), used only imperson., ἔξ ἐστι, 490, it is allowed or possible.

ἔξ-ελαύνω, 518, drive out, expel; intr. march, march on.

ἔξ-ἐστι, ἔξ-ἐσται, see ἔξ-εἰμι (εἶμι).

ἔξ-ετάζω (ἐτάδ), ἔξ-ετάσω, etc. [ἐτάδω, examine], examine closely, review.

ἔξ-έτασις, εως, ἡ, 478, inspection, review.

ἔξ-ικνίομαι, reach a place from somewhere, reach the mark, hit.

ἔξ-οπλιζω, arm; mid., arm oneself.

ἔξ-οπλισία, ας, ἡ, 615, state of being armed; ἐν τῇ ἐξοπλισίᾳ, under arms.

ἔξω, adv., 490 [ἔξ, Eng. *exotic*], outside, without, beyond the reach of. 856.

ἐπ-αινέω, 356, bestow praise on, praise, commend, approve, applaud.

ἐπεί, temporal and causal conj., 141, when, since.

ἐπειδ-άν, conj. with subjv. [+ ἄν], when, after, with or without τάχιστα, as soon as.

ἐπει-δή, conj., 508 [+ δὲ], when.

ἐπ-εἰμι (εἶμι), 245, be on or upon, be over.

ἐπ-εἰμι (εἶμι), 728, go or come on, follow, advance, make an attack.

ἐπ-έχω, hold upon, hold back, delay. 849.

ἐπῆρ, temporal conj. with subjv. [ἐπεῖ + ἄν], whenever, as soon as.

ἐπεί, prep. with gen., dat., or acc. 63. With gen., of place, on, upon, ἐφ' ἵππων, on horseback, with verbs of motion, towards, in the direction of;

of time, in the time of, at; of manner, esp. denoting distribution, ἐπὶ τετρα-

ρων, four deep, ἐπὶ φάλαγγος, in the form of a phalanx, in battle array.

With dat., of place, upon, on, by, close to, at, ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ, on the sea; of time,

ἐπὶ τούτῳ or τούτοις, at or upon this, thereupon, of cause, aim, or reason,

for; of possession, in the power of, in command of; of manner, in. With acc., of place, on, upon, to, against;

of extent of space, extending over, over, along; of extent of time, for, during;

of purpose or object, to, for.

In composition ἐπὶ signifies *over, in, upon, against, in addition*, but often it is merely intensive.

ἐπὶ-βουλεύω, 91, plan or plot against, design. 805.

ἐπὶ-βουλῆ, ης, ἡ, 161 [βουλῆ], plan against one, plot, design.

ἐπὶ-δεικνύμι, 713, show to, point out, display, disclose; mid., show for one-

self, show.

ἐπι-θυμέω, ἐπι-θυμήσω, ἐπ-εθύμησα [θυμός], have one's heart on, desire, long for. 846.

ἐπι-κάμπτω (καμπ), ἐπι-κάμψω [κάμπτω, bend], bend towards, wheel.

ἐπι-κειμαι, 733, lie upon, attack. 865.

ἐπι-κινδύνος, ον, 335 [κινδύνος], dangerous, perilous.

ἐπικούρημα, ατος, τό, 527, relief, protection.

ἐπι-λείπω, 396, leave behind; intr., fail, give out.

ἐπι-μελίομαι, ἐπι-μελήσομαι, ἐπι-μελέλημαι, ἐπ-εμελήθην, 374 [μέλει], care for, give attention to. 846.

ἐπι-πίπτω, fall upon, attack, assail; of snow, fall.

ἐπι-σιτίζομαι (σιτίζ), ἐπι-σιτιοῦμαι, ἐπ-εσιτισάμην, 365 [σίτος], collect or procure supplies.

ἐπι-σιτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, 416, a procuring of supplies, foraging.

ἐπίσταμαι (ἐπίστα), ἐπιστήσομαι, ἤπιστήθην, 707, 871, understand, know, know how.

ἐπι-στέλλω, send to, send word, enjoin, command.

ἐπι-στολή, ἥς, ἡ, 141 [ἐπιστή], letter.

ἐπι-στρατεύω, 629, make an expedition against. 865.

ἐπιτήδειος, ᾧ, ον, 131, suitable, fit, deserving; τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, provisions, supplies.

ἐπι-τίθημι, 695, impose upon, inflict; διακν ἐπιτιθέναι, inflict punishment; mid., attack, assail. 865.

ἐπι-τρέπω, 462, turn over to, entrust, allow; mid., give oneself up for protection.

ἔπομαι (σεπ), ἔψομαι, ἐσπόμην, 341, 871, [Lat. sequor, follow], follow, accompany, pursue. 864.

ἐπτά, indecl., 204 [Lat. septem, seven, Eng. SEVEN, hepta-gon], seven. ἑπτά-κόσιοι, αἱ, α [+ ἑκατόν], 700.

ἐργάζομαι (έργαδ), ἐργάσομαι, ἐργασάμην, ἐργασμαι, 573, 871, work, do, inflict on. 839.

ἔργον, ον, τό, 527 [WORK, WRIGHT, WROUGHT, en-ergy, organ, s-urgeon], work, deed, execution, exercise.

ἐρημος, η, ον, and os, ον, 374 [hermit], deserted, empty, uninhabited, desolate or deprived of; σταθμοὶ ἐρημοί, marches through a desert. 855.

ἐρίζω (ἐρίδ), ἤρισα [ἐρις, strife], strive, contend, vie with. 864.

ἑρμηνεύς, ὧς, ὁ, 508 [hermeneutic], interpreter.

Ἑρμῆς, οὔ, ὁ, Hermes, the Mercury of the Romans, messenger of Zeus. See No. 62.

ἔρομαι, Attic only in fut. ἐρήσομαι and 2 aor. ἤρόμην [cf. ἐρωτάω], ask, inquire.

ἔρυμα, ατος, τό, protection, wall.

ἐρυμνός, ἡ, ὄν, fortified.

ἔρχομαι (ἐρχ. ἐλυθ, ἐλθ), ἦλθον, ἐλήλυθα, 508, 871 [pros-elyte], come, go.

ἑρῶ [Lat. verbum, Eng. word], see εἶπον.

ἐρωτάω, ἐρωτήσω, etc., 275, ask a question, inquire, question.

ἐσθίω (ἐσθι, ἐδ. ἔδο, φαγ), ἔδομαι, ἔφαγον, ἐδήδοκα, ἐδέδεσμαι, ἠδέσθην, 615, 871 [Lat. edō, eat, Eng. eat], eat, have to eat, live on.

ἴσται, ἴσοιτο, see εἶμι.

ἱσταλμένος, see στέλλω.

ἴστι, conj., until.

ἱστηκός, ἱστησαν, ἱστάς, see ἱστημι.

ἱταβα, ἱτάχθησαν, see τάρω.

ἱτερος, ᾧ, ον, 356 [ἡστέρο-δε τ, *hastere* geneous], the other, one of two; without art., another, other.

ἴτι, adv. of time and degree, 264, yet, still, further, longer any more, again.

ἱτοιμος, η, ον. and ος, ον, 178, ready, prepared.

ἱτράφην, see τρέφω.

εὖ, adv., 227, well, well off, happily; εὖ ποιεῖν, do well by, benefit.

εὖ-δαιμονίῳ (εὐδαιμονίδ), εὐδαίονι, ἡδαιμόνια, count happy, congratulate, 851.

εὖ-δαιμόνως, adv., 598, happily, comph. εὐδαιμονιστέρον.

εὖ-δαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, 429, 752 [εὖ + δαίμων, divinity, Eng. *demon*], of good fate or fortune, fortunate, happy, prosperous, flourishing.

εὐθύς, adv., 235, straightway, immediately, at once, Lat. *statim*.

εὖ-νοια, ᾧ, η 488, good-will, fidelity.

εὖ-νοϊκώς, adv., 382, with good-will, kindly; νοϊοικῶς ἔχειν, be well disposed.

εὖ-νοος, ον, contr. εὐνοος, ον, 292 [εὖ + νοῦς], well-disposed, attached.

εὐρίσκω (εὐρ), εὐρήσω. ἡρρον, ἡρρηλα, ἡρρημαι, ἡρρήσθην, 713, 871, find, derive, procure.

εὐρύς, ον, τό, 306, 747 [εὐρύς, broad], breadth, width.

εὖ-ταξις, ᾧ, ἡ [τάττω], good order, discipline.

Εὐφράτης, ον, ὁ, 102, the Euphrates.

εὖ-ώνυμος, ον, 222 [εὖ + ὄνομα], of good name or omen, euphemistic for

the ill-omened word ἀνιστέρος, left; τὸ εὖ-ώνυμον, the left wing.

ἴφ, see ἐπί.

ἴφυγον, see ἐσθίω.

ἴφάνην, see φαίνομαι.

ἴφασαν, ἴφατε, see φημι.

ἴφη, ἴφυσθα, see φημι.

ἴφ-ἱστημι, ᾧ, bring to a stand, make halt; intr. in mid., 2 aor., and pl., stop, halt.

ἐχθρός, ὁ, ον, 382 [ἐχθρος, *hate*], hostile; ἐχθρός, ὁ, enemy, foe, Lat. *hostis*.

ἔχω (σεχ, σχε), ἔξω and σχήσω, ἐχον, ἔσχηλα, ἔσχημα, 40, 871 [σάπλ, *ep-och*, *hectic*], have, Lat. *habēō*, hold, possess, receive, keep, wait; ἔχων, having, with; with inf., be able, can; with an adv. equivalent to εἶναι with an adj., as εὐνοικῶς ἔχειν, be well-disposed; οὐκ ἔχω, not to know; mid., hold on to, come next to.

ἰώρᾱ, ἰώρᾱκα, ἰώρῳ, see ὀρώ.

ἴως, conj., 537, as long as, while, until.

Z

ζάω, ζήσω, 537 [ζῶν, alive, Eng. *zoology*], live, be alive.

Ζεύς, Διός, ὁ, 518, Zeus, son of Cronus and Rhea, highest of the gods. See Nos. 52, 61.

ζηλώω, ζηλώσω [ζήλος, envy, Eng. *zeal*, *jealous*], emulate, envy.

ζηλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, 685, to be envied; ζηλωτόν, an object of envy.

ζην, ζῶν, see ζάω.

ζητέω, ζητήσω, etc., 374, seek, ask for.

ζώνη, ης, ἡ, 537 [zone], belt, girdle. See Nos. 14, 44, 51, 57.

H

ή, conj., 472, *or*; ή . . . ή, *either . . . or*; *πότερον . . . ή, whether . . . or*.

ή, conj., 170, *than*, Lat. *quam*.

ή, dat. sing. fem. of *ος* used adv. (*sc. ὁδῶ*), *in which way, where, as*.

ήγγεila, *see ἀγγέλλω*.

ήγγεμών, ὄνος, ὁ, 349, 745, *leader, guide*.

ήγδομαι, ήγήσομαι, ήγησάμην, ήγημαι, ήγήθην, 308 [*άγω*], *go before, lead, conduct, command; think, believe, consider*. 847.

ήδαιν, ήδισαν, *see οἶδα*.

ήδως, adv., 188 [*ήδύς*], *gladly*; comp. ήδιον, sup. ήδιστα.

ήδη, adv., 264, *already, by this time, at length, now, forthwith*.

ήθδομαι, ήσθήσομαι, ήσθην, 356, *be glad, be pleased*.

ήδύς, εἶα, ὦ, 502, 752 [Lat. *suavis*, *sweet*, Eng. *sweet*], *sweet*.

ήκιστα, *see ήττων*.

ήκω, ήξω, 204, *come, be or have come*.

ήλασι, *see εἰλαύνω*.

ήλθον, *see έρχομαι*.

ήμαι (ής), 709, *sif*.

ήμεις, *etc.*, *see εἰώ*.

ήμελημένος, adv. [formed from pf. pass. partic. of *άμελέω*], *carelessly*.

ήμέρᾱ, αὔ, ή, 40 [*η-hemera*!], *day*; *τῇ έπιούσῃ ήμέρᾱ*, *next day*; *μέσον ήμέρας*, *mid-day, noon*; *αὔα τῇ ήμέρᾱ*, *at daybreak*.

ήμέτερος, α, ov, 440 [*ήμεις*], *our*; *τὰ ήμέτερα*, *our affairs*.

ήμι-, only in composition [Lat. *semi*-, *half*-, Eng. *hemi*-], *half*.

ήμι-δᾱρεικόν, οὔ, τό [+ *δᾱρεικός*], *hunic doric*.

ήμισυς, εια, v, 502, *half*.

ήν, contr. form of *έν*.

ήν, *see εἰμί*.

ήνικά, rel. adv., *when*.

ήνι-οχος, ου, ὁ [*ήνία, reius, + έχω*], *driver, charioteer*. *See Nos. 26, 54, 98*.

ήρήθην, ήρήμην, *see αἰρέω*.

ήρόμην, *see έρομαι*.

ήσθη, *see ήδομαι*.

ήττάδομαι, ήττήσομαι, *etc.*, pass. dep. 389, *be inferior, be worsted or defeated*.

ήττων, ov, gen. ονος, 577, *inferior, weaker*.

Θ

θάλαττα, ης, ή, 63, 739, *sea*, Lat. *mare*.

θάνατος, ου, ὁ, 537 [*θνήσκω*], *death*.

θάπτω (ταφ for θαφ). θάψω, έθαψα, τίθαμμαι, έτάφην, 573, 871, *bury*.

θαρρέω, θαρρήσω, έθάρρησα, τεθάρρηκα, 652, *be bold or courageous, take heart*; *θαρρῶν*, part. as adv., *confidently, courageously*.

θάρρος, ους, τό [*DARE, DURST*], *courage*.

θαρρύνω, *make bold, cheer, encourage*.

θάττων, *see ταχύς*.

θαυμάζω (θαυμάδ), θαυμάσομαι, έθαύμασα, τεθαύμασα. έθαυμάσθην, 204, 871 [*θαῦμα, wonder*, Eng. *thau-mat-urgy*], *wonder at, admire, wonder*.

θαυμαστός, ή, ὁν, 685, *wondrous, wonderful, surprising, remarkable*.

θεάομαι, θεάσομαι, *etc.* [*theatre*], *gaze at, behold*.

θεασθαι, hy contr. for *θεάεσθαι*.

θεῖος, α, ov [*θεός*], *divine*; *θεῖον. τό*, *divine intercession, portent*.

-θεν, suffix denoting whence.

θεός, οὐ, ὁ, ἡ, 116 [*theo-log*y, *theism*],
god, goddess.

Θεσσαλία, αἰ, ἡ, *Thessaly*.

Θετταλός, οὐ, ὁ, 191, a *Thessalian*.

θίω (θῶ), θύσσομαι, τι, τι, of
troops, *charge*.

θήρ, ὅς, ὁ [Lat. *ferus, wild*], *wild*
beast.

θηρεύω, θηρεύω, etc., 141, *hunt, catch*.
See Nos. 45.

θηρίον, ου, τό, 83, *wild animal*,
creature.

-θε, suffix denoting where.

θνησκω (θαν), θανοῦμαι, ἔθανον, τέθνηκα,
610, 871, *die*, pl. and 2 pl., 719, 2,
be dead, be slain.

θόρυβος, ου, ὁ, 629, *noise, disturbance*,
uproar.

Θράξ, λός, ὁ, 245, a *Thracian*.

Θυμβρίον, ου, τό, *Thymbrium*.

θύμος, οὐ, ὁ, *soul, heart*.

θύρα, αἰ, ἡ, 40 [Lat. *foris door*, Eng.
door]; ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλείαις θύραις,
at court; so θύραι of a general's *head*
quarters.

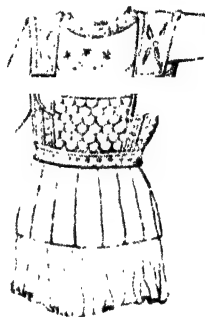
θύσις, αἰ, ἡ, *sacrifice, offering*. See
No. 9.

θύω, θύσω, ἔθυσα, τέθυκα, ἔθηναι,
ἐθύθη, 116, 871, *sacrifice*; mid., *cause*
to sacrifice, offer sacrifice.

θωράκιον (θωράκιον), ἐθωράκιον. τεθω-
ράκιον. ἐθωράκισθην, 644, *arm with a*
cuirass; mid., *put on one's cuirass*.

θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, 245 [*thorax*], *breast-*
plate, corselet, cuirass, worn not only
by the heavy-armed foot-soldier but
also by the cavalryman. The θώραξ
consisted of two metal plates made to
fit the person, of which one protected

the breast and abdomen, the other the
back. They were hinged on one side
and buckled on the other. They were
further kept in place by leather
straps passed over the shoulders from
behind and fastened in front and by



No. 13.

the belt. About the lower part of the
breastplate was a series of flaps of
leather or felt, covered with metal,
which protected the hips and groin of
the wearer. See Nos. 12, 17, 20, 25,
30, 37, 62, 73, 81.

I

ἱερά, ἱεῖν, etc., see ὁράω.

ἱεός, αἰ, ου [idiom. *idio-synecrasy*],
one's own, personal, private.

ἱδιώτης, ου, ὁ, 422 [*idiot*], an *ordi-*
nary or private person, private soldier,
private.

ἱερός, ὁ, ὅς, 496 [*hier-archy, hiero-*
glyphic], *holy, sacred*; ἱερά, τά, *sacri-*
fices, omens from inspecting the vitals.

ἔημι (έ), ἤσω, ἤκα, εἶμαι, εἶθην, 733, 797, 871, *send, throw, hurl at; mid., send oneself, rush, charge.* 845.

ἱκανός, ἡ,όν, 150, *coming up to, sufficient, able, capable, competent.*

ἰκνέομαι (ικ), ἔξομαι, ἰκόμεν, ἔγμαι, 871, *come.*

ἄλῃ, ἡς, ἡ, *crowd, band; of cavalry, troop.*

ἱμάτιον, ου, τό, *outer garment resembling the mantle, himation, corresponding in use to the Roman toga.* See Nos. 1, 9, 36, 37, 39, 52, 61, 69, 88.

ἵνα, final particle, *that, in order that,* 326.

ἵππεύς, ἑως, ὁ, 508, *horseman, knight, cavalryman; pl., cavalry.* See Nos. 17, 20, 33.

ἵππικός, ἡ,όν, 685, *for cavalry, cavalry; ἵππικόν, τό, cavalry, horse.*

ἵππόδρομος, ου, ὁ [+δρόμος], *race-course, hippodrome.*

ἵππος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, 78 [Lat. *equus*, *horse*], *horse, mare; ἀπὸ or ἐφ' ἵππου, on horseback.*

ἴσθι, ἴσμεν, etc., see οἶδα.

ἴσος, ἡ, ον [*iso-sceles*], *equal.*

Ἰσσοί, ὧν, οἱ, *Issus.*

ἵστημι (στα), στήσω, ἕστησα ἀπὸ ἕστην, ἕστηκα, ἕσταμαι, ἕσθην, 70, 786, 790, 871, 2 pf. ἕστατον, etc., 792 [Lat. *sistō, make stand, stō, stand.* Eng. *stand, stand, STEAD, STEED, apo-state, ec-stasy, sy-stem*], *set, make stand, make halt; intr. in mid. (except 1 aor.), in 2 aor., both pfs., and both plpfs. act., stand, stop, halt.*

ἵστιον, ου, τό, *sail.* See No. 78.

ἰσχυρός, ὁ,όν, 124, *strong.*

ἰσχυρῶς, adv., 598, *strongly, vehemently, exceedingly, vigorously, with severity.*

ἰσχύς, ὅς, ἡ [Lat. *vis, strength*], *strength; of an army, force.*

ἴσως, adv., 548 [*isos*], *equally, perhaps.*

ἰχθύς, ὅς, ὁ, 478, 748 [*ichthyo-logy*], *fish.*

ἰχνος, ους, τό, *trace, track.*

Ἰωνία, ᾤς, ἡ, *Ionia.*

K

κάγαθά, κάγαθός, by crasis for καὶ ἀγαθά, καὶ ἀγαθός.

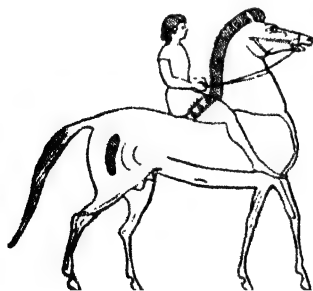
καγώ, by crasis for καὶ ἐγώ.

καθ', see κατά.

καθ-ήκω, *come down, reach or extend down.*

κάθ-ημαι, 783, 790, *sit down, be seated; of soldiers, be encamped.*

καθ-ίστημι, 707, *set down, station, bring down or back, bring, establish, make, appoint; mid. with pf. and 2 aor. act. intr., take one's place, be established.*



No. 74.

καθ-οράω, look down *cr.*, observe, inspect.

καί, conj., 45. *and*, *Lat. et*; influencing particular words or expressions, *also, too, even, further* [*Lat. etiam*]; **καί . . . καί** (78), or **καί . . . καί** (161), *both . . . and, not only . . . but also*.

καί-περ, concessive particle, 22 [**καί** + **πέρ**], *although* with the participle.

καιρός, οἷ, ὁ, 537, *the right or fitting time, opportunity, occasion*.

κάκειςος, by crasis for **καί ἐκείνος**.

κακός, ἡ, ὁ, 557, *bad* in the broadest sense (as opposed to ἀγαθός), *base, cowardly, hurtful*; **κακόν**, τό, *harm, evil*.

κακῶς, adv., 282, *badly, ill*; **κακ-ποιεῖν**, *do harm or damage to, injure, ravage*; **κακῶς εἶχειν**, *be badly off*.

καλέω (καλε-, κλε-), **καλῶ**, ἐκάλεσα, ἐκέλευα ἐκλεῖναι, ἐκέλευον, 282, 871 [*Lat. callō, call, clāmō, call out*. Eng. *call*, *call-yard, ecclesiastic*], *call, summon*, *Lat. vocō, call, name*; **καλοῦμαι**, *the so-called*.

καλός, ἡ, ὁ, 15, 577 [*calli-graphy*], *beautiful, fair, propitious, noble*; **καλός καί ἀγαθός**, *noble and good*; **καλός**, *gentleman*.

καλῶς, adv., 308, *beautifully, bravely, well, successfully, honorably*; **καλῶς εἶχειν**, *be well*.

καῖμοι, by crasis for **καί ἐμοί**.

καῖν, by crasis for **καί ἐν**.

κάνδυς, νοσ, ὁ, 701, a long outer garment, *the caftan*. See Nos. 11, 64.

Καππαδοκία, ἄσ. ἡ, *Cappadocia*.

Καρία, ἄσ. ἡ, *Caria*.

κάρφη, ης, ἡ [**κάρφω**, *dry up*], *dried stalks, hay, straw*.

κατά, prep. with gen. and acc., 212, *down* (as opposed to ἀνά), *Lat. sub*. With gen., denoting motion from above, *down, down from, down upon, underneath*. With acc., of place or position, with verb of motion, *on, over, down, down along, by, opposite, against, near, at*; of fitness or relation, *according to, concerning*; **καί κατά γῆν καί κατά θάλατταν**, *by land and sea*; **κατά κράτος**, *with might and main*; **κατά ἔθνη**, *by nations*; **κατα μέσσοι τοῦ σταδίου**, *about the middle of the day's march*.

In composition **κατά** signifies *down, along, or against*; frequently it merely strengthens the meaning of the simple verb, and often cannot be translated; sometimes it gives a transitive force to an intransitive simple verb (cf. *Lat. dē*).

κατα-βαίνω, *go down, descend*.

κατ-άγω, 341, *lead down or back, bring back restore*.

κατα-θίσκομαι, *look down on*.

κατα-κῆω, 724, *burn down, burn up, burn*.

κατα-κόπτω, 212, *cut to pieces, slay*.

κατα-λαμβάνω, 496, *seize upon, capture, take, surprise, occupy*.

κατα-λείπω, 212, *leave behind, abandon*.

κατα-λύω, 537, *unloose, dissolve, end, make peace, stop fighting, unyoke* (sc. τὰ ὑποζύγια), i.e. *make a halt, halt*.

κατα-πηδάω, *leap down, leap*.

κατα-πράττω, 518, *do thoroughly, execute, bring to an end, accomplish*.

κατα-σκέπτομαι, 439, *view closely*.

κατα-σχιζω, 664, *split down, cleave asunder, burst through, burst open.*

κατα-φανής, ές, 429 [φαίνω], *clearly seen, in plain sight, visible.*

κατα-φεύγω, *take refuge.*

κατα-ψηφίζομαι, 537, *vote against.* 852.

κατ-ίδον, *see καθ-οράω.*

κατ-εκόπην, 2 aor. pass. of κατακόπτω.

κατ-ιδών, *see καθ-οράω.*

ἱκαύμα, ατος, τό, *heat.*

κῆω (καυ), καύσω, ἔκαυσα, κέκαυκα, κέκαυμαι, ἐκαύθην, 591, 871 [*caustic, holo-caust*], *burn, kindle.*

κείμαι, κείσομαι, 733, 798 [Lat. *civis*, *citizen, quies, rest*, Eng. *home, cemetery*], *lie, be laid, lie dead.*

Κελαίναί, ὦν, αί, *Celaenae.*

κελεύω, κελεύσω, ἐκέλευσα, κέκλευκα, κέκλευσμαι, ἐκελεύσθην, 94, 871, *drive, order, command, bid, give orders*. Lat. *iubeo, urge, advise, suggest.*

κενός, ή, όν, *empty, groundless.* 855.

κέρας, κέρως and κέρατοι, τό, 396 [Lat. *cornu, horn*, Eng. *horns, hant, rhino-ceros*], *horn, prop. of an animal, then bugle horn, drinking horn, peak of a mountain, wing of an army.*

κεφαλή, ής, ή, 616 [Lat. *caput, head*, Eng. *a-cephalous*], *head.*

κήρυξ, ὅκος, ό, 245, *herald, who carried messages to the enemy or made proclamations and gave all sorts of public notices to his fellow soldiers. His distinctive badge was his staff, a straight shaft with two intertwined shoots above.* See No. 75.

κηρύττω (κηρύκ), κηρύξω, ἐκήρῡξα, ἐκήρυχα, ἐκήρῡγμαί, ἐκήρυχθην, 573,

be a herald, proclaim, make proclamation, announce.



No 75.

ἱΚιλικίς, ας, ή, 548, *Cilicia.*

Κίλιξ, ὅκος, ό, 245, *a Cilician.*

κινδυνεύω, κινδυνεύσω, etc., 598, *encounter danger, run a risk, be in peril.*

κινδυνος, ου, ό, 335, *danger, risk.*

Κλέαρχος, ους, ό, 116, *Clearchus, a Spartan general, the special friend of Cyrus.*

κλείω, κλείσω, ἔκλεισα, κέκλειμαι and κέκλεισμαι, ἐκλείσθην, 365, 871 [Lat. *claudo, close*, Eng. *close, shut, close.*

κλέπτω (κλεπ), κλέψω, ἔκλεψα, κέκλοφα, κέκλεμμαι, ἐκλάπην, 527, 871 [Lat. *clepo, steal*, Eng. *shop-lifter, steal, embezzle.*

κλίνω (κλιν), κλινῶ, ἔκλινα, κέκλειμαι, ἐκλίθην and ἐκλίην [Lat. *inclino, incline*, Eng. *leans, climate, en-clitic*], *cause to lean, bend.*

κλώψ, κλωπός, ό, 245, 743 [κλέπτω], *thief.*

κνημίς, ἱδος. ή [κνήμη, *leg*], *greave, generally plur., that part of the defensive armor of the Greek hoplite which*

covered his leg from the knee to the instep. Greaves were made of flexible metal, and lined with felt, leather, or cloth, and fastened behind by straps or buckles. See Nos. 8, 12, 19, 20, 25, 30, 34, 37, 76, 81.

κολάξω (κολαδ), κολάσω, ἐκόλασα, ἐκόλασμαι, ἐκόλασθην, 527, *check, punish, inflict punishment.*

Κολοσσαί, ὡν αἱ, *Colossae.*

κομῶ (κομᾶ), κομῶ, εἶναι, 100, *carry away so as to save, bring, convey.*

κονιορτός, ὅ, 673, *cloud of dust.*

κόπτω (κοπ), κόψω, ἔκοψα, κέκυφα, ἀέκομαι, ἐκόπη, 212, 871 [*syn-copate*], cut, *hew, slash, fell, slaughter.*

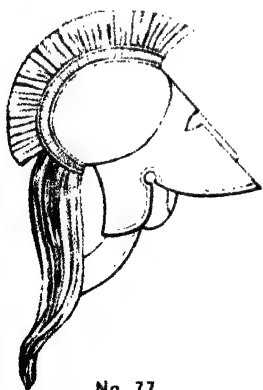
Κορυστή, ἥ, 5, *Corsica.*

κούφος, ἡ, 50, *light; χάρος κούφος, holy.*

κράνος, οὗ, τό, 396 [*cranium*], *head-*



No. 76



No. 77.

piece, helmet of metal, Lat. *cassis*, or of leather Lat. *galea*. The helmet of metal, which was developed from the simpler dogskin cap, consisted of six pieces: the cap; the metal ridge running from the front to the back of the cap, and designed as a support for the crest; the crest; the visor; the cheek-pieces; and the neck-piece. See Nos. 8, 12, 14, 20, 30, 33, 34, 37, 40, 55, 60, 62, 67, 77, 81.

κράτιστος, ἡ, 577, *strongest, bravest, best, noblest*; neut. pl. *κράτιστα* as adv., *in the best way, most bravely.*

κράτος, οὗ, τό, 400 [*Lat. creō, create*, Eng. *hard, demo-creat, demo-cracy*], *strength, force, might*, Lat. *vis*.

κρουγή, ἥ, 45, *outcry, shout, clamor, uproar.*

κρέας, κρέως, τό, 396, 747 [*Lat. carō, flesh*, Eng. *creo-sole*], *flesh*, pl. *pieces of flesh, meat.*

κρείττων, εν. γεν. οὗτος, 577 [*κράτος*], *stronger, braver, better, nobler, more valuable.*

κρεμάννυμι (κρεμα), κρεμῶ, ἐκρέμασα, ἐκρεμάσθην, 713, 871, *trans.*, *hang up, suspend.*

κρήνη, ἡ, 502, *spring, well*, Lat. *fons*.

Κρής, Κρητός, ὁ, 615, *a Cretan.*

κρίνω (κριν), κρινῶ, ἔκρινα, κέκρικα, ἀέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην, 591 [*Lat. cernō, separate*, Eng. *critic, hypo-crisis*], *divide, distinguish, decide, determine, be of opinion, judge, bring to trial.*

κρίσις, εὐς, ἡ, 728 [*crisis*], *decision, trial.*

κρύπτω (κρυφ), κρύψω, ἔκρυφα, κέκρυμαι, ἐκρύφθην, 573 [*crypt, crypto-gam, grotto*], *hide, conceal*, Lat. *legō*. 838.

κτάμαι, κτήσσομαι, ἐκτῆσάμην, κέκτημαι, acquire, gain, get, get together; pf. as pres., possess, have.

κτείνω (κτεν), κτενῶ, ἔκτεινα, ἔκτονα, 591, kill.

κύκλος, ου, ὁ, 382 [Lat. *circus*, circle, Eng. *cycle*, *bi-cycle*, *en-cyclo-pædia*], circle, curve, ring; κύκλῳ, in a circle.

ἰκυκλώω, κυκλώσω, etc., 382, surround, encircle, hem in.

ἰκύκλωσις, εως, ἡ, an encircling; ὡς εἰς κύκλωσιν, as if to encircle.

Κύρος, ου, ὁ, 83; I. *Cyrus the Elder*, founder of the Persian empire, according to Xenophon the son of Cambyses and grandson of Astyages; II. *Cyrus the Younger*, the leader of the expedition against Artaxerxes.

κύων, κυνός, ὁ, ἡ [Lat. *canis*, dog, Eng. *hound*, *cynic*], dog, hound, cur. See No. 39.

κωλύω, κωλύσω, etc., 327, hinder, prevent, oppose, check; τὸ κωλύον, the hindrance, obstacle.

κώμη, ης, ἡ, 45, 739 [κείμεναι], village. ἰκωμητής, ου, ὁ, 573, villager.

Λ

λαβεῖν, λαβών, see λαμβάνω.

λαθεῖν, λαθόν, see λαμβάνω.

λάβρε, adv., 638 [λαυθάνω], covertly, without the knowledge of.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, ᾱ, ου, 422, Lacedæmonian; Λακεδαιμόνιος, ου, ὁ, a Lacedæmonian.

λαμβάνω (λαβ), λήψομαι, ἔλαβον, ἐλήφα, ἐλήφθην, 374, 871 [Lat. *labor*, toil, Eng. *di-lemma*, *pro-lepsis*], take, take into one's hand, receive,

get, take or get possession of, entice, catch, find.

λανθάνω (λαθ), λήσω, ἔλαβον, ἐλήφα, ἐλήφθην, 685, 871 [Lat. *lateo*, lie hid, Eng. *lethargy*, *Lethe*], lie hid, escape the notice of; mid., forget. 684.

λέγω, ἔλεξα, ἐλόχα, ἐλεγμαι, ἐλέγη; and ἐλέχθην, 561, 871, gather, collect.

λέγω, λέξω, ἔλεξα, ἐλεγμαι, ἐλέχθην, 161, 871 [dia-lect, *lexicon*], say, speak, tell, state, mention, relate, Lat. *dicere*, bid, charge, vote. 609.

λείπω (λιπ), λείψω, ἔλιπον, ἔλειπον, ἔλειμαι, ἐλείφθην, 212, 773-775, 871 [Lat. *linquo*, leave, Eng. *lend*, *er-lipse*], leave, abandon, forsake, quit, leave behind, leave alive.

λευκός, ἡ, ὄν, 673 [Lat. *lūx*, light, Eng. *light*], white.

λίθος, ου, ὁ, 733 [litho-graph], stone.

λιμός, ου, ὁ, hunger, famine.

λόγος, ου, ὁ, 78, 741 [λέγω, say, Eng. *philology*, *dia-logue*, *log-arithm*], word, saying, statement, speech, discourse.

λόγχη, ης, ἡ, 478, point or spike of a spear, spear, lance. See No. 41.

λοιπός, ἡ, ὄν, 341 [λείπω], remaining with the art., the rest; λοιπόν (ἔστι), it remains; τὸ λοιπόν, for the future.

λόφος, ου, ὁ, hill, ridge, height. ἰλοχ-ἄγος, ου, ὁ, 150 [+ ἄγω], commander of a λόχος, captain.

λόχος, ου, ὁ, 462 [λέχος, couch, Lat. *lectus*, couch, Eng. *lie*, *lair*, *loach*], ambush, men in ambush, company.

ἰΛυδία, ᾱς, ἡ, Lydia.

Λύδιος, ᾱ, ου, Lydian.

Λυκαονία, ᾱς, ἡ, Lycaonia.

ἰλύσις, λύσις ο. etc., 389, *grieve, distress, vex, annoy, molest.*

λύπη, ης, ἡ, *pain, grief, sorrow.*

λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, ἔλεσα, ἔλεμα, ἐλύθη, αἱ, 765-770, 871 [Lat. *lue* loose, Eng. *loose*, *loose*, *unloose*, *loose*, *release*, *break*, *break down*, *destroy*; mid., *loose one's own, ransom.*

M

μά, intensive particle, 439, *surely*, used in negative oaths. 837

Μαίανδρος, ου, ὁ, 170 [*meander*], the *Meander*, a river in Asia Minor of winding course.

μακρός, δ, ὅν, 40, *long, high, tall*; μακρὰν (sc. ὁδόν), *a long way.*

μάλα, adv., *very, much, very much, greatly, exceedingly*. Lat. *valde*; comp. μάλλον, 170, *more, rather*; sup. μάλιστα, 496, *most, especially.*

μαθήναι (μαθ). μαθήσομαι, ἔμαθον, μεμάθηκα, 685, 871 [*mathematics*], *learn, find out.*

μάντις, εως, ὁ, 644 [*maniac, necromancy*], *one inspired, seer, diviner.*

Μαρσύας, ου, ὁ, 713, *Marsyas*, a satyr. See No. 53, where he is fastened to the tree, about to be flayed by Apollo.

Μάσκις, α, ὁ, the *Masias*, a river.

μάστιξ, ἱγος, ἡ, *whip, lash*. See Nos. 47, 54.

μάχαιρα, ας, ἡ, 63, *knife, sword, sabre*. See No. 5.

μάχη, ης, ἡ, 45, *battle, engagement, fight*. See No. 20.

μάχομαι, μαχοῦμαι, ἐμαχεσάμην, μεμάχημαι, 537, 871, *fight, give battle*. 864.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, 502, 577, 753 [Lat. *māgnus*. Eng. *much, mega/o-saurus*], *great, large, tall, weighty, powerful*; neut. as adv., μέγα, *greatly*.

Μεγαφέρνης, ου, ὁ, *Megaphernes*.

μέγιστος, σαφ. of μέγας.

μέθ', see μετέ.

μείων, σαφ. of μέγας, 577

μείων, σαφ. of μέγας, 577.

μελανίς, ας, ἡ, *blackness*.

μέλεις, μέλαινα, μέλει, γεν. μέλας, etc., 429, 752 [*melan-choly*], *black*.

μέλει, μελήσει, ἐμέλησε, μεμήληκε, μηδέν, *it is a care, it concerns*; ε, αὐ μελήσει, *I will see to it.*

μείλην, ης, η, *pellet*.

μέλλω, μέλλω, ἐμέλλω, be about, intend, delay.

μεμῆτο, etc., see μεμνήσκω.

μέν, post positive particle, never used as a conj. to connect words and sentences, but to distinguish the word or clause with which it stands from something that is to follow, and commonly answered by δέ (sometimes by ἀλλά, μὲν in the corresponding clause, on the one hand, indeed, truly, but often it is not to be translated, and its presence is to be shown merely by stress of voice; ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, *the one . . . the other*, plur. *some . . . others*, 815; ἀλλὰ μὲν, *but certainly*.

μέντοι, adv., 561, *really, certainly, in truth*; conj., yet, still, however, nevertheless.

μένω, μενῶ, ἔμεινα, μεμένηκα, 501, 871 [Lat. *maneo*, *stay*], *remain, stay, wait for, last, be in force*.

Μένων, υνος, ὁ, 356, *Menon*.

μέρος, ους, τό, 409, *division, part*,

share, portion, Lat. *pars*; μέρος τι τῆς ἐνταξίας, an instance of their discipline; ἐν μέρει, in turn.

†μοσμηβρία, ἄς, ἡ [+ ἡμέρᾳ], noon, midday; the south.

μέσος, η, ον, 222 [Lat. *medius*, middle, Eng. MID], middle; μέσον, τό, the middle, centre, midst, space between.

μεστός, ἡ, ὅν, full of, laden. 855.

μετά, prep. with gen. and acc., 161. With gen., with, in company with, among; with acc., of place or time, behind, after, next; μετὰ τοῦτο or ταῦτα, after this, hereupon.

In composition μετὰ signifies sharing, with, among, or time or quest, after, or change, from one place to another.

μεταξύ, adv., between. 856.

†μετά-πρυπτος, ον, 685, sent for.

μετα-πέμπω, 174, 178, send after; mid., send for a person to come to oneself, summon.

μετ-έχω, have a share. 844.

μέχρι, improper prep. with gen., 673, of time or place, up to, until; conj., until.

μή, adv., 308, not, used with the inv. and subjv. in all constructions; in all final and object clauses, except after μή, that not, lest, which takes οὐ; in all conditional and conditional relative clauses, and in the corresponding temporal sentences after ὥς, πρίν, etc.; in relative sentences expressing a purpose; with the infin., except in indirect discourse; and with the partic. when it expresses a condition. All of the compounds of μή follow the usage of the simple word.

μη-δέ, conj. and adv. [+ δέ], but not, and not, nor, Lat. *neque, nec*; not even, Lat. *nē . . . quidem*.

μηδ-εις, μία, ἐν [+ εἰς], not one, none, no, nobody, nothing, Lat. *nēmō, nūllus*.

Μηδία, ἄς, ἡ, Media.

μήθ', see μήτε.

μη-κ-έτι, adv., 422 [μή + ἔτι], not again, no longer.

μήν, post-positive intensive participle, in truth, surely, truly, Lat. *uērō, καὶ μήν*, and in fact, and yet; ἀλλὰ μήν, but surely, but still; ᾗ μήν, in very truth.

μήν, μηνός, ὁ, 349, 746 [Lat. *mēnsis*, month, Eng. MOON, MONTH], month.

μή-ποτε, adv., 685 [μή + ποτέ], never, never, Lat. *nunquam*.

μήτηρ, μητρός, ἡ, 349, 746 [Lat. *māter*, mother, Eng. MOTHER], mother.

μία, see εἰς.

Μίδας, ον, ὁ, Midas, a mythical king of Phrygia.

μικρός, ὁ, ὅν, 40, 577 [*micro-scope*], small, little, Lat. *paruus*, of small account, insignificant; neut. as adv. *μικρόν*, hardly; comp. *μείων*, smaller; neut. as adv., *μείων*, less.

Μίλητος, ον, ἡ, 406, Miletus.

μνησκό (μνα), μνήσω, ἐμνήσθην, 644, 871 [Lat. *meminī*, remember, moneō, remind, admonish, Eng. *mentor, mnemonics*], remind; mid and pass., remind oneself, remember, mention, make mention, with pf. *μέμνημαι* as pres., Lat. *meminī*. 846.

μισθός, οὐ, ὁ, 14 [MEEDE], wages, pay, hire, reward.

μισθο-φορά, ἄς, ἡ, 722 [+ φέρω], wages received, pay.

μισθο-φόρος, ον, 389 [+ φόρος], receiving pay; μισθοφόροι, οί, mercenaries.

μισθόω, μισθώω, etc., 389, let for hire, let; mid., have let to oneself, hire.
 μνᾶ, ᾰτ. ἡ, 292, 742, mine: the next to the highest denomination in Attic silver money, although never actually minted as a coin, one sixtieth of a talent, and worth to-day about \$18.00 in U.S. silver money, according to its legal rate of value. See also δραχμή.

μνησθῆ, see μνησέω.

μόνος, η, ον, 496 [monk, monad, mono-], alone, Lat. solus, only, sole; neut. as adv., alone, only, solely.

Μυριάδος, ον, ἡ, Myriadus.

ἑμυριάς, ἄδος, ἡ [myriad], the number ten thousand, myriad.

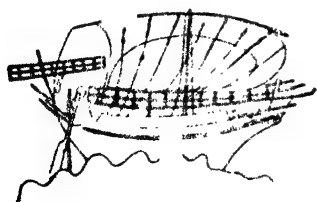
μῦριος, ᾰ, ον, 170, countless; pl. μῦριοι, ατ. α, 10,000.

N

νάπη, ης, ἡ, 638, ravine, glen.

ναύ-αρχος, ον, ὁ [+ ἄρχω], admiral

ναῦς, νεώς, ἡ, 508, 749 [Lat. nāvis, ship, Eng. nautical], ship, either the merchant vessel seen at the left in No. 78, or the man-of-war, seen at the right.



νεῖν(αις, ον, ὁ, 162, 740 [nios], young man.

νεκρός, οῦ, ὁ, 673 [Lat. nex, death, Eng. necro-logy], dead body, corpse, ο' νεκροί, the dead.

νέος, ᾰ, ον [Lat. novus, new, Eng. NEW, neo-phyl-], young, fresh.

νεφέλη, ης, ἡ, 673 [néfos, rē, cloud, Lat. nūbēs, cloud], cloud.

νεών, see ναίς

νή, intensive particle, surely used in affirmative oaths. 837.

νικάω, νικήσω, etc., 275, conquer, prevail over, surpass, outdo, Lat. vincō.

νίκη, ης, ἡ, 255, victory, Lat. victoria. See No. 52.

νομίζω (νομᾶ), νομῶ, etc., 335, 871, regard as a custom, regard, consider, believe, think, Lat. putā.

νόμος, ον, ὁ, custom, law.

νοῦς, νοῦ, ὁ, 292, 742 [γινώσκω], mind, Lat. mēns; ἐν τῷ ἔχειν, have in mind, purpose, intend.

νῦν, adv. 341 [Lat. nunc, now, Eng. now], now, just now, just, at present.

νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, 255, 744 [Lat. nox, night, Eng. night], night; μεσὰ νύκτι, midnight.



No. 78.

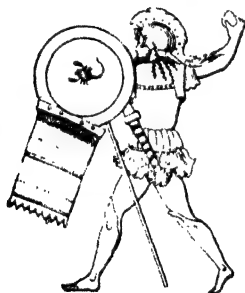
Ξ

Ξενίᾱς, ου, ὁ, *Xenias*.

ξένος, ου, ὁ, 161, *stranger, foreigner, guest friend, guest, host, foreign soldier, mercenary*.

Ξενοφῶν, ὦντος, ὁ, 275, *Xenophon*, an Athenian, author of the *Anabasis*.

ξίφος, ους, τό, 685, *sword*, Lat. *gladius*. The ξίφος had a straight blade, and was double-edged. It was carried in a scabbard which rested on the left side of the body, and was supported by a strap that passed over the right shoulder. See Nos. 14, 19, 20, 25, 40, 79.



No. 79.

ξύλινος, η, ου, of wood, wooden.

ξύλον, ου, τό, 439, *piece or bar of wood*; pl. *timbers, beams, wood, fuel*.

Ο

ὁ, ἡ, τό, the definite article, 83, 758, *the*, with demonstrative force in the expressions ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, *the one . . . the*

other, this . . . that, pl. *these . . . those, some . . . the rest*; ὁ δέ, without preceding ὁ μὲν, and *he, but he*, and in pl., but *they, the rest* (never referring to the subject of the preceding sentence, but always to some word in an oblique case). 815. As the art., used sometimes in Greek where we should omit it, as with proper names and numerals. 807. The art. may be used also to mark a person or thing as *well known*, or *customary*, or with distributive force, as τοῦ μηνὸς τῷ στρατιώτῃ, *per month to each soldier*, or where we should use a possessive pron. 810. τὰ Κόρον, *Cyrus's relations*; οἱ ἐκείνου, *his men*; οἱ φεύγοντες, *the exiles*; ὁ βουλόμενος, *whomsoever wishes*; οἱ οἴκοι, *those at home*; οἱ ἐνδοῦ, *those within*; οἱ παρὰ βασιλέως, *men from the king*; οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς, *market men*; οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, *his men*.

ὀβολός, ου, ὁ, *obol*, an Attic silver coin, worth about three cents. See No. 59, and the account under δραχμή.

ὄδε, ἡδε, τόδε, demon. pron., 161, 762 [*ὁ + -δε*], *this, the following*. 159, 821

ὁδός, ου, ἡ, 83, 741 [Lat. *solum*, *ground*, Eng. *ex-odus*, *meth-od*], *way, road*, Lat. *uia*; *march, journey, expedition*.

οἱ, οἷ, οἶ, see ὁ, ὅς, οὗ.

οἶδα, 2 pf. with pres. force, 722, 793 [akin to εἶδον], *know, understand, have knowledge of*.

οἴκα-δε, adv., 349 [+ *-δε*], *home, homeward*.

οἰκίω, οἰήσω, etc., 488, *inhabit, dwell, occupy, live*; pass., *be inhabited, be situated*.

οἰκίᾱς, ᾱς, ἡ, 40, *house, dwelling*.

τοῖκοι, adv., 573, *at home*.

οἶκος, ου, ὁ [Lat. *vicus, obade, vil-lage*. Eng. *di-ocese, eco-nomy*]. *house* regarded as a *home*.

οἶμαι, see οἶμαι.

οἶνος, ου, ὁ, 83, 741 [Lat. *vinum*. *wine*]. *οἶνος φονέων, γυμν-wine*.

οἶομαι or οἶμαι, οἶσθαι, φήσθαι, 488, 871. *think, believe, expect*.

οἶος, ᾧ, εν, of which kind, (such) as. Lat. *qualis*; οἶος τε, *able, possible*.

οἶσω, see φέρω.

οἶχμαι, οἶχσομαι, pres. with pf. force, 722, *have gone, be gone*.

οἶωνος, ου, ὁ, 652, *bird of omen, omen*

ὀκτα-κις, adv., *eight times*.

ὀκτακισ-χίλιοι, αι, α [+ χίλιοι], *eight*

ὀκτα-κόσιοι, αι, α [+ ἑκατόν], *eight*

ὀκτώ, indiv. [Lat. *octo, eight*, Eng. *eight, octa-gon*], *eight*.

ὀλεθρος, ου, ὁ, 141 [ὀλλύμι], *destruction, loss*.

ὀλίγος, η, εν, 188, 577 [ὀλιγ-archy]. *little, small, pl. few*.

ὀλλύμι (ὀλ), ὀλῶ, ὤλιστα and ὤλῃην, ὀλώλεκα and ὤλωλα, 713, 871, *destroy, lose*; midl. with 2d pl. act., *perish*.

ὅλος, η, εν, 188 [Lat. *solidus, whole*, Eng. *cath-olic*], *whole, entire*.

ὁμαλῆς, ἐς, 426 [ὁμός], *even, level*.

ὁμαλός, η, εν [ὁμός], *even, level*.

ὁμαλῶς, adv., *in even line*.

ὁμῶναι (ὁμ. ὄν), ὁμοῦμαι, ὥμοσα, ὁμώ-μωκε, ὁμώμοιο, ἡμι ὁμώμοιομαι, ὁμώσθην and ὁμώσθην, 713, 871, *agree, take an oath*.

ὁμοῖος, ᾧ, εν, 158, 316, 861.

ὁμο-λογέω, ὁμολογήσω, etc., 472 [+ λο-γος], *agree, confess, admit*.

ὁμός, η, δι [ὅμα], *one and the same*.

ὅμως, adv. 382, *all the same, nevertheless, yet, still, however*.

ὄν, ὄν, see εἶμι, εἶ

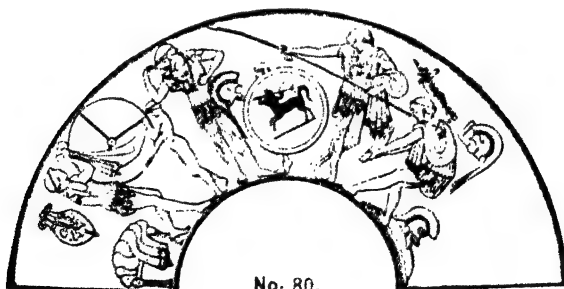
ὄνομα, ατος, το, 389 [γινώσκω, Lat. *nomen*, Eng. *name, in-synonymous syn-onym*], *that by which one is known, name*.

ὄνος, ου, ὁ, 131 [Lat. *asinus, ass*, Eng. *ass*], *ass*.

ὅπη, rel. adv., *where, wherever, in whatever way*, Lat. *quid*.

ὀπισθεν, adv., 502, *behind, in the rear*; το ὀπισθεν, τοῦπισθεν, *the rear*, 856.

ὀπλίζω (ὀπλῖδ), ὤπλισα, ὤπλισμαι, ὤπλισθην, 386, *arm, equip*. See *Nom.* 30, 80.



ὁπλίτης, ου, ὁ, 102, *heavy-armed soldier, hoplite*. The heavy infantry of a Greek army, or hoplites, consti-



No 81.

tuted the troops of the line, who fought at short range, and were armed for this purpose. Their defensive armor consisted of four pieces, helmet (see s.v. κράνος), breastplate (see s.v. θώραξ), shield (see s.v. ἀσπίς), and greaves (see s.v. ἀνημῖς). Their offensive armor consisted of two spears (see s.v. δόρυ) and a sword (see s.v. ξίφος). For the hoplite's ordinary dress, when not in action, see s.v. χλαμῖς. See Nos. 12, 34, 37, 62, 81.

ὄπλον, ου, τό, 83 [*pan-ople*], *instrument, pl. gear, arms, armor*; ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις, *under arms*. See Nos. 14, 19, 20, 25, 37, 60, 63.

†**ὅπότεν**, rel. adv. [+ ἄν], *whenever, when, with subjv.*

ὅποτε, rel. adv., 537, *when, whenever, since, because*.

ὅπου, rel. adv., 422, *where, wherever*. Lat. *ubi*.

ὅπως, rel. adv. and final particle, *in what way, how, that, in order that*.

ὄραω (ὄρα, ἰδ, ὄπ), *ὄφθαι, εἶδον, ἐώρακα and ἐώρακα, ὄρωμαι and ὄρωμαι, ὤφθην*. 615, 871 [*a-ware, pan-orama*; Lat. *uideō*, Eng. *wit, spher-oid*; Lat. *oculus*, Eng. *eye, ogle, optic, syn-opsis*], see in its widest sense, *behold, look, observe, perceive*, Lat. *uideō*. 628.

ὀργή, ἦς, ἡ, 400, *temper, anger*; ὀργῇ, *in a passion*.

†**ὀργίζομαι** (ὀργιδ), *ὀργιῶμαι, etc.*, 472, *be angry, be in a passion*. 860.

†**ὀρθίος**, ᾱ, ου, 131, *straight up, steep*. **ὀρθός**, ῆ, ὄν [*ortho-dox*], *straight, direct*.

ὀρκος, ου, ὁ, 116, *oath*.

ὀρμάω, ὀρμήσω, etc., 275 [*ὀρμή, motion*], *set in motion, hasten*; mid. and pass., *set out or forth, start*.

ὀρμῶ [*δρμος, anchorage*], *be moored, lie at anchor*.

ὀρνίς, ὀρνίθος, ὁ, ἡ, 255, 744 [*ornithology*], *bird*.

†**Ὀρόντις**, ᾱ or ου, ὁ, 488, *Orontas*.

ὄρος, ου, τό, 390, *mountain*.

†**ὀρυκτός**, ἡ, ὄν, *dig, artificial*.

ὀρύττω (ὀρυχ), ὀρύξω, ὤρυξα, ὀρύρυχα. ὀρύρυγμα, ὠρύχθην, 644, 871, *dig*, Lat. *odiō, quarry*.

ὅς, ᾗ, ὅ, rel. pron., 518, 764, *who, which*, Lat. *quī; dē ū, why; ἐν ᾧ, during which (time), meantime.* 326-829.

ὅσος, ἡ, ὅς, rel. pron., 604, *how much or great, how many, (as much or as many) as*, Lat. *quantus*; neut. as adv., ὅσων, with numerals, *about*; ὅσῳ, with comparatives, *by how much, the*.

ὅς-τις, ᾗτις, "τις, 518, 764 [ὅς + τ'ς], *who, whoever, whichever, whatever, which, what*, used both as a relative and to introduce an indirect question.

ὅτε, rel. adv., 578, *when, as, whenever*.

ὅτι, conj., 282 [neut. of ὅστις], *that, because, since*; used also to strengthen superlatives, as ὅτι ἀπαρασκευότατος, *unprepared as possible*.

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, neg. adv., 50, *not*, Lat. *nōn*, used to deny a fact, with the indic. and opt. in all independent sentences; in indirect discourse after ὅτι and ὥς; and in causal sentences; accented at the end of a clause or sentence. All of the compounds of οὐ follow the usage of the simple word.

οὐ, dat. of personal pron., 439, 759, *of himself*, Lat. *suī*. 817.

οὐδαμῶς, ᾗ, ὅν [οὐδέ + ἀμός, an obsolete word = τίς], *none*.

οὐδαμοῦ, adv., 652, *nowhere*.

οὐδέ, neg. conj. and adv., 327 [οὐ + δέ], *but not, and not, nor yet, nor*, Lat. *neque, nec*; as adv., *not even*, Lat. *nō . . . quidem, not at all, by no means*.

οὐδείς, μίς, ἐν, 518 [+ εἰς], *not one, not any, none, no*, Lat. *nullus*; *nobody*, Lat. *nēmō*; *nothing*, Lat. *nihil*.

οὐδέποτε, adv., 488 [+ ποτέ], *never*.

οὐδ', see οὐτε.

οὐκ-ετι, adv., 204 [οὐ + ετι], *no longer*.

οὐκ-οὐν, interr. particle and inferential conj., 50 [οὐ + οὐν], *not then? not therefore?* expecting an affirmative answer, Lat. *nonne igitur*; as conj., *therefore, the . . .*, Lat. *igitur*, with no neg. force.

οὐν, post-positive inferential conj., stronger than ἀρα, 150, *therefore, then, accordingly, consequently, now, so*.

οὐ-ποτε, adv., 527 [οὐ + ποτέ], *never*.

οὐ-πω, adv., 439 [οὐ + πώ], *not yet*.

οὐπώ-ποτε, adv., 501 [οὐπω + ποτέ], *never yet*.

οὐ-τε, neg. conj., 102 [οὐ + τε], *and not*, Lat. *neque*; οὐτε . . . οὐτε, *neither . . . nor*.

οὗτος, αὐτή, τοῦτο, demon. pron., 161, 762, *this, pl. these*, freq. as pers. pron., *he, she, it, pl. they*, Lat. *hic*. 159, 2; 821.

οὗτοςί, αὐτῇ, τοῦτῃ, strengthened form of οὗτος, *this man here*.

οὕτως, before a consonant οὕτω, adv., 14, *thus, so, in that case*.

ὀφείλω (ὀφελ), ὀφειλήσω, ὀφείλησα and ὀφίλομαι, ὀφειλήκα, ὀφειλήθην, 615, 871, *owe*, Lat. *dēbeo*; *pass.*, *be due*.

ὀφθαλμός, οὐ, ὁ, 652 [ὀφθαλμός], *eye*.

ὄχθη, ἡς, ἡ, 638, *height, bank, bluff*.

ὀφθαλμός, ἡν ὀράω.

Π

παθῖν, see πάσχω.

πάθος, οὐς, τό [πάσχω], *experience, trouble, ill-treatment*.

παῖνξω (παῖνθ), ἐπαῖνισα [παῖν, παεῖν], *raise the paean*.

†**παιδεύω**, **παιδεύσω**, etc., 678, *train up a child, educate.*

παῖς, **παιδός**, ὁ, ἡ, 409 [Lat. *puer, boy, child*, Eng. *ped-agogue*], *child, boy, girl, son*; ἐκ **παιδων**, *from boyhood.*

παῖω, **παῖσω**, **ἔπαισα**, **πέπαικα**, **ἐπαίστην**, 131, 871, *strike, hit, beat, strike at.*

πάλιν, adv., 141 [*palim-psest*], *back, again, a second time.*

παλτόν, οὐ, τό, 673, *spear, javelin.*

Πάν, **Πᾶνός**, ὁ, **Pan**, a rural god of Arcadia, son of Hermes, represented with goat's feet, horns, and shaggy hair. For masks of Pan, see No. 27.

παντοῖος, ἄ, or [**πᾶς**], *of all sorts.*

πάνυ, adv., 131 [**πᾶς**], *very, altogether, wholly, very much.*

παρά, prep. with gen., dat., and acc., 188 [*para-*, as *para-graph*, etc.], *beside*. With gen., *from beside, from the presence of, from*; with the pass., *by*. With dat., *beside, by the side of, beside, at or on the side of, with, at*; **παρὰ βασιλεῖ**, *at court*; **τὰ παρ' ἐμοί**, *my fortunes, my side*. With acc., *to a position beside, to the side of, unto, to, towards, along to, alongside, along, near, by, past*, sometimes even with verbs of rest; *beside, beyond, against, contrary to, in violation of; of time, during.*

In composition **παρά** signifies *along, along by or past, alongside, by, beside, beyond, aside, amiss.*

παρ-αγγέλλω, 652, *pass along in order, give orders, pass the word, give out, order*; **κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα**, *according to orders.*

παρ-γίγνομαι, *be by, be present or at hand, arrive.*

παράδεισος, ου, ὁ, 170 [*paradise*], *park.*

παρ-δίδωμι, 701, *pass along to one, give up, deliver over, surrender, pass along.*

παρ-αινῶ, *recommend, advise.* **παρ-καλέω**, 341, *call to one's side, summon, call to or forth, urge.*

παρ-κελεύομαι, 416, *urge along, exhort, urge.* 860.

παρ-μηρίδια, τὰ [**μηρός**, *thigh*], *thigh pieces, armor for the thighs.*

παρασάγγης, ου, ὁ, 204, *parasang*, a Persian road measure, equal to about 30 stadia.

†**παρ-σκινίζω**, 222, *put things side by side, get ready, prepare, procure*; mid., *prepare or procure for oneself, make ready, provide.*

παρ-σκιμή, ἥς, ἡ, 188 [**σκιμή**], *preparation, equipment.*

παρ-τάττω, 644, *draw up side by side*; **παρτεταγμένοι**, *drawn up in line.*

παρ-τείνω, *stretch out, extend.*

παρ-εἰμι (*εἶμι*), 188, *be near or by, be at a place, be at hand or present, have come*; **τὰ παρόντα**, *the present circumstances.*

παρ-αυάνω, *march by or past, ride past, review.*

παρ-έρχομαι, *pass by or along.*

παρ-έχω, 318, *hold near, afford, furnish, render, make, cause, inspire.*

παρ-οδος, ου, ἡ, 170 [**ὁδός**], *way by, pass, passage, act of passing.*

Παρύσστις, ἰδος, ἡ, *Parysotis*, mother of Cyrus the Younger.

πᾶς, **πᾶσα**, **πᾶν**, 204, 752 [*dia-pason, pan-ople, panto-mime*], *all, Lat. omnis,*

every, with a noun, comm. in the predicate position, *all, entire, the whole*.

Πάσιων, ὅς, *Posion*.

πάσχω (παθ, πενθ), πείσσομαι, ἔπαθον, πεπονθα, 610, 871 [Lat. *ulior, bear, suffer*, Eng. *pathos, sympathy*], *experience, suffer*, Lat. *paſſior*; εὖ παθεῖν, *be well treated*.

πατήρ, πατὴρ, 5, 340, 746 [Lat. *patr, father*, Eng. *FATHER*], *father*.

πατρῴος, ὁ, *ov*, *ancestral, hereditary*.

παύω, παύσω, *etc.*, 188 [Lat. *paucis, few*, Eng. *few*], *cause to cease, end, stop*; μὴ παύσῃς, *do not cease, cease, stop, desist, give up, come to an end*.

Παφλαγῶν ἔσος, ὁ, *a Paphlagonian*.
†πεδῖον, *ov*, τό, 78, *level ground, open country, plain*.

πέδον, *ov*, τό, *ground*.

πεζή, *adv.*, 365, *on foot, afoot*.

πεζός, ὁ, *ov*, 365 [πούς], *on foot*;
πεζός, ὁ, *a foot soldier, pl. infantry*.

πέιθω (πιθ), πείσω, πείσομαι, πέπεικα, *and*
πέποιθα, πείπειμαι, ἐπίπεισθαι, 178, 777, 871 [Lat. *fido, trust*], *persuade, prevail upon*; μὴ παύσῃς, *do not cease, cease, stop, desist, give up, come to an end*.

πείρα, ἄς, ἡ, *experience*.

πειράω, πειράσω, *etc.*, 308, *try, prove, comm. pass. dep., try, test, attempt, endeavor*, 845.

πείσσομαι, *see* πάσχω and πείθω.

†Πελοποννήσιος, ἄ, *ov*, *Peloponnesian*.

Πελοπόννησος, *ov*, ἡ, *Peloponnesus*.

†πελταστής, οὗ, ὁ, 102, 740, *peltast, targeteer*. *See* No. 10.

†πελταστικός, ὁ, *ov*, *belonging to peltasts*; τὸ πελταστικόν (*sc. στράτευμα*), *the peltast force*.

πίλη, *ov*, ἡ, 63, *shield, target, small and light as compared with the shield of the hoplite (see s.v. δορυ)*, that part of the armor of the peltasts (*see s.v. πελταστής*) which distinguished them from other light armed troops. The πῆλη consisted of a wooden frame covered with leather, sometimes it was covered wholly or in part with bronze. Generally it was crescent-shaped. *See* Nos. 19, 18, 82



No. 82.

πέμπω, πέμψω, ἐπέμψα, πέπομφα, πέπεμαι, ἐπεμψην, 563 [πομπ], *send, dispatch, send word*.

πεντακόσιοι, αἱ, *a* [+ ἑκατόν], 500.

πέντε, indecl., 188 [Lat. *quinque*, Eng. five, *penta-gun*], *five*.

†πεντε-καί-δeka, indecl., 478 [+ καί + δέκα], *fifteen*.

†πεντήκοντα, indecl., *fifty*.

πέπονθα, *etc.*, *see* πάσχω.

πέπωμα, *etc.*, *see* πίπτω.

-τέρ, intensive enclitic particle, *very, just, even*.

πέραν, *adv.*, 178, *across, beyond*, 856.

περί, prep. with gen., dat., and acc., 235 [peri-, as in *peri-paetic, peri-od*,

etc.], round, on all sides, about. With gen., chiefly in a derived sense, about, with respect to, concerning, because of, for, Lat. *dē*; expressing superiority, more than, as in the phrases, *περὶ παντὸς ποιεῖσθαι*, consider all-important, *περὶ πλείστον ποιεῖσθαι*, consider most important. With dat., of place, round, about. With acc., of place, about, all round, round; of persons, about, attending on; of things, about; of time, about; of relation, in respect to, to, in one's dealings with, Lat. *dē*.

In composition *περὶ* signifies round, about, (remaining) over, or above (superiority).

περι-γίγνομαι, be superior to. 850.

Πέρσης, ου, ὁ, 102 [Persian], a Persian.

Περσικός, ἡ, ὅν, 124, Persian.

πέτασος, ου, ὁ, *petasus*, a broad-brimmed hat, resembling our wide-awake. See Nos. 23, 62.

πέτομαι, *πτέσσομαι*, *ἐπτόμην* [Lat. *petna*, Eng. FEATHER], fly.

πηγή, ἡς, ἡ, 170, fountain, source.

πηδάω, *πηδήσω*, *ἐπήδησα*, *ἐπεήδηκα*, leap.

πηλός, ου, ὁ, 400, clay, mire, mud.

πῆχυς, εως, ὁ, 478, 748, forearm, cubit.

Πίγρης, ητος, ὁ, *Pigres*.

πίβω (*πιεῖν*), *πίσω*, *έπιεσα*, *ἐπέσθην*, 204, press hard, crowd; pass, be hard pressed.

πῖμπλημι (*πλα*), *πλήσω*, *ἐπλησα*, *πέπληκα*, *πέπλημαι* and *ἐπλησμαι*, *ἐπλήσθην*, 707, 871 [Lat. *impleō*, fill up, Eng. FILL, FULL, *plethora*], fill. 848.

πίπτω, *πεσοῦμαι*, *έπεσον*, *πέτωκα*, 610, 871 [Lat. *petō*, seek, Eng. FIND], fall.

Πισίδαι, ὧν, οἱ, the Pisidians.

†πιστεύω, *πιστεύσω*, 178, put faith in, trust, rely on. 860.

†πίστις, εως, ἡ, faith, good faith, pledge.

†πιστός, ἡ, ὅν, 131 [*πίθω*], faithful, trustworthy; *πιστοί*, a title given to Persian royal counsellors; *πιστά*, τά, pledges. 863.

πλασίον, ου, τό, 548, square, all troops.

πλήθρον, ου, τό, 306, a *plethron*, a measure of 100 Greek feet.

πλείστος, *πλείων*, 577, see *πολύς*.

πλέω (*πλν*), *πλεύσομαι* and *πλευσοῦμαι*, *έπλευσα*, *πέπλευκα*, *πέπλευμαι*, 701, 871 [Lat. *pluō*, rain, Eng. FLOW], sail.

†πλήθος, ους, τό, 629, fulness, extent, number, multitude.

†πλήθω [*πῖμπλημι*], be full.

πλήν, conj., 638, except, except that; improper prep. with gen., except.

πλήρης, εις, 420 [*πῖμπλημι*], full, full of, abounding in. 855.

†πλησιάζω (*πλησιαδ*), *πλησιάσω*, etc., 382, approach, draw near. 864.

πλησίος, ᾶ, ου, 638, near; neut. as adv., *πλησίον*, near, at hand, in attributive position, neighboring. 860.

πλήττω (*πληγ*), *πλήξω*, *έπληξα*, *πέπληγα*, *πέπληγμαι*, *έπλήγην* and *έπλάγην*, 644, 871 [Lat. *plangō*, strike, Eng. *apoplexy*], strike, hit, smite.

πλοῖον, ου, τό, 83 [*πλέω*], vessel, boat. See No. 7.

ποιέω, *ποιήσω*, etc., 282 [*poet, posy*], 755, 782, do, make, produce, fashion, effect, cause, accomplish, inflict; εὖ or κακῶς *ποιεῖν*, treat well or ill; *ἐκκλησιᾶν ποιεῖν*, call or convoke a meeting. 839, 840. *

ποικίλος, η, ον, *party-colored*.

ποιός, ᾱ, ον, interr. pron., 356, *of what sort?* Lat. *qualis*. 822, 823.

†πολεμῖω, πολεμήσω, etc., 282, *war make or carry on war, fight*. 863.

†πολεμικός, ή, όν, 548 [*polemic*], *of or for war, warlike, skilled in war*.

†πολέμιος, ᾱ, ον, 94 *belonging to war, at war with, hostile*: τὰ πολέμια, *military matters*; πόλεμιος, ό, *an enemy in war*; οἱ πολέμιοι, *the enemy*. 864.

πόλεμος, ου, ό, 78, *war, warfare*.

†πολι-ορκῖω, πολιορκήσω, 318 [+ *εργω*, *hem in*], *hem in a city, besiege*.

πόλις, εως, ή, 478, 748 [*acro-polis*], *city, state*.

†πολλάκις, adv., 275, *many time, often, frequently*.

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, 502, 577, 753 [*poly-*, as in *poly-syllable*, etc.], *much, many*, Lat. *multus*, in *great numbers, great, large, long, strong*; neut. as adv., πολύ, *much, far*; τὸ πολύ, *the greater part*; ἐπὶ πολύ, *over a great extent*.

†πολυ-τελής, ές, 429 [+ *τελος*, *outlay*], *requiring outlay, expensive*.

•†πονῶν, πονήσω, etc., 508, *toil, labor, undergo hardship, earn by hard work*.

πόνος, ου, ό, 508, *toil, hardship*.

†πορεύῃ, ᾱς, ή, 561, *journey, march*.

†πορεύω, πορεύσω, 178, *make go*; comm. pass. dep., *go, proceed, advance, march, journey*.

†πορίζω (πορίζ), πορίζω, etc., 374, *furnish, provide, give*; mid., *get, obtain*.

πόρος, ου, ό, *means of passing, ford, passage, way or means of doing, means, providing*.

πόσος, η, ον, interr. pron., 356, *how much?* Lat. *quantus*. 822, 823.

ποταμός, ός, ό, 83 [*hippo-potamus*], *river*.

ποτέ, indef. encl. adv., 527, *at some time, once on a time, once, ever*.

πότις, ές, ον, interr. pron., 501, *which of two?* neut. as adv., in an alternative question, *πότερον . . . ή, whether . . . or* Lat. *utrum . . . an*.

ποῦ, interr. adv., 615, *where?*

πούς, πούς, ό, 527 [Lat. *pēs*, Eng. *foot* *tri-pod*], *foot*.

πράγμα, ατος, τό, 318 [*πράττω*], *deed, thing, matter, affair, event, circumstance, difficulty*; pl., *affairs, trouble*.

πράττω (πράγ), πράξω, ἐπράξα, ἐπέραξα and ἐπέραχα, ἐπέραγμαί, ἐπράχην, 308, 871 [*practice*], *to, act, accomplish*; intr., *do, fare*.

πρῶτος, adv. [πρῶτοι, *mild, tame*], *lightly*.

πρὶν, conj., 472 [*πρό*], *before, until*.

πρό, prep. with gen., 235 [Lat. *pro*, *before*, Eng. *for, fore*], of place, *before, in front of, facing, hence, in defense of, for the sake of, for, in preference to*; of time, *before*.

in composition *πρό* signifies *before, forth, forward, in public, in behalf of*.

προ-βάλλω, *throw before*; mid., *προβάλλεσθαι τὰ όπλα, present arms*.

προ-διαβαίνω, 722, *cross first*.

προ-δίδωμι, 701, *give over, surrender, betray, abandon*.

πρό-εμι (είμι), 729, *go forward, advance, proceed, come on*.

προ-ελαύνω, intr., 722, *ride forward, march on before, push on*.

πρό-θυμος, ον, 472 [*θύμός*], *ready, eager*.

†προ-θύμως, adv., 598, *eagerly*.

προ-ήμι, 734, *send forth*; mid., *give oneself up, entrust, surrender, abandon*.

προ-μετωπίδιον, ου, τό [μέτωπον, *forehead*], *frontlet, of horses*. See No. 83.



No. 83.

Πρόξενος, ου, ὁ, 212, *Proxenus*.

προ-όραω, see *in front*.

πρός, prep. with gen., dat., and acc., 116, *confronting, at, by*. With gen., *over against, towards*; in swearing, *by*; with the pass., *by, from*; with adjectives, *in the sight of*; expressing what is characteristic, *pertaining to, like*. With dat., *near, at, besides, in addition to*. With acc., *to, towards, against, before, at, according to, with respect to, about*; **πρός φιλιᾶν**, *in a friendly manner*.

In composition **πρός** signifies *to, towards, against, besides, in addition to*.

προσ-αιτέω, *ask in addition*.

προσ-ελαύνω, 439, *ride towards or up*.

προσ-έρχομαι, 615, *come on or up, approach, advance*. 865.

προσ-ήκω, 472, *be come to, be related to*. 860.

πρόσ-θεν, adv., 488 [**πρός**], *before, previously, sooner*; in attributive position, *previous*.

προσ-κυνέω, **προσ-κυνήσω**, **προσ-εκύνησα**, 537 [**κυνέω**, *kiss*], *make obeisance to, salute*.

προσ-λαμβάνω, *take to oneself*.

προσ-πολεμέω, *war against*.

προσ-τάττω, 537, *assign or appoint*, pass. impersonal **προσ-ετάχθη**, *orders had been given*.

προ-στερνίδιον, ου, τό [**στέρνον**], *breastplate, of horses*. See under No. 83.

πρότερος, ᾶ, ου [**πρό**], *former, previous*; neut. as adv., *formerly*.

προ-τίμῶ, 496, *honor more*.

προ-τρέχω, 610, *run forward*.

προ-φαίνω, *show forth*; mid., *come in sight, appear*.

πρώτος, η, ου, 235 [**πρό**], *first, foremost*; neut. as adv., **πρώτον**, *at first, first*.

πτέρυξ, εγος, ἡ [**πίτεται**], *wing of a bird, flap of a cuirass*.

Πυθαγόρας, ου, ὁ, *Pythagoras*.

Πύλαι, ὧν, αἱ, *Pylae*.

πύλη, ης, ἡ, 56, *gate, pl. gate, pass*.

πυνθάνομαι (πυθ), **πεύσσομαι**, **ἐπυνθόμην**, **πέπυσμαι**, 610, 871, *inquire, ask, learn by inquiry, learn, ascertain, find out*. 628.

πῦρ, πυρός, τό, 638 [**πῦρ**, *pyre*], *fire*; pl., **πυρά**, τά, *beacons*.

πῶ, indef. encl. adv., 722, *yei, up to this time.*

πωλώ, πωλήσω [*pono-poly*], *sell.*

πῶς, interr. adv., 389, *how?*

πῶς, indef. encl. adv., 684, *in any way, somehow, at all.*

Ρ

ῥάδιος, ᾧ, ον, 577, 578, *easy.*

ῥαδίως, adv., 765, *easily, readily.*

ῥέω (ῥυ), ῥεύσονται, ῥέρρηκα, ῥέρρη, 728, 871 [*cala-rrih, rheum*], *flow.*

ῥήτωρ, ορος ο. 349, 745 [*ῥῶ*], *speaker, orator.*

ῥίπτω (ῥίψ, ῥίψ), ῥίψω, ῥρίψα, ῥριφα, ῥρίμμαι, ῥρίψην ἐνδ' ῥρίψην, 578, 871 *throw, hurl, cast aside.*

Σ

σάλπιγξ, γγος, ἡ, *trumpet.*

σαλπίζω (σαλπιγγ), ἐσάλπιγξα, 729, *blow the trumpet*; ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξε (sc. ὁ σαλπιατής), *when the trumpet sounded the charge.*

σαλπικτής, οὗ, ὁ, *trumpeter.* See No. 55.

Σάμιος, ᾧ, ον, *Samian.*

Σάρδεις, εων. αἰ, 478, *Sardis.*

σατραπεύω, *rule as satrap, rule.* 847.

σατράπης, ου, ὁ, 124, *satrap, viceroy.*

Σάτυρος, ου, ὁ, *the satyr Silenus.* See No. 16.

σε-αυτοῦ, ἤς, contr. *σαντοῦ, ἤς, refl. pron., 449, 700* [*σέ+αὐτός*], *of yourself.* 819.

σίσσωμαι, *see σφίζω.*

σῆμα, ατος. τό, *sign.*

σημαίνω (σημα), *σημανῶ, δέσμηνα, σεσημασμαι, ἐσημάνθη, 418, shine by a sign, give the signal, make known.*

Σιλαῖος, οὗ, ὁ, *Silanius.*

σίτοι, εων. α. 361 [*para-sito*], *grain, corn, food, supplies.*

σκέπτομαι (σκεπ), σκεφομαι, ἐσκεψάμην, ἐσκεμμαι, 430 [*scapto*], *argue, spy out, sit c. p. sit out, observe carefully, deliberate, see to it.*

σκη, ἤς, ἡ, *equipment, arms.*

σκεῦος, ον, τό, *gear, utensils, 3d baggage.*

σκευο-φόρῳ, σκευοφορήσω, 578, *carry baggage.*

σκευο-φόρος, οι, 548 [*+ φέρω*], *baggage-carrying*; σκευοφόρα, τό, *pack-animals, the baggage-train, the baggage.*

σκηνέω, σκηνήσω, ἐσκήνησα, 502, *be in camp, acc. go into camp, encamp.*

σκηνή, ἤς, ἡ, 45, 739 [*scene*], *tent.* See No. 3.

σκηπτοῦχος, ου, ὁ [*σκηπτον, sceptre, + ἵχω*], *sceptre-bearer, a high officer at the Persian court.* See No. 84.



No. 84.

σός, σή, σόν, 448, 449 [σός, Lat. tuus, thy, Eng. thine, thy], thy, thine, your.

Σοφαίνετος, ου, ό, Sophænetus.

σπάω, ἔσπασα, ἔσπακα, ἔσπασμαι, ἑσπάσθην, 335, 871 [Lat. spatium, space, Eng. space, spasm], draw.

σπείρω (σπερ), σπερῶ, ἔσπειρα, ἔσπαρμαι, ἑσπάρην, 652, 871 [σπέρην, sporadic], sow, scatter, disperse.

σπείδω, σπεύσω, ἔσπευσα, 409, urge, hasten, be urgent.

σπονδή, ἥς, ἡ, 150 [σπένδω, offer a libation, Eng. spondee], libation, pl. truce.

σπουδή, ἥς, ἡ [σπύδω], haste, hurry.

στάδιον, ου, τό, pl. στάδιοι, οί, and στάδια, τά, 518, extended space, stadium, stade, as a measure of distance (600) Greek feet.

σταθμός, ου, ό, 188 [ἵστημι], stopping-place, station, stage, day's march.

ἱστέγασμα, ατος, τό, covering.

στέγη, ἥς, ἡ [στέγω, cover. Lat. tegō, cover, Eng. thatch], roof, house.

στᾶλλω (στέλ), στέλλω, ἑστέιλα, ἑσταλκα, ἑσταλμάς, ἑστάλην, 629, 778, 780, 871, put in order, equip, send.

στενός, ἡ, ός, 63 [steno-graphy], narrow, strait; στενόν, ου, τό, defile, pass.

στερίω, στερήσω, etc., 2 fut. pass., στερήσομαι, 382, deprive, rob; pres. pass., στέρομαι, have lost, be without. 848.

στέρνον, ου, τό, breast.

στέφανος, ου, ό, 701 [στέφω, put round], crown, wreath, chaplet. See No. 51.

στίφος, ους, τό, mass, throng.

στόλος, ου, ό, 264 [στέλλω], equipment, armed force, expedition.

στόμα, ατος, τό, 255, mouth, van.

ἱστράνιμα, ατος, τό, 255, arms, troops, host, force, division, contingent.

ἱστρατεύω, στρατεύσω, 116, make an expedition, make war; mid. dep., take the field, take part in an expedition.

ἱστρατ-ηγέω, στρατηγήσω, 518, be general, lead, command. 847.

ἱστρατ-ηγός, ου, ό, 83 [+ ἄγω], general, commander.

ἱστρατιᾶ, ἄς, ἡ, 40, 739, army, troops, host.

ἱστρατιώτης, ου, ό, 102, 740, soldier, pl. troops.

ἱστρατο-πιδεύω, 508, encamp; comm. mid. dep., encamp, go into camp.

ἱστρατό-πιδον, ου, τό, 472 [+ πίδον], camp-ground, encampment.

στρατός, ου, ό, an encamped army, army, force.

ἱστρεπτός, ου, ό, 292, necklace, collar, worn by Persians. See Nos. 21, 58.

στρέφω, στρέψω, ἑστρέψα, ἑστροφά. ἑστραμμαί, ἑστρέφην and ἑστρέφθην, 578, 871 [strophē, apo-strophē], turn, twist; intr., and in pass., turn or face about.

στρουθός, ου, ἡ [o-strich], κραιπνόν; στρουθός ἡ μεγάλη or ἡ Ἀραβία, the ostrich. See No. 28.

σύ, σου, pers. pron., 439, 759 [Lat. tū, Eng. thou], thou, you. 435, 816.

συν-καλέω, 327, call together, summon.

Σύννεσις, ιος, ό, Syennesis.

συν-λαμβάνω, seize, arrest.

συν-λέγω, 561, collect, gather, bring together; pass., come together, assemble.

συν-βουλεύω, 178, plan with, advise, counsel, give advice; mid., consult with, deliberate.

σύμ-βουλος, ου, ὁ [βουλῇ], adviser.
 συμ-μαχίᾱ, αἱ, ἡ, 722, alliance.
 σύμ-μαχος, ου, 78 [μάχη], i. alliance
 with; σύμμαχος, ου, ὁ, ally.
 συμ-πέμπω, 150, send with.
 συμ-πορεύομαι, 341, accompany.
 συμ-πράττω, help in doing, co-operate.
 σύν, prep. with dat., 102 [Lat. cum,
 with], with, in company with, along with,
 together with, on the side of, with the
 help or aid of, by the favor of.
 In composition σύν signifies with,
 along with, together, jointly, at the
 same time, entirely, at once.
 συν-άγω, 202, bring or get together
 call, collect.
 συν-αντάω, συν-ήντησα [ἀντί], meet,
 meet. 264.
 συν-άπτω, join with.
 συν-εκ-βιβάζω, help extricate
 συν-επι-σπεύδω, help hurry on.
 σύν-θημα, ατος, τό [συν-τίθημι], thing
 agreed on, watchword.
 σύν-οιδα, 722, share in knowledge,
 be conscious. 628.
 συν-τάττω, 222, set in order together,
 draw up in battle array; midl., fall
 into battle-line, take one's position.
 συν-τίθημι, 695, put together; midl.,
 make an agreement, contract.
 † Συρία, αἱ, ἡ, Syria.
 Σύρος, ου, ὁ, a Syrian.
 συ-σπένω, draw up or sew together.
 συ-στρατεύομαι, 178, take the field
 with, join an expedition.
 σφάλω (σφαλ), σφαλῶ, ἐσφάλα,
 ἐσφαλμαι, ἐσφάλην [Lat. fallō, trip,
 Eng. FALL], trip up, make fall; pass.,
 fail, meet with a mischance.
 σφίς, see σὺ.

σφαιδόνη, γη, ἡ, 45, sling. Lat. funda.
 σφαιδονήτης, ου, ὁ, 356, slinger. See
 No. 24.
 σφίσι, see σὺ.
 σφόδρα, adv., 352 [σφοδρός, violent],
 exceedingly, excessively.
 σχεδία, αἱ, ἡ, 422, raft, float. See
 No. 31.
 σχίσω (σχῶ), ἴσχιω, ἐσχίσθη, 430
 [Lat. scindō, split, Eng. schism], split.
 † σχολαίως, adv., 449, slowly; neut.
 comp. as adv., σχολαιτερον, more
 slowly.
 σχολή, ης, ἡ, 335 [ἴχω], a holding
 up, leisure; σχολῇ, slowly.
 σῶ [σω, σωθ], σώσω, ἔσωσα, εἰσώκα,
 εἰσώμαι and εἰσώσμαι, ἐσώθη, 382, 371
 [σῶς], save, rescue, preserve, keep
 safe; mid. and pass., save oneself, be
 saved alive, escape, return or arrive
 safely.
 Σωκράτης, ου, ὁ, 300, Socrates.
 σώμα, ατος, τό, 382, body, life, person.
 σώος, α or ὁ, σῶς, σά, σῶν [Lat.
 saluus, sound], safe and sound, alive,
 saved from danger.
 σωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, 618, savior.
 † σωτηρία, αἱ, ἡ, 652, safety, deliver-
 ance, rescue from danger.
 † συ-φροσύνη, ης, ἡ, 604, self-control.
 σῶ-φρον, ου, gen. νοῦ [σῶς + φρήν,
 mind], of sound mind, discreet.

T

τάλαντον, ου, τό, a talent, worth 60
 minas, or about \$1080.00. See under
 δραχμή.
 τάβη, εως, ἡ, 478 [τάττω], arrange-
 ment, esp. of troops, order, rank, array,
 line of battle, division.

ταράττω (ταραχ), ταράξω, ἐτάραξα, ταραχμαί, ἐταράχθην, 652, trouble, disturb.

ἡτάραχος, ου, ὁ, confusion, tumult.

Τάρσοι, ὦν, οἱ, Tarsus.

τάττω (ταγ), τάξω, ἔταξα, τέταχα, τέταγμαί, ἐτάχθην, 222 [tactics, taxi-dermy, syn-tax], arrange, assign, order, esp. of troops, draw up, marshal; mid. and pass., take one's post, be stationed.

ἑαυτό, by crasis for τὸ αὐτό.

τάφρος, ου, ἡ, 502 [θάπτω], ditch, trench.

ἑτάχα, adv., 380, quickly, forthwith; in apodosis with ἄν, perhaps.

ἑταχίως, adv., 472, quickly, soon.

ταχύς, εἶα, ὅ, 548, quick, swift, Lat. celer; διά ταχέων, with speed; neut. as adv., ταχύ, swiftly, soon; comp. βάλλον, more quickly; sup. τάχιστα, with ὅτι or ὥς, as quickly as possible, with all possible speed.

τέ, encl. copulative conj., 161, and, corresponding to καί much as Lat. -que to et; τε . . . καί or τε καί, both . . . and.

τεθνάναι, τέθηκα, see θηῆσκω.

τεῖνω (τεν), τενω, ἔτεινα, τέτακα, τέταμαι, ἐτάθην, 620 [Lat. tendō, stretch, Eng. thin, dance, tone], stretch, exert oneself, hasten, push on.

τείχος, ου, τό, 390 [DIKE, DITCH, RU], wall, rampart, fort.

ἑτελευταίος, ᾧ, ου, 573, last, at the rear; οἱ τελευταῖαι, the rear guard.

ἑτελευτάω, τελευτήσω, 548, end, finish, end one's life, die.

ἑτελευτή, ἧς, ἡ, 548, end, death.

τελέω, τελῶ, ἐτέλεσα, τετέλεκα, τετέ-

λεσμαι, ἐτελέσθην, 578, 871, complete, finish, fulfil an obligation, pay.

τέλος, ου, τό, 548 [Lat. terminus, end, Eng. talisman], fulfilment, end, result; acc. as adv., τέλος, at last, finally. 835.

τέμνω (τεμ), τεμῶ, ἔτεμον and ἔταμον, τέτμηκα, τέτμημαι, ἐτέμθην, 615, 871 [Lat. temno, slight, 'cut,' Eng. a-tom], cut.

ἑτέταρτος, η, ου, 616, fourth.

ἑτετταράκοντα, indecl., 578, forty.

ἑτταρες, α, 518, 757 [Lat. quattuor, Eng. FOUR, tetra-gon, tetra-archy], four.

τήκω (τακ), τήξω, ἑτήξα, τέτηκα, ἐτάκην and ἐτήχθην, 638, 871 [Lat. tibi's, decay, Eng. thaw], melt; intr., thaw, melt.

τίθημι (θε), θήσω, ἑθήκα, τέθεικα, τίθεμαι, ἐτέθην, 695, 784, 788, 871 [Lat. faciō, make, do, fiō, be done, become, -dō in compounds such as credō, put faith in, Eng. IIO, DEEM, DOOM, kingdom, thesis, theme, treasure], put, set, place, institute; θέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα, order arms, ground arms, get under arms; κατὰ χώραν ἑεετο τὰ ὅπλα, moved back to quarters.

τίμῶ, τιμήσω, etc., 275, 755, 781, value, esteem, honor.

τιμή, ἧς, ἡ, 374 [timo-cracy], value, worth, price, honor, esteem.

ἑτίμιος, ᾧ, ου, 374, precious, valued, honored, in honor, worthy.

ἑτιμωρῶ, τιμωρήσω, etc., 380 [τιμωρός, watching over honor, from τιμή + the root which appears in ὀράω], avenge; mid., avenge oneself on, take vengeance on, punish; pass., be punished, tortured.

τίς, τι, gen. τίς, interr. pron., 356, 763, *who? which? what?* Lat. *quis*; neut. acc. as adv., τί, *why?* 822.

τις, τι, gen. τινός, encl. indef. pron., 356, 763, *a, an, any, some or the other, a certain*. Lat. *quis*; *aliquis*. *somebody, anybody, something, anything*. pl. *some*.

Τισσαφέρης, ου, δ. acc. Τισσαφέρην, 396, *Tissaphernes*.

τιτρώσκω (τρο), τρώσω, έτρωσα, τιτρωμαι, έτρώθη, 661, *wound*

τοιόςδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε, demon. pron., *such, such as follows*; *έλεξε τοιάδε, spoke as follows or in the following terms*.

τόλμα, ης, η [Lat. *tolerā*, *endure*, Eng. *a-tlas*], *courage to endure*

τολμάω, τολμήσω, etc., 422, *have the courage, venture, risk, dare*.

τόξημα, ατος, τό, arrow. See Nos. 4, 14.

τοξεύω, έτόξευα, τοξεύομαι, έτοξέσθην, 159, *use one's bow, shoot*. See No. 86.

τοσούτος, τοσαύτη, τοσούτον, dem. pron., 664, *so much, so many*; with comparatives. τοσούτω, *by so much, the*; neut. acc. as adv., τοσούτον, *so much, so far*.

τότε, adv., 61, *at that time, then*

τρά-πις, α, η, 63 [τέτταρες + πούς, cf. *πίλος*], *table, prop. with four legs*. See No. 4.

τράχηλος, ου, δ. neck, throat.

τρίς, τρία, 518, 767 [Lat. *tres*, Eng. *three*, *tri-pon*], *three*.

τρέπω, τρέψω, έτρεψα and έτραπον, ττροφα, ττρομμα, έτράπην and έτρέψην, 462, 871, *turn, direct, divert, rout*; mid., *turn oneself, turn aside, look, face*.

τρέφω, θούψω, εθρεψα, εθραμαι, έτράφην and έθρέψην, 561, 871, *nourish, support, maintain*; pass., *be supported, subsist*.

τρέχω (τρεχ, δραμ), δραμομαι, εδρα-



No 85.

τόξον, ου, τό, 83 [in-toxic-ate, *toxicology*], *bow*. See Nos. 13, 14, 35, 45, 48, 57, 69.

τοξότης, ου, δ. 102, *bowman*.

ς, ου, δ. 429 [τοπίον], *place, region*.

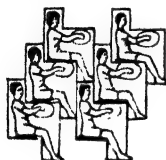
μον, δεδράμηκα, δεδράμηναι, 610, 871 [cf. *διδράσκω*], *run*.

τριάκοντα, indecl., 212 [τρίς], *thirty*.

τριά-κόσιοι, αι, α, 102 [τρίς + εκατόν], *300*.

τρίβω, τρίψω, ἐτρίψα, τέτριφα, τέτριμαι, ἐτρίβην and ἐτρίφην, 573, 871, rub.

τρι-ήρης, ους, ἡ, 390, 747 [τρεῖς + ἐρέσω, row], war-vessel, trireme, galley, with three banks of oars on each side of the vessel. For the position of the rowers, see No. 86.



No. 86.

τρισ-καί-δεκα or τρεις-καί-δεκα, indecl. [τρεῖς + καί + δέκα], thirteen.

τρис-χίλιοι, αι, α [τρεῖς + χίλιοι], 3000.

τρίτος, η, ου, 518 [τρεῖς], third; adv., τὸ τρίτον, the third time.

τροπή, ἡς, ἡ, 673 [τρέπω], rout, defeat.

τυγχάνω (τυχ), τεύξομαι, ἐτυχον, τετέχνηκα and τέτευχα, 664, 871, hit, attain, get, obtain, happen, chance. 845.

Τυριαῖον, ου, τό, Tyriacum.

τω, new ris.

Υ

ὕδωρ, ατος, τό, 502 [Lat. unda, wave, Eng. WATER, WET, hydro-], water.

υῖός, οῦ, ὁ, 124 [son], son.

ὑμεῖς, new σύ.

ὑμέτερος, ᾶ, ου, 448, 449, your.

ὑπ-άγω, lead under, intr., lead on or advance slowly; mid., draw on, suggest craftily.

ὑπ-αρχος, ου, ὁ [ἄρχω], lieutenant.

ὑπέρ, prep. with gen. and acc., 203 [Lat. super, over, Eng. OVER, hyper- over. With gen., over, above, beyond, for, in behalf of, for the sake of, in defence of, instead of. With acc., over, above, more than.

In composition ὑπέρ signifies over, above, beyond, exceedingly, for, in behalf of.

ὑπέρ-βολή, ἡς, ἡ [βάλλω], act of crossing, crossing, mountain pass.

ὑπ-έσχετο, etc., see ὑπισχνέομαι.

ὑπ-ήκοος, ου [ὑπό + ἀκούω], listening to, obedient. 863.

ὑπ-ισχνέομαι, ὑπο-σχέσσομαι, ὑπ-εσχόμην, ὑπ-έσχημαι, 527, 871 [ἔχω], hold oneself under, promise.

ὑπό, prep. with gen., dat., and acc., 204 [Lat. sub, under], under. With gen., under, from under, frequently of agency, by, through, from, at the hands of, by reason of. With dat., under, beneath, at the foot of, under the power of. With acc., under, down under.

In composition ὑπό signifies under, often with an idea of secrecy or craft (cf. Eng. underhand), or has diminutive force, rather, somewhat, or it denotes subordination or inferiority.

ὑπο-δέχομαι, receive under one's protection, welcome.

ὑπο-ζύγιον, ου, τό, 222 [ζυγόν, yoke, Lat. iugum, Eng. YOKE], beast of burden; pl. baggage animals.

ὑπο-λείπω, 644, leave behind.

ὑπο-λίσσω, 527, loose beneath, take off one's shoes.

ὑπό-μνημα, ατος, τό [μνησκειν], memorial, reminder.

ὀπ-οπτεύω, ὀπ-οπτεύω, 728 [ὀπ-οπτος, viewed with suspicion, cf. **ὀψομαι**], suspect, apprehend, surmise.

ὀπ-οψία, αἰ, ἡ [cf. **ὀπ-οπτεύω**], suspicion, apprehension; **ὀπ-οψία** ἐστὶ, with dat. of person, be apprehensive.

ὑστεραίος, α, ον, 673, later, following; **τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ** (sc. **ἡμέρᾳ**), the following day, next day.

ὑστερίως, ὑστέρησα, ὑστέρηκα, be later, come too late for. 850.

ὑστερος, α, εν, 264 [οὐτ, ὑστερ]. later; neut. us adv., **ὑστερον**, later, afterwards.

Φ

φαίνω (φαν), **φανῶ, ἔφηνα, πέφαγκα** and **πέφηνα, πέφασμαι, ἐφάνθην** and **ἐφάνην**, 591, 771, 772, 779, 871 [*phenomenon, diaphanous, phantastic*] bring to light, make appear, show; mid. and pass. and 2 pf., **σῶω** oneself, be shown, be seen, appear, turn out.

φάλαγξ, γγος, ἡ, 245, 743 [*phalanx*], line of battle, phalanx; **κατὰ φάλαγγα**, in line of battle.

φανερός, Ἄ, ὄρ, 83 [**φαίνω**], in plain sight, visible, manifest, open; **ἐν τῷ φανερώ**, openly, publicly.

φαρέτρα, αἰ, ἡ, quiver. See Nos. 11, 14, 87.

φέρω (φερ, οί, ἐνεκ), **οἶσω, ἤνεγκα** and **ἤνεγκον, ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμα, ἤνεχθην**, 729, 871 [Lat. *ferō, bear, fors, chance, fūr, thief*, Eng. *BEAR, BURDEN, BIER, BIRTH, meta-phor, phos-phorus*], bear, bring, carry, produce, receive, endure; pass., be borne, carry, rush; **χαλεπῶς φέρει**, take it ill, be troubled.

φεύγω (φυγ), **φεύκομαι** and **φευξομαι, ἔφυγον, πεφευγα**, 327, 871 [Lat. *fugio, flee*, Eng. *now (bend), now (the weapon), now, run, am*], **flee, take flight, run away, retreat**, γ, Lat. *fugio, flee from, run away from, flee from one's country, be an exile, be banished*; α, **φεύγεται**, the exiles.



No. 87

φημί, φησω, ἔφησα, 472, 794 [Lat. *ferō, say, fāma, report*, Eng. *BAN, prophet, phase*], say, declare, state; **ἔφη**, said yet; αὐτῷ **ἔφη**, said no, in answers; οὐ **φημι**, say no, refuse, deny.

φθάω (φθα), **φθίσκομαι** and **φθάσω, ἔφθην** and **ἔφθασα**, 685, 871, get the start of, anticipate, outstrip.

φθέγγομαι, φθέγομαι, etc., mid. dep., make a sound, shout, sound.

φθείρω (φθερ), **φθερῶ, ἔφθειρα, ἔφθαρκα, ἔφθαρμαι, ἐφθάρην**, 629, 871, destroy, lay waste, corrupt.

φιάλη, ηι, ἡ [*phiale, vessel*], drinking cup; it was round and shallow like a large saucer, but deeper, made of

earthenware or of bronze, gold, or silver. See No. 88.



No. 88.

†φίλις, φίλῃσω, 282, love, of the love of family and friends.

†φιλία, αἶς, ἡ, 488, affection, friendship.

†φίλιος, ἄ, ον, 131, friendly, amicable, at peace, used esp. of countries. 863.

φίλος, ἡ, ον, 141 [*phil-anthropy*, *philtro*], friendly, dear, dear to, loved by, attached to, kindly disposed, comp. φιλαίτερος or φίλτερος; φίλος, ὁ, friend, adherent. 863.

†φλυαρία, φλυαρήσω, 604, talk bosh.

†φλυαρία, αἶς, ἡ, 729, nonsense, pl. bush.

φλύερος, ον, ὁ, nonsense.

†φοβερός, ἄ, ον, 45, fearful, terrible, formidable.

†φοβίω, φοβήσω, ἐφόβησα, frighten, terrify, 335, of unreasoning fear; comm. pass. dep., be frightened, be terrified, fear, dread, be afraid.

φόβος, ον, ὁ, 110 [*hydro-phobia*], fear, dread, terror, fright.

†Φοινίκη, ἡ, ἡ, Phoenicia.

†φοινίκιστής, οὔ, ὁ, wearer of the purple, a title of rank at the Persian court.

Φοίνιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, a Phoenician.

φοίνιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, 429, palm, date-palm. See No. 45.

φράζω (φραδ), φράσω, etc. [*phrase*], say, tell.

†φρούρ-αρχος, ον, ὁ, 150 [+ἄρχω], commander of a garrison.

φρουρός, οὔ, ὁ [πρό + ὄρω], watcher, guard.

Φρυγία, αἶς, ἡ, 188, Phrygia.

†φυγὰς, ἀδός, ὁ, 341 [φεύγω], fugitive, exile, refugee.

†φυγή, ἡ, ἡ, 462 [φεύγω], flight, rout.

†φυλακή, ἡ, ἡ, 56, a watching, watch, picket duty, garrison.

†φύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, 245, 743, a watchman; guard, outpost; pl. body-guard.

φυλάττω (φυλακ), φυλάξω, ἐφύλαξα, πεφύλαχα, πεφύλαχμαι, ἐφυλάχθην, 222, stand guard, guard, watch, defend; mid., be on one's guard, watch out against, Lat. caueō; φυλακὰς φυλάττειν, stand guard.

X

†χαλεπαίνω (χαλεπαν), χαλεπανώ, ἐχαλέπηνα, ἐχαλεπάνθην, 598, be angry, be severe, be offended or provoked. 860.

χαλεπός, ἡ, ὁ, 488, hard, grievous, difficult, dangerous, severe, stern, savage.

†χαλεπῶς, adv., 729, hardly, with difficulty, painfully.

χαλινός, οὔ, ὁ, bridle, consisting of bit, head-stall, and reins. The bit

was generally a snaffle, the two ends of which were joined under the jaw by a strap or chain, to which a leading rein was sometimes attached. See Nos. 33, 83.

ἱχαλκοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, 202, of bronze, bronze.

χαλκός, οὐ, ὁ, κορυτ, br. nze, bronze armor.

Χάλος, ον, ὁ, the Chalus.

ἡχαρίς, ἑσσα, εν. 264, 752, graceful, pleasing.

χάρις, ἱτος, ἡ, 255 [eu-charist], grace, favor, gratitude, thanks; χάριν εἶδέναι, χάριν εἶχειν, be or feel grateful, χάριν ἀποδοῖναι, return the favor.

Χαρμένδη, ης, ἡ, Charmande.

χειμὼν, ὥρος, ὁ [Lat. hiems, winter], bad weather, winter.

χείρ, χειρός, ἡ, 416 [Lat. heretum, in heritance, Eng. chiro-graphy, s-urgeo], hand, Lat. manus.

Χειρίστροφος, ον, ὁ, Chrisophus.

χείρωτος, κεν χείρων.

χείρων, ον. γεν. ὀρος, 577, worae, inferior.

Χερρόνησος, ον, ἡ, 406, the Chersonese.

χίλιος, αἱ, α, 212, 1000.

χίλος, οὐ, ὁ, 537, fodder, forage.

χιτών, ὥρος, ὁ, 416, undergarment, Lat. tunica, worn next the person by both men and women. In its simplest form it was a double piece of cloth, oblong in shape, one half of which covered the front of the body, the other the back. The χιτών was fastened on each shoulder by brooches, and was confined over the hips by the girdle, ζώνη. See Nos. 51, 60, 69.

χιών, ὅσος, ἡ, 573 [cf. χιμὼν], snow.

χλαμὴς, ὅσος, ἡ, cloak, mantle, worn esp. by horsemen but also by the foot soldier on the march and by travellers in general. It was an oblong piece of cloth thrown over the left shoulder, the open ends of which were fastened over the right shoulder by a brooch. See Nos. 23, 62.

χόρτος, ον, ο, fodder, grass.

χράσμαι, χράσσομαι, etc., mid. d-ge, 308, 87, serve oneself by, make use of, use, employ, treat, Lat. ūtor. 860.

χρή, χράσσει, imperat., 601, it is needful, one must or ought.

χρῆζω (χρηδ) 410, want, need, desire.

χρήμη, ατος, τό, 264 [χράσμαι], a thing that one uses; pl., things, property, wealth, money.

χρήναι, see χρή.

χρήσιμος, η, ον, and ος, or [χράσμαι], useful, serviceable.

χρόνος, ος, ὁ, 614 [chronology], time, season, period, Lat. tempus.

χρῦσος, ἡ, αἶν, 202, 761, of gold, golden, gold, gilded.

χρῦσιον, ον, τό, 644, piece of gold, gold coin, gold.

χρῦσός, οὐ, ὁ [chryso-life], gold.

χρῦσο-χάλινος, ον, 701 [+ χάλινός], with gold-mounted bridle.

ἡχώρ, ἄς, ἡ, 40, 730, place, assigned place, position, post, station; land, tract of land, territory, region, country.

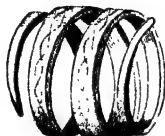
ἡχώρτω, χωρήσω, etc., give place, withdraw, move, march; of measures, hold.

ἡχώριον, ον, τό, 78 [ἡχώρ, place], space, place, spot, stronghold.

Ψ

ψάλλον, ου, τό, 416, *armlet, bracelet*.
See No. 89.

ψεύδομαι, ψεύσομαι,
ἐψεύσαμην, ἐψεύσομαι,
ἐψεύσθην, 527 [*pseud-*
onym], *lie, cheat, de-*
ceive, act falsely.



No. 89.

ψηφίζομαι (ψηφίδ),
ψηφιοῦμαι, etc., *mid.*
dep., 349 [*ψηφος*, *pebble*], *reckon with*
pebbles, vote, resolve, determine.

ψιλός, ή, όν, *bare, unprotected*; οι
ψιλοί, *light-armed troops*.

Ω

ὦ, exclamation, 83, *O*, with voc.

ὥδε, adv., 150 [*ὅδε*], *thus, as follows*,
in the following manner.

ὤνιος, ᾱ, ον, 610, *purchaseable*; ὠνια,
τά, *wares, goods*.

ὥρᾱ, ᾱς, ή, 439 [*YEAR, hour, horo-*
scope], *time, period, season, hour*. Lat.
hora, *the proper time, opportunity*.

ὥς, orig. a relative adv. of manner
[*ὅς*], but developed into a variety of

uses. As rel. adv., *as*, Lat. *ut*, with
verbs, before prepositions, and with
participles, *as if, just as, thinking*
that, on the ground that, with the
avowed intention, as though; with
numerals, *about*; of degree, *how*, esp.
with superlatives, Lat. *quam*, as *ὥς*
μάλιστα, *as much as possible*. As
prep., with acc., *to*, only of persons.
As conj., of time, *as, when, after*, *ὥς*
τάχιστα, *as soon as*; introducing
indirect discourse, *that*; of cause, *as*,
since, because, for, Lat. *ut*; final, *that*,
in order that, Lat. *ut*; of intended
result, like *ὥστε*, *so as, so that*.

ὥς, *thus, so*.

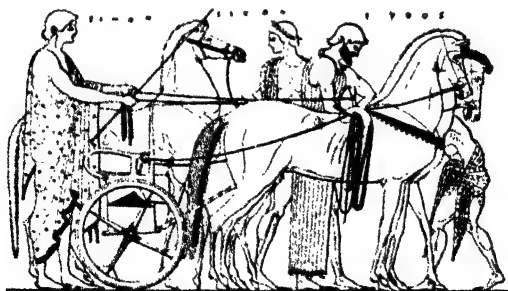
ὥς-περ, relative adv., 409 [*ὥς + περ*],
like as, just as, even as, as it were.

ὥς-τε, relative adv., 124 [*ὥς + τέ*],
so as, so that, wherefore.

ὥτις, ίδος, ή, *hustard*.

ὠφελίω, ὠφελήσω, etc., 318 [*ὄφελος*,
advantage, use], *help, succor, assist*.
benefit, be of service to, give assistance
to, of voluntary service.

ὠφέλιμος, ον, *useful, serviceable*.



No. 90.

II. ENGLISH-GREEK VOCABULARY.

CONSULT the Greek-English Vocabulary for fuller meanings of the Greek words here given, especially in cases where a choice of words is offered. The Greek-English Vocabulary is necessarily brief, but it gives the etymological meanings of the words and indicates the lines on which these meanings have been developed. If in doubt, choose the word that is familiar. The aim has been to introduce no word into the English-Greek exercises that has not previously been given. Frequently the choice will be determined by the appropriateness of the word to the lesson in which it occurs.

Abandon

Abandon, προ-ίμαι (έ), προ-ήσομαι, etc.

Able, ικανός, ή, όν; ήθε-, ικανός είμι, δύναμαι (δυνα), δυνήσομαι, etc.

About, άμφί, περί.

Above, ύπέρ.

Admire, θαυμάζω (θαυμάδ), θαυμάσομαι, etc.

Advance, πορεύομαι, πορεύ-σομαι, etc.

Advise, συμβουλεύω, συμβουλεύομαι, etc.

Afraid, be —, φοβέομαι, φοβήσομαι, etc.

After, μετά.

Afterwards, ύστερον.

Again, πάλιν.

Against, επί, πρός.

Agreement, make an —, συν-τίθεμαι (θε), συν-θήσομαι, etc.

All, πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν.

A

Allow, ἐπι-τρέπω, ἐπι-τρέ-ψω, etc.

Ally, σύμμαχος, ου, ό.

Already, ήδη.

Also, καί.

Always, αἰεί.

Among, έν.

And, καί.

Announce, άγγέλλω (άγγ-γελί, άγγελώ, etc.

Another, άλλος, η, ου; οη —, άλλήλων.

Answer, make —, άπο-κρίνομαι (κρίν), άπο-κρινομαι, etc.

Any, τίς, τι, γεν. τινός; anything or — ους, τίς; anything, τι.

Appear, φαίνομαι (φαν), φανήσομαι, etc.

Approach, πλησιάζω (πλη-σιαδ), πλησιάζω, etc.

Attempt

Anstippus, Ἀρίστιππος, ου, ό.

Arm, όπλις (όπλιδ), όπλισα, etc.

Arms, όπλα, ους, τό.

Army, στρατιά, άς, ή, στρα-τευμα, ατος, τό.

Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, ου, ό.

As, ώς; — follow, τότε; το, ώστε.

Ask, έρωτάω, έρωτήσω, etc., inquire; αίτώ, αίτήσω, etc., ask for

Ass, όνος, ου, ό.

Assured, be —, ε: κινω well.

At, επί.

Attack, επι-τίθεμαι (θε), επι-θήσομαι, etc.; make an —, επι-εμ (είμι).

Attempt,πειράσομαι,πει-ράσομαι, etc.

B

Barbarian, βάρβαρος, ον, βαρβαρικός, ή, όν.
Battle, μάχη, ης, ή.
Be, εἰμί (έσ), ἔσομαι; — present, πάρε-ιμι; — υποπ, ἔπ-ειμι.
Beast, θηρίον, ου, τό; — of burden, υποζύγιον, ου, τό.
Beat, παίω, παίσω, etc.
Beautiful, καλός, ή, όν.
Before, πρό, πριν.
Behalf, in — of, υπέρ.
Benefit, εὖ ποιέω, ποιήσω, etc.
Besiege, πολιορκέω, πολιορκήσω, etc.
Bid, κελεύω, κελεύσω, etc.
Bind, δέω, δήσω, etc.
Bird, όρνις, όρνιθος, ό, ή.
Black, μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν.
Board, on —, ἐπί.
Boat, πλοῖον, ου, τό.
Both, οἱ — sides, ἀμφοτέρωθεν; — . . . and, καί . . . καί.
Bow, τόξον, ου, τό.
Bowman, τοξότης, ου, ό.
Boy, παῖς, παιδός, ό.
Brave, ἀγαθός, ή, όν, ἀνδρεῖος, α, ου.
Break, λῶω, λῶσω, etc.
Breastplate, θώραξ, ἄκος, ό.
Bridge, γέφυρα, ας, ή.
Bring, ἄγω, ἄξω, etc.
Bronze, χαλκοῦς, ή, ουν.
Brother, ἀδελφός, ου, ό.

Burden, beast of —, υποζύγιον, ου, τό.
But, ἀλλά, δέ.
By, παρά; υπό, with gen. of the agent; — means of, από; — land and sea, κατά γήν καὶ κατά θάλατταν.

C

Call, καλέω (καλ, καλε), καλῶ, etc.; — ουί, βοάω, βοήσομαι, etc.; — together, συγ-καλέω.
Canal, διώρυξ, υχος, ή.
Captain, λοχαγός, ου, ό.
Care, take —, ἐπι-μελέομαι, ἐπι-μελήσομαι, etc.
Carry, — on war, πολεμέω, πολεμήσω, etc.
Cattle, βοῦς, βοός, ό, ή.
Cause, παρ-έχω, παρ-έχω and παρα-σχήσω, etc.
Cavalry, ἱππεῖς, έων, οί; — man, ἱππεύς, έως, ό.
Cease, παύομαι, παύσομαι, etc.
Chariot, ἄρμα, ατος, τό.
Cilician, Κίλιξ, ικος, ό.
City, πόλις, εως, ή.
Clearchus, Κλέαρχος, ου, ό.
Collar, στρεπτός, ου, ό.
Collect, ἀθροίζω, ἀθροίσω, etc.; συλ-λέγω, συλ-λέξω, etc.; — supplies, ἐπισιτίζομαι (σίτις), ἐπισιτιοῦμαι, etc.
Come, ἔρχομαι, ἔλθοι, etc.; — together, συλ-λέγομαι, συλ-λεγήσομαι, etc.

Command, κελεύω, κελεύσω, etc.
Commander, ἀρχων, οντης, ό; φρουραρχος, ου, ό (with a garrison).
Company, in — with, σύν.
Conduct, ἄγω, ἄξω, etc.
Confess, ὁμολογέω, ὁμολογήσω, etc.
Conquer, νικάω, νικήσω, etc.
Consider, σκέπτομαι (σκεπ), σκέψομαι, etc.; βουλευομαι, βουλεύσομαι, etc.
Consult, — with, συμβουλευομαι, συμβουλεύσομαι, etc.

Corrupt, δια-φθείρω (φθερ), δια-φθερῶ, etc.
Corselet, θώραξ, ἄκος, ό.
Country, χωρᾶ, ας, ή.
Court, in —, παρά βασιλεῖ, ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλικῶς θύραις.
Cowardly, κακός, ή, όν.
Cross, δια-βαίνω (βα), δια-βήσομαι, etc.
Cry out, ἰσχυρῶς εἶπον.
Cut, — in pieces, κατακόπτω (κοπ), κατα-κόψω, etc.
Cyrus, Κῦρος, ου, ό.

D

Danger, κίνδυνος, ου, ό.
Day, ἡμέρᾶ, ας, ή; on the following —, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ; day's march, σταθμός, ου, ό.
Dead, be —, τέθνηκα (θνήσκω).

Death, *πῦλ τῷ* —, ἀποκτείνω (κτεν), ἀποκτενῶ, etc.

Deceive, ἐξ-απατῶ, ἐξ-απατήσω, etc.; ψεύδωμαι, ψεύσομαι, etc.

Defeat, νικῶ, νικήσω, etc.; be defeated, ἡττάμαι, ἡττήσομαι, etc.

Deliberate, βεβῶ είμαι, βουλεύσομαι, etc.

Demand, ἀπ-αιτέω, ἀπ-αιτήσω, etc.

Despatch, ἀπο-στέλλω (στέλ), ἀπο-στέλλω, etc.

Destroy, λῶω, λῶσω, etc.; δια-φθείρω (φθερ), δια-φθερώ, etc.

Disclose, ἐπι-δείκνυμι (δεικ), ἐπι-δείξω, etc.

Dishonor, ἀτίμαζω (άτιμαδ), ἀτίμωσω, etc.

Dismiss, ἀπο-πέμπομαι, ἀπο-πέμψομαι, etc.

Disperse, σπείρω (σπερ), σπερώ, etc.

Distant, ἡε —, ἀπ-έχω, ἀπ-έχω ἀπὸ ἀπο-σχέσω, etc.

Do, ποιέω, ποιήσω, etc.; — *καλῶς*, καλῶς ποιέω; — *well* *hy*, εὖ ποιέω.

Draw, — *up*, τάττω (ταγ), τάξω, etc.

Dreadful, δεινός, ἡ, ὅν.

Dwell, οἰκέω, οἰκήσω, etc.

E

Each, ἕκαστος, ἡ, ον.

Easily, ῥαδίως.

Easy, ῥάδιοι, ἂ, ον.

Educate, παιδεύω, παιδεύσω, etc.

Emporium, ἐμπορίοι, ον, ὅ.

Encamped, ὡε —, κύβητα (ἡε), ἱμῖν, θαυθήμη.

Encircle, κυκλῶ, κυκλώσω, etc.

Enemy, πολέμος, ον, ὅ; *the* — οἱ πολέμοι.

Engage, — *in* *war*, πλεμέω, πολέμησω, etc.

Enraged, ἡε —, χαλεπαίνω (χαλεπαρ), αλεπανῶ, etc.

Entire πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶς.

Enumeration, ἀριθμός, οἱ, ὅ.

Escape, ε-φεύγω (φυγ), ἀπο-φύεομαι ἀπὸ ἀπο-φενεύομαι, etc.

Euphrates, Εὐφράτης, ον, ὅ.

Everything, πάντα.

Evil, κακό, οὔ, τό.

Exhort, παρα-κλεύσομαι, παρα-κλεύσομαι, etc.

Exile, φυγάς, ἄδος, ὅ.

Expedition, ὁδός, οὔ, ἡ; *take* *part* *in* *an* —, στρατεύομαι, στρα-είσομαι, etc.

Express, ἀπο-δείκνυμι (δεικ), ἀπο-δείξομαι, etc.

F

Fair, καλός, ἡ, ὅν.

Faithful, πιστός, ἡ, ὅν.

Fall, — *on*, ἐμ-πίπτω, ἐμ-πεσοῦμαι, etc.

Father, πατήρ, πατρός, ὅ.

Fear, φόβος, ον, ὅ; φοβέομαι, φοβήσομαι, etc., of

sudden fear or terror; *dédoua*, of reasonable fear; *inquire* *with* —, φόβον παρ-έχω, παρ-έχω ἀπὸ ἀπο-σχέσω, etc.

Fearful, φοβέρος, ὁ, ὅν.

Feel, — *grasping*, ἄφω *χω* (συχ), ἔχω *on* *σχῆ* — *σω*, etc.

Fellow, ἀσθῆκος, ον, ὅ.

Fellow-soldiers, ἀσθῆκοι στρατιῶται, *with* *or* *without* *ω*.

Few, ὀλίγοι, αι, α.

Field, *take* *the* —, στρα-τεῖομαι, στρατεύσομαι, etc.; *take* *the* *with*, στ-στρατεῖομαι.

Fifteen, πεντεκαίδεκα.

Fight, μάχη, ης, ἡ; μάχομαι, μαχοῦμαι, etc.

Fire, πῦρ, πυρός, τό.

Fish, ἰχθύς, ὅος, ὅ.

Five, πέντε

Flee, φεύγω (φυγ), φεύεομαι ἀπὸ ἀπο-φενεύομαι, etc.

Foes, πολέμοι, ον, ὅ.

Follow, ἴπομαι, ἴσομαι, etc.; *as* *follows*, ὡδε, *on* *some* *case* *of* *do*; *on* *the* *following* *day*, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ.

For, γάρ; εις.

Force, δύναμις, εως, ἡ, στρά-τευμα, ατος, τό; βιάσομαι (βιαδ), βιάσομαι, etc.

Fort, χωρίον, ον, τό.

Forty, τετταράκοντα.

Four, τέτταρες, α.

Frequently, πολλάκις.

Friend, φίλος, ου, ὁ, ξένος, ου, ὁ.

Friendly, φίλιος, ᾱ, ου.

Friendship, φιλία, ᾱς, ἡ.

Frightened, be —, φοβέσθαι, φοβήσονται, εἰν.

From, ἐξ, ἀπό.

Full, πλήρης, es.

G

Garrison, φυλακή, ἡς, ἡ.

Gate, πύλη, ης, ἡ.

General, στρατηγός, οὔ, ὁ.

Get, πορίζομαι (πορίδ), πορίζομαι, εἰν.; — together, συν-άγω, συν-άζω, εἰν.

Gift, δῶρον, ου, τό.

Give, δίδωμι (δο), δώσω, εἰν.

Gladly, ἡδέως.

Go, εἶμι (ἵ), ἵμην. ἡ αὐτὸν ἔρχομαι, αὐτὸν ἔλθον; — αὐτὸν, ἀπ-αλλάττομαι (ἀλλαγ), ἀπ-αλλάττομαι, εἰν.

God, θεός, οὔ, ὁ, ἡ.

Gold, or of —, χρυσοῦς, ἡ, οὐν.

Good, ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὅν.

Grateful, be or feel —, χάριν ἔχω (σεχ), ἔξω and σχήσω, εἰν.

Great, μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, of size; πολὺς, πολλή, πολὺς, of amount or number.

Greek, Ἑλλην, ἡρώς, ὁ; Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, ὅν.

Grieve, λυπεῖν, λυπήσω, εἰν.

Ground, — αἶμα, τίθεμαι τὰ ὅπλα.

Guard, φυλακή, ἡς, ἡ, φύλαξ, ακος, ὁ.

Guest, ξένος, ου, ὁ.

Guide, ἡγεμών, ὄνος, ὁ.

H

Halt, ἵστημι (στα), στήσω, εἰν.

Hand, — over, παρα-δίδωμι (δο), παρα-δώσω, εἰν.

Hard, be — pressed, πιέζομαι (πιεδ), πιεσθήσονται, εἰν.

Hardship, undergo —, πονέω, πονήσω, εἰν.

Harm, do —, κακῶς ποιέω, ποιήσω, εἰν.; suffer —, κακῶς πάσχω (παθ), πείσσομαι, εἰν.

Hasten, σπεύδω, σπεύσω, εἰν.

Have, ἔχω (σεχ), ἔξω and σχήσω, εἰν.; εἶμι (έσ), ἔσομαι with dat.

He, generally omitted, sometimes οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος.

Headquarters, θύραι, ὦν, αἱ.

Hear, ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, εἰν.

Heavy-armed, — men, ὅπλιται, ὦν, αἱ.

Height, ἄκρος, ου, τό.

Helmet, κράνος, ους, τό.

Help, ὠφελέω, ὠφελήσω, εἰν.; with the — of, σύν.

Her, oblique cases of αὐτή.

Herald, κήρυξ, ὅκος, ὁ.

Here, ἐνταῦθα, δεῦρο.

Hereupon, ἐνταῦθα.

Hill, γήλοφος, ου, ὁ.

Him, oblique cases of αὐτός; οὐ, reflex.

Hindrance, τὸ κωλύον.

His, often by the article, sometimes αὐτοῦ, ἐκείνου.

Honor, τιμή, ἡς, ἡ; τιμάω, τιμήσω, εἰν.; in —, ἐν τιμῇ or τιμῶς, ᾱ, ου.

Hope, ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ.

Hoplite, ὅπλιτης, ου, ὁ.

Horse, ἵππος, ου, ὁ; on horseback, ἀπὸ ἵππου.

Horseman, ἵππεύς, ἑως, ὁ.

Hostile, πολέμιος, ᾱ, ου.

House, οἰκία, ᾱς, ἡ.

How, — many, πόσοι, αἱ, α.

Hunt, θηρεύω, θηρεύσω, εἰν.

I

I, ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ and μοῦ, εἰν.

If, εἰ, ἐάν, ἤν.

Immediately, εὐθύς.

Impassable, ἀπορος, ου.

In, ἐν; — order that, ἵνα.

Inflict, ἐπι-τίθημι (θε), ἐπι-θήσω, εἰν.

Inspire, παρ-έχω (σεχ), παρ-έξω and παρα-σχέσω, εἰν.

Intend, ἐν νῷ ἔχω (σεχ), ἔξω and σχήσω, εἰν.

Interpreter, ἐρμηνεύς, ἑως, ὁ.

Into, εἰς; — the presence of, πρὸς.

J

Journey, πορεία, ᾱς, ἡ, ὁδός, οὔ, ἡ.

Justly, δίκαιως.

8

Know, οἶδα, εἶσθαι.

L

Loyal, εύρους, ουν.

M

Must, δεῖ, ἀνάγκη ἐστί;
often the verbal in
τέτοις.

Now, you.

O

Ought. $\delta\epsilon\zeta$.

Our, often by the article.
Out, — of the way, ἐκποδῶν.

P

Palace, βασιλεία, ων, τά.
Parasang, παρασάγγης, ου, ό.
Park, παράδεισος, ου, ό.
Pay, μισθός, ου, ό.
Peltast, πελταστής, ου, ό.
Perish, ἀπ-όλλυμαι, ἀπολῶμαι.
Persian, Πέρσης, ου, ό.
Persuade, πείθω (πιθ), πείσω, etc.
Phrygia, Φρυγία, αἰ, ή.
Place, χωρίον, ου, τό; from that —, ἐντεῦθεν; in this —, ἐνταῦθα.
Plain, πεδιον, ου, τό; δῆλος, η, ου; in — sight, καταφανής, ές.
Plan, βουλευώ, βουλεύσω, etc.
Plot, ἐπιβουλή, ης, ή; — against, ἐπι-βουλεύω, ἐπι-βουλεύσω, etc.; — evil, κακόν βουλεύω, βουλεύσω, etc.
Plunder, ἀρπάζω (ἀρπαδ), ἀρπάσω, etc., δι-αρπάζω.
Point, — out, ἐπι-δείκνυμι (δεικ), ἐπι-δείξω, etc.
Post, τάττω (ταγ), τάξω, etc.
Precious, τίμιος, α, ου.
Prefer, αἰρέομαι, αἰρήσομαι, etc.
Prepare, — oneself, παρα-

σκενάζομαι, παρα-σκενάζομαι, etc.
Presence, into the — of, πρός.
Present, be —, πάρ-ειμι (έσ), παρ-έσομαι.
Press, — hard, πιάζω (πιδ), πιάσω, etc.
Proceed, πορεύομαι, πορεύσομαι, etc.; — with, συμ-πορεύομαι.
Promise, ὑπ-ισχνέομαι, ὑποσχέσσομαι, etc.
Prosperous, εὐδαίμων, ου.
Province, ἀρχή, ης, ή.
Provisions, ἐπιτήδεια, ων, τά.
Punish, κολάζω (κολαδ), κολάσω, etc.
Punishment, inflict —, δίκην ἐπι-τίθηναι (θε), ἐπι-θήσω, etc.
Purchase, ἀγοράζω (ἀγοραδ), ἀγοράσω, etc.
Pursue, διώκω, διώξω, etc.
Put, — to death, ἀποκτείνω (κτεν), ἀπο-κτενῶ, etc.; — out of the way, ἐκποδῶν ποίεομαι, ποιήσομαι, etc.; — on, ἐν-δύω, ἐνδύσω, etc.

R

Rank, τάξις, εως, ή.
Ravage, δι-αρπάζω (ἀρπαδ), δι-αρπάσω, etc.
Ready, έτοιμος, η, ου, OR os, ου.
Regard, νομίζω (νομιδ), νομῶ, etc.

Remain, μένω (μεν), μενῶ, etc.
Rescue, σφίζω, σώσω, etc.
Resolve, δοκεῖ with dat.
Rest, παύομαι, παύσομαι, etc.; the —, οἱ ἄλλοι.
Return, ἤκω, ἤξω, etc.
Review, ἐξέτασις, εως, ή.
Right, δέξις, α, ου, morally; δεξιός, α, ου, of direction; on the — (wing), ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ.
Rise, or — up, ἀν-ίσταμαι (στα), ἀνα-στήσομαι, etc.; make —, ἀν-ίστημι (στα), ἀνα-στήσω, etc.
River, ποταμός, ου, ό.
Road, ὁδός, ου, ή.
Round, ἀμφι.
Rout, εἰς φυγὴν τρέπω, τρέψω, etc.
Rush, ἵεμαι (έ), ἥσομαι, etc.

S

Sabre, μάχαιρα, ας, ή.
Sack, δι-αρπάζω (ἀρπαδ), δι-αρπάσω, etc.
Sacrifice, θύω, θύσω, etc.; offer —, θύομαι, θύσομαι, etc.
Safe, ἀσφαλής, ές.
Safely, ἀσφαλῶς.
Same, ὁ αὐτός, ή αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό; at the — time, αἶμα.
Sardis, Σάρδεις, εων, αἰ.
Satrap, σατράπης, ου, ό.
Say, λέγω, λέξω, etc., φημί, φήσω, etc.

Scatter, δια-σπερῶ (σπερ),
δια-σπερῶ, etc.

Sea, ἁλάττα, ης, ἡ.

See, ὁράω, ὁφίμαι, etc.,
σκέπτομαι (σκεπ), σκέφο-
μαι, etc.

Seem, or — *hes.*, δοκέω,
δόξω, etc.

Self, αὐτός, ὁ, ο.

Send, πέμπω, πέμψω, etc.,
στέλλω (στέλ), στελῶ,
etc.; — *for*, μεταπέμπο-
μαι; — *o say*, ἀπο-
πέμπω; — *with*, συμ-
πέμπω.

Service, *be of* —, ὠφελέω,
ὠφελήσω, etc.

Set, — *forth* or *out*, ὁρμάο-
μαι, ὁρμήσομαι, etc.

Seven, ἑπτά; — *hundred*,
ἑπτακῆσιν. αἱ. α.

Severity, *with* —, ἰσχυρῶς.

She, generally omitted,
sometimes αὐτή, ἐκείνη.

Ship, ναῦς, νῆος, ἡ.

Shoot, τοξεύω, τοξεύσω, etc.

Short-sword, ἀκτῖνάκης, οὐ, ὁ.

Shout, κρηνυγή, ἥς, ἡ;
βοάω, βοήσομαι, etc.

Show, φαίω (φαν), φανῶ,
etc.

Sides, *on both* —, ἀμφοτέ-
ρωθεν.

Sight, *in plain* —, κατα-
φανής, etc.

Silver, ἀργύριον, οὐ, τό.

Sit, κάθ-ημαι (ἦσ), ἱμῆσ.
ἐκάθην.

Situated, *be* —, οἰκίμαι,
οἰκήσομαι, etc.

Six, — *thousand*, ἑξακισχί-
λιοι. αἱ, α.

Sing, ἀφηνάσκει, ης, ἡ.

Singer, σφενδοήτης, οὐ, ὁ.

Slowly, σιολῆ, σχολαίως.

Small, μικρός, ὁ, ὄν.

So, οὕτως.

Socrates, Σωκράτης, οὐ, ὁ.

Soldier, στρατιώτης, οὐ, ὁ;
light-armed —, ἡμιπύς,
ἥτος, ὁ; *heavy-armed* —,
ὀπλίτης, οὐ, ὁ.

Somebody, τις, ἡ, ὅς.

Son, παῖς, παιδός, ὁ.

Sour, πικρή, ἥς, ἡ.

Speak, λέγω, λέξω, etc.

Spear, λυγχή, ης, ἡ.

Split, σχίζω (σχιδ), σχίσω,
etc.

Stade, στάδιον, οὐ, τό.

Stage, σταθμός, οὐ, ὁ.

Stand, ἵσταμαι (στα), στῆ-
σμαι, etc.

Start, ὁρμάομαι, ὁρμήσομαι,
etc.

Steal, ἀλέπτω (αλεπ), ἀλέ-
ψω, etc.

Stealth, *by* —, ἡμι-λαν-
θάνω

Still, ἔτι.

Stop, παύομαι, παύσομαι,
etc.

Straightway, εὐθύς.

Stronghold, χωρίον, οὐ, τό,
χωρίον ἰσχυρόν.

Suffer, — *harm*, καλῶς πά-
σχω (παθ), πείσομαι, etc.

Summon, καλέω (καλ),
καλῶ, etc., μετα-πέμπο-
μαι, μετα-πέμψομαι, etc.

Supplies, *collect* —, ἐπι-
σιτίζομαι (σιτῖδ), ἐπι-
σιτίζομαι, etc.

Surprise, κατα-λαμβάνω,
κατα-λήφομαι, etc.

Surprising, θυμαστός, ἡ,
ὄν.

Sweet, ἡδύς, εἶα, ὁ.

Sword, σκῆπτρ —, ἀκτῖνάκης,
οὐ, ὁ.

T

Table, τράπεζα, ης, ἡ.

Take, λαμβάνω, λήφομαι,
etc.; — *the field* or —
part in an expedition,

στρατεύομαι, στρατεύσο-
μαι, etc.; — *the field*
with, συν-στρατεύομαι; —

care, ἐπι-μελέομαι, ἐπι-
μελήσομαι, etc.

Targeteer, πελταστής, οὐ, ὁ.

Ten, δέκα.

Tent, σκηνή, ἥς, ἡ.

Than, ἢ.

That, ὅτι; ἵνα; μή; δε.

The, ὁ, ἡ, τό.

Their, *often* by the article.

Them, oblique cases of
αὐτός in plur.

Then, δῆ.

Thence, ἐντεῦθεν.

There, ἐνταῦθα; when
merely expletive, it is
not to be translated.

Therefore, οὖν.

Thessalian, Θεσσαλός, οὐ, ὁ.

They, generally omitted;
occasionally οὗτοι, ἐκεῖ-
νοι.

Thief, κλώψ, κλωπός, ό.

Think, νομίζω (νομίζ), νομιῶ,
etc.; believe; δοκεῖ, δόξει,
etc.; impers., surprise.

This, οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο.

Thousand, χίλιοι, αἱ, α.

Thracian, Θράξ, Θρακός, ό.

Three, τρεῖς, τρία.

Through, διὰ.

Thus, οὕτως.

Time, ὥρᾱ; at that —,
τότε; at the same —,
ἅμα.

Tissaphernes, Τισσαφέρνης,
ουτ, ε.

To, εἰς, ἐπὶ, παρά, πρὸς.

Tree, δένδρον, ου, τό.

Tribute, δασμός, ου, ό.

Troops, στρατεύμα, ατος,
τό; στρατιῶται, ὦν, οί.

Trouble, πράγματα, άτων,
τά.

Truce, σπονδαί, ὦν, αἱ.

True, ἀληθής, ές.

Trust, πιστεύω, πιστεύσω,
etc.

Try, πειράομαι, πειράσομαι,
etc.

Turn, στρέφω, στρέψω, etc.

Twenty, εἰκοσι; -- ἴσθι.
εἰκοσι καὶ πέντε.

U

Undergo, -- hardship.
ποιῶ, ποιήσω, etc.

Unjust, ἀδίκος, ου; be —,
ἀδικέω, ἀδικήσω, etc.

Unless = εἰς nol.

Until, μέχρι.

Upon, ἐπὶ.

Urge, παρα-κελεύομαι, παρα-
κελεύομαι, etc.

Use, make — of, χράομαι,
χρήσομαι, etc.

V

Van, στόμα, ατος, τό.

Very, πάνυ.

Victory, νίκη, ης, ή.

Village, κώμη, ης, ή.

Vote, ψηφίζομαι (ψηφιδ),
ψηφιοῦμαι, etc.

W

Wagon, ἄμαξα, ης, ή.

War, πόλεμος, ου, ό; carry
on or engage in —,
πολεμέω, πολεμήσω, etc.

Way, ὁδός, ου, ή; out of
the —, ἐκποδών.

Week = seven days.

Well, εὖ; do — by, εὖ
ποιέω, ποιήσω, etc.; it is
—, καλῶς ἔχει, ἔξει, etc.

Well-disposed, εὖνους, ουν.

What, τίς, τί, gen. τίς;
— sort, ποῖος, ᾧ, ου.

When, ἐπειδή.

Whenever, ἐπειδὴ.

Wherever, ὅπου.

Whether, εἰ; -- . . . or,
ἢ.

Which, ὅς, ή, ό.

Whoever, ὅστις, ήτις.

Why, τί; δι' α.

Width, εἶρος, ους, τό.

Wife, γυνή, γυναικός, ή.

Wild, άγριος, ᾧ, ου; --
beast, θηρίον, ου, τό.

Willing, θε —, ἐθέλω, ἐθε-
λήσω, etc.

Willingly, ἐκών, οὔσα, όν.

Wine, οἶνος, ου, ό.

Wing, κέρας, κέρως and
κέρατος, ό; on the right
—, ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ; on the
left —, ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ.

Wish, βούλομαι, βουλήσο-
μαι, etc.

With, σύν, ἔχων; — the
help of, σύν; in com-
pany —, σύν.

Withdraw, ἀπο-χωρέω, ἀπο-
χωρήσω, etc.

Wonder, θαυμάζω (θαυμαδ).
θαυμάσομαι, etc.

Wood, ξύλα, ων, τά.

Worsted, θε —, ήττάομαι,
ήττησομαι, etc.

Worth, ἀξιος, ᾧ, ου.

Wound, τιτρώσκω (τρο).
τρώσω, etc.

Write, γράφω, γράψω, etc.

Wrong, or be in the —,
ἀδικέω, ἀδικήσω, etc.

X

Xenophon, Ξενοφών, ὦντος,
ό.

Y

You, σύ, σοῦ.

Young, — μίαν, νεανίας,
ου, ό.

Your, ὑμέτερος; often by
the article or σοῦ.

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